

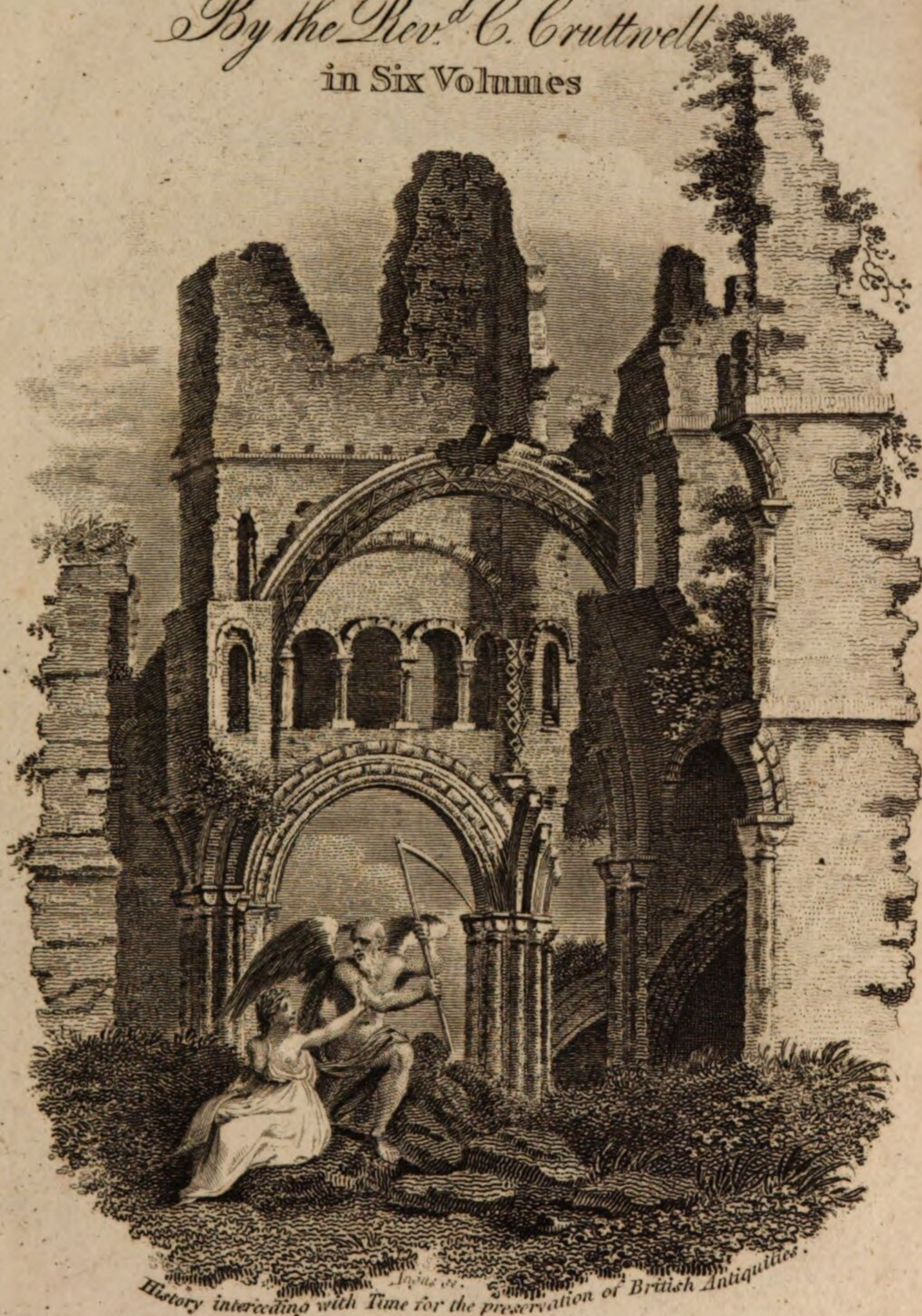


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Cruikwell

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TOURS
through the whole Island of
GREAT BRITAIN
By the Rev.^d C. Cruttwell
in Six Volumes



History interceding with Time for the preservation of British Antiquities.

Vol. VI.

Illustrated with nearly One Hundred & thirty Views

London Printed for Lackington Allen and C^o

Temple of the Muses Finsbury Square.

1806.

A
TOUR
THROUGH
THE WHOLE ISLAND
OF
GREAT BRITAIN;
DIVIDED INTO
JOURNEYS.

INTERSPERSED WITH
USEFUL OBSERVATIONS;
Particularly Calculated
FOR THE USE OF THOSE WHO ARE DESIROUS OF TRAVELLING OVER
England & Scotland.

BY THE REV. C. CRUTTWELL,
AUTHOR OF THE UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

VOL. VI.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR G. AND J. ROBINSON, PATERNOSTER-ROW;
G. KEARSLEY, FLEET-STREET; AND
T. N. LONGMAN AND O. REES, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1801.

T. Davison, White-Friars.

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T O U R

THROUGH

B R I T A I N.

London to Edinburgh through Carlisle.

	M.	F.		M.	E.
Barnet . . .	11	0	Brought up	227	3
St. Alban's, Herts . . .	10	1	Lancaster . . .	11	1
Dunstable . . .	12	5	Burton . . .	11	1
Woburn . . .	8	0	Kendal . . .	11	0
Newport Pagnel,			Shap . . .	15	5
Bucks . . .	8	5	Penrith . . .	10	2
Northampton . . .	15	0	Carlisle . . .	18	1
Market Harborough,			Longtown . . .	9	0
Leic. . .	17	1	Longholm, Dumfries	11	5
Leicester . . .	14	5	Mosspaul Green Inn,		
Mount Sorrel . . .	7	2	Roxburgh . . .	10	1
Loughborough . . .	4	2	Hawick . . .	12	5
Derby . . .	16	7	Selkirk, Selkirksf. . .	11	2
Ashbourn . . .	13	3	Fairnielie Haugh . . .	4	6
Leek, Staffordf. . .	15	0	Crofslee . . .	4	6
Macclesfield, Che-			Stage Hall . . .	3	0
shire . . .	12	7	Bank House . . .	2	7
Stockport . . .	11	7	Middleton . . .	8	5
Manchester . . .	6	3	Bonny Rigg . . .	6	2
Chorley . . .	22	0	Lefswade . . .	0	7
Preston . . .	9	2	Libberton Kirk . . .	2	7
Garstang . . .	11	1	Edinburgh . . .	2	7
	227	3	In the whole	396	1

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WEST of Longtown is Solway Moss, an extent of 1600 acres, appearing nothing but a collection of thin peat softened by wet to the consistence of mud; and unsafe for any thing heavier than a sportsman to venture on, even in the driest summer. A shell or crust that preserved this moss within bounds was, by the imprudence of the peat diggers, some years since, so weakened, and three days of heavy rain successively increasing the fluidity of the moss, that the crust gave way. One night in November, 1769, a farmer who lived nearest the moss was alarmed with unusual noise. The crust had at once given way, and the black deluge was rolling towards his house when he was gone out with a lantern to see the cause of his fright: he saw the stream approaching him, and first thought that it was his dunghill that, by some supernatural cause, had been set in motion; but soon discovering the danger, he gave notice to his neighbours with all expedition; but others received no other advice but what this stygian tide gave them by its noise, many by its entrance into their houses; and it has been asserted, that some were surprised with it even in their beds: these past a horrible night, remaining totally ignorant of their fate, and the cause of the calamity, till the morning, when their neighbours with difficulty got them out through the roof. About 300 acres of moss were thus discharged, and above 400 of land covered; the houses were either overthrown or filled to the roofs, and the hedges overwhelmed; but providentially not a human life lost: several cattle were suffocated, and those which were housed had a very small chance of escaping. The case of a cow is so singular as to deserve mention: she was the only one out of eight in the same cow-house that was saved, after having stood sixty hours up to the neck in mud and water; when she was relieved she did not refuse to eat, but would not taste water, nor could even look at it without shewing manifest signs of horror. The eruption burst

from the place of its discharge like a cataract of thick ink, and continued in a stream of the same appearance, intermixed with great fragments of peat with their heathy surface; then flowing like a tide charged with pieces of wreck, it filled the whole vally, running up every little opening, and on its retreat left upon the shore tremendous heaps of turf, memorials of the height which this dark torrent arrived at. The farther it flowed the more room it had to expand, lessening in depth till it mixed its stream with that of the Esk.

The surface of the moss received a considerable change; what was before a plain now sunk in the form of a vast basin, and the loss of the contents so lowered the surface as to give to Netherby a new view of land and trees unseen before.

Near this moss was the shameful reddition in 1542 of the Scotch army, under the command of Oliver Sinclair, minion of James V. (to sir Thomas Wharton, warden of the marches): the nobility, desperate with rage and pride when they heard that favourite proclaimed general, preferred an immediate surrender to a handful of enemies, rather than fight for a king who treated them with such contempt. The English commander obtained a bloodless victory; the whole Scotch army was taken or dispersed, and a few fugitives perished in this very moss; as a confirmation it is said, that a few years ago some peat diggers discovered in it the skeletons of a trooper and his horse in complete armour.

Four miles beyond Longtown, on the right, is Canonby or Canonby, a populous parish situated on the side of the Esk. Here was a priory of Augustine canons regular, the prior of which swore allegiance to Edward I. in 1296. In this parish is the site of Gilnocky, a strong hold of the celebrated chief, Johnny Armstrong, who laid the whole of the English borders under contribution, but never injured his own countrymen. He was always attended by twenty-four gentlemen well mounted, and when James V. went a

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progreſs in 1528, to free his country from marauders of this time, Armſtrong appeared before him with fix and thirty followers in his train, in ſumptuous habits, and himſelf ſo richly dreſſed, that the king ſaid, “What wants that knave that a king ſhould have?” and immediately ordered the chieftain and his followers to be hanged on the road between Hawick and Longholm, notwithſtanding the great offers Gilnochie made, who finding at laſt all application for pardon fruitleſs, according to the ballad boldly told the king,

To ſeek hot water beneath cold yce,

Surely it is a great folie;

I haif aſked grace at a graceleſs face,

But there is nane for my men and me.

Langholm is ſituated on the ſide of the Esk; the country about it hilly, but verdant and well cultivated, and the whole of the ride from Longtown to Langholm is beautiful and pictureſque. The river Esk, which riſes a few miles to the north on the borders of Selkirkſhire, gives the name of Eskdale to the vally through which it paſſes into the Solway frith; and the ſmall river Eu or Ewes, which joins the Esk near the town, gives name to another tract called Euſdale. Annandale and Niddale are ſtill larger diſtricts, and receive their appellations from the rivers Annan and Nid.

Langholm contains about 1600 inhabitants, great part of whom are employed in manufactures of cottons, ſtockings, checks, &c. A hamlet called New Langholm has been erected within a few years, and contains now about 100 houſes. In the environs are ſome mines of lead-ore; and at Wauchopdale, a hamlet a little to the ſouth-weſt, are ſome medicinal ſprings.

Near Langholm is Langholm-lodge, a ſeat of the duke of Buccleugh, where is a ſquare tower called the Caſtle, once belonging to the Armſtrongs.

Two miles from Langholm is Broomholm, a ſeat of Mr. Maxwell. The rent of the land which Mr. Max-

well holds in hand, and that of a farm adjoining, was, in the unsettled time of the seventeenth century, only five pounds Scots, or eight shillings and four pence English: at this time Mr. Maxwell's farm only is worth one hundred pounds sterling per annum.

Hawick is situated at the union of the Tiviot and Slitridge, a small river which divides it into two equal parts. These rivers are liable to floods; and by a remarkable inundation, in 1767, fifteen dwelling-houses and a corn-mill were carried off. At the height of the flood, a servant-maid, belonging to a merchant, knowing her master had a large sum of money in the house then surrounded with water, at the risque of her life obtained the prize, but was driven by the stream to a spot below the town, where she was providentially saved.

The number of inhabitants is estimated at rather more than 2300. It is a burgh of barony, governed by bailies and council, under a charter of queen Mary, granted in 1545. In the town are carried on manufactures of carpets, rugs, narrow cloths, linen tapes, twist, and stockings; and in the parish is a very extensive nursery of fruit and forest trees, flowers and shrubs, native and exotic.

Here is a place called Catrail, by some supposed the remains of a Roman rampart, by others the vestiges of a Saxon or British fortification.

About a mile west from Hawick are the remains of Goldielands castle, an ancient seat of the duke of Buccleugh. Between which and the town is a mound or artificial hill, called the Mote; where anciently courts of justice were held for the trial of civil and criminal offences.

Between Hawick and Jedburgh, at Minto, is an ancient tower on a rugged picturesque rock, belonging to sir Gilbert Elliot, lord Minto, who has a seat here. There are many gentlemen's seats about Hawick.

Selkirk is a royal burgh, and capital of a county to which it gives name, though scarce containing above

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1000 inhabitants, with a further population of about 700 in the country part of the parish. United with Lanerk, Peebles, and Linlithgow, it sends one member to parliament. It is situated on the river Ettrick, and the whole county was once called Ettrick forest, or Sheriffdom of Ettrick forest, being formerly covered with wood and abounding in deer, though now for the most part destroyed. This forest was reserved by the kings of Scotland for the purpose of hunting, and they had in it several lodges.

In 1513 one hundred of the inhabitants attended James VI. to Flodden-field, from which a few returned, laden with the spoils of the enemy. Some of these trophies still survive the rust of time, and the effects of negligence. The desperate valour of the citizens of Selkirk, which, on that fatal day, was eminently conspicuous to both armies, produced very opposite effects. The implacable resentment of the English reduced their defenceless town to ashes, whilst their grateful sovereign (James V.) shewed his sense of their valour by a grant of an extensive portion of his forest, the trees for rebuilding their houses, and the property as the reward of their heroism. Here are manufactures of shoes, boots, and inkle. Near Selkirk is Philiphaugh, a seat of Mr. Murray, and Bowhill, belonging to the duke of Buccleugh.

Four miles west from Selkirk, on a peninsula formed by the Yarrow, is Newark castle, uninhabited except by owls and daws. This is by many supposed to be the house in which Mary Scot, the flower of Yarrow, was born; she was of the Dryhope family, and married to one of the Hardens. Her daughter was married to an ancestor of the Elliots, and in the contract of marriage, the father-in-law agrees to keep his daughter for some time after marriage, for which the son-in-law binds himself to give him the profits of the first Michaelmas moon: robbery and plunder seem then not to have been held as either dishonourable or criminal.

Between Selkirk and Fairnielie Haugh is Sunderland-hall, a seat of Mr. Plummer. At Fairnielie, a seat of Mr. Pringle. At Crosslee is Bowland, a seat of Mr. Watt. Near Stage-hall is Torfonce, a seat of Sir J. Pringle, bart.

At Middleton is Middleton-hall, a seat of Mr. Hepburn: and about five miles beyond Middleton, on the left, is Dalhousie castle. It stands on the South Esk, and was probably erected on the foundation of a more ancient building; as from the style of the architecture it does not appear to be older than the middle of the fifteenth century. It has long been the seat and property of the family of Ramfay, one of whom was created lord Ramfay by king James VI. in 1618, and earl of the castle of Dalhousie by Charles I. in 1633.

In the parish of Lefwade is Hawthornden, a small fortalice, or castellated mansion, situated on a high projecting rock overhanging the river of North Esk, about two miles below Roslin castle. The building, like most of the ancient Scottish mansions, consists of a square vaulted tower, with walls of great thickness, calculated to serve as an asylum, or temporary retreat, from the depredations of civil insurrection or foreign invasions; circumstances that frequently happened in the turbulent times in which these buildings were erected. This tower is, if the expression may be allowed, grafted on the native rock: adjoining to it were some additional buildings, also constructed for defence; these and the tower are now in ruins, but some part of the latter had a habitable room not many years since. In the upper story of this building there is now growing a sycamore-tree, of a considerable size.

The gate of entrance, though of more modern date than the tower, is probably older than the now dwelling-house: the iron door was lately remaining, and over the gate are loop-holes answering to others at the bottom of the tower. At what time, and by whom, this tower was built is uncertain; the first time it

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occurs in record as a fortalice is in a charter of the year 1433, though probably it is of a much older date.

The buildings now inhabited were partly rebuilt by Mr. William Drummond, the poet, in 1638, and partly by his son and successor, sir William Drummond, as we learn from the following inscription on a building in the back court :

Divino munere Guielmus
Drummondus Johannis,
Equitis Aurati filius,
Ut honesto otio quiesceret sibi et successoribus instauravit,
Anno 1638.

Under and near the mansion two ranges of caves have been scooped out of the rock ; vulgar tradition makes them the work of the Picts, which opinion is embraced by Dr. Stukeley, who, in his *Itinerarium Curiosum*, has given a plan of them. This opinion is thus combated by Maitland in his *History of Edinburgh* : At the distance of about three miles to the westward of Dalkeith is situated the seat of Hawthornden, wherein 'tis said the celebrated poet Drummond, in the reign of king James VI. wrote his poems. This house stands on the north-eastern side of the river North Esk, in the county of Mid Lothian, underneath which are the noted caverns of Hawthornden, by Dr. Stukeley, in his *Itinerarium Curiosum*, said to have been the king of Pictland's castle or palace, which nothing can shew the doctor's credulity more than by suffering himself to be imposed upon by the tattle of the vulgar, by whom all things they cannot account for are ascribed to the Picts, without the least foundation ; for these caves, instead of having been a castle or a palace, I take either to have been a receptacle for robbers, or places to secure the people and their effects in, during the destructive wars between the Picts and English, and Scots and English ; which

is in some measure confirmed by a number of works of the same kind on the English and Scottish borders, and in the northern parts of Scotland, to secure the people and their effects against the English and Danish plunderers and cruel depredations, which I think will, in some sort, appear by the following description of them :

The entrance into these caverns is in the side of a perpendicular rock of great height above the river, to which you descend by twenty-seven high steps cut into the said rock ; then passing along a board, about the length of five feet, and breadth of ten inches, you mount the rock on eight steps and arrive at the mouth of the cave or imaginary palace ; within the entrance of which, on the left-hand side, cut in the rock, is a long and narrow trance or passage, ascended to by two steps, of the length of seventy-five feet, and breadth of six, vulgarly called the king's gallery ; near the upper end of which (likewise cut in the rock) is a narrow dungeon, denominated the king's bed-chamber : and on the right-hand side of these caverns, also cut in the rock, is another cave of the length of twenty-one feet, and breadth of six feet, descended to by two steps, denominated the king's guard-room : these are the fine apartments of the royal dungeons, by Dr. Stukeley and the populace called a Pictish castle and a royal palace. And in descending the rock, before you pass the board, there is a room (but no part of the pretended palace), cut out of the rock, of a modern workmanship, called the Cypress Grove, wherein 'tis said Drummond composed his poems. It is of the length of seven feet, six broad, and five and an half in height. The three rooms above mentioned, by their amazing great strength in access, I take to have been at first a shelter place for a band of thieves and robbers ; and the house being since built over them, and a draw-well sunk through the king's guard-room, I imagine it to have been made by the proprietor to let down his effects by, to secure them from an enemy ; for by the

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narrowness of the way, by steps, and along the board; it could not be effected. Such places of security were not peculiar to Scotland; for Tacitus, in his Customs of the Germans, tells us, they had a number of subterranean houses and caverns, to secure themselves and effects in time of war. We have likewise many instances of such, both in the southern and northern parts of Scotland, as aforesaid:" thus far Maitland. That these caverns were occasionally used as lurking places we are told by Fordun, who says, "That in the year 1338, when the English were masters of Edinburgh, the famous Alexander Ramsay concealed himself in the caves of Hawthornden, with a company of resolute young men, and issuing out thence as occasion presented itself, attacked small parties of the English and plundered their quarters.

A variety of incredible and superstitious stories have been fabricated respecting the depth of these excavations, particularly of one formerly styled the Elve's Cave, the original entrance into which has been stopped up by a fall of the rock. It also seems as if these caves were constructed for habitations, from the communication made with a deep draw-well, and from another having pigeon-holes cut into it; but whether this was originally made, or done since, is doubtful.

The lands of Hawthornden were granted by king Robert II. to sir William Douglas, of Strabrock, and they remained in possession of that family till, in the year 1598, they were purchased by sir John Drummond, father of the celebrated poet and historian, William Drummond, whose pleasant poem of the Dunghill Battle has shaken the sides of successive generations. This gentleman was not only a historian and poet, but also a great projector in mechanics: fifteen or sixteen articles of his invention are recorded in the patent granted him by king Charles I. annexed to the folio edition of his works. Among them are boats navigating without sails or oars, many military machines, and the perpetual motion.

Here, it is said, he entertained for some considerable time, as his guest, Ben Jonson, the poet, who, we are told, walked from London, to converse with him, and to see Hawthornden: indeed, a more proper place to fill the mind with poetic images cannot easily be conceived.

Mrs. Drummond, of Hawthornden, the fifth in descent from sir John Drummond, by marriage, carried the estate into the family of Abernethy.

The right reverend Dr. William Abernethy Drummond, a Scotch bishop, and proprietor of the mansion, has, in the following inscription, on a stone table placed over a beautiful seat on the rock, commemorated his kinsman and predecessor, and also Mr. Drummond, the poet:

To the Memory of sir Lawrence Abernethy, of Hawthornden,
second son of sir William Abernethy, of Salton, a brave
and gallant soldier, who, at the head of a
party, in the year 1338, conquered lord
Douglas five times in one day, yet
was taken prisoner before sun-set.

Ford. Lib. xiii. Cap. 44.

And,

To the Memory of
William Drummond, esq. of Hawthornden,
poet and historian, an honour to his family,
and an ornament to his country, this seat
is dedicated by the reverend Dr. William
Abernethy Drummond, spouse to
Mrs. Drummond, of Hawthornden,
and second son to Alexander Abernethy, of Corstkie,
Banffshire, heir-male of the Abernethies
of Salton, in the year 1784.

O sacred Solitude, divine retreat,
Choice of the prudent, envy of the great,
By thy pure stream, or in thy waving shade,
I court fair Wisdom, that celestial maid;
There, from the ways of men, laid safe ashore,
I smile to hear the distant tempest roar;
There, blest with health, with business unperplex'd,
This life I relish, and secure the next.

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About half a mile from Hawthornden are the venerable ruins of Roslin castle. It is uncertain when or by whom this castle was erected. About the year 1100, William de Sancto Clero, son of Waldernus, comte de St. Clair, who came from England with William the Conqueror, obtained from king Malcolm Canmore a great part of the lands of the barony of Roslin; and, as building of castles was then much in vogue, it is probable that some castle might have been built about this time, but not the present one; great part, at least, of which, if one may judge by its style, is of very modern date. Little occurs in history of this castle before the year 1455, when we read that sir James Hamilton was confined in it, under the ward of the earl of Orkney, by king James II. but, after some time, was released, and taken into favour. It appears that William St. Clair, the founder of Roslin chapel, lived in great state at his castle here. The author of the description of the chapel says, from Hay, "About that time, *i. e.* the building of the chapel in 1440, the town of Roslin, being next to Edinburgh and Haddington, in East Lothian, became very populous, by the great concourse of all ranks and degrees of visitors that resorted to this prince, at his palace of the castle of Roslin; for he kept a great court, and was royally served at his own table in vessels of gold and silver; lord Dirleton being his master-household, lord Borthwick his cup-bearer, and lord Fleming his carver; in whose absence they had deputies to attend, viz. Steward laird of Drumlanrig, Tweedie laird of Drumerline, and Sandilands laird of Calder. He had his halls, and other apartments, richly adorned with embroidered hangings. He flourished in the reign of James II.: and his princess, Elizabeth Douglas, was served by seventy-five gentlewomen, whereof fifty-three were daughters of noblemen, all clothed in velvet and silks, with their chains of

gold, and other ornaments, and was attended by two hundred riding gentlemen in all her journeys; and if it happened to be dark when she went to Edinburgh, where her lodgings were, at the foot of the Blackfriars-wynd, eighty lighted torches were carried before her."

The village of Roslin was erected into a burgh or barony by king James II. at Strivelin, in 1456, with a weekly market on Saturday, a yearly fair on the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, a market-cross, &c. The same was confirmed by king James VI. in 1622, and by king Charles I. in 1650.

In the year 1554 this castle, with that of Craig-millar, and the town of Leith, were burnt by the English army sent by king Henry VIII. to punish the Scots for refusing their queen, Mary, to his son, afterwards king Edward VI. This army laid waste the country seven miles round Edinburgh. Most of the present building seems to have been erected since that time. December 11, 1688, this castle, and the adjacent chapel, were plundered by a furious mob, chiefly inhabitants and tenants of the barony. Roslin castle stands on an almost insulated rock, in the delightful glen or vally on the north side of the river Esk, which runs through a deep rocky bed, wooded down to the water's edge. Its situation, though inconceivably romantic and pleasant, is very ill chosen for a castle, being commanded by hills on both sides of the river, whence one may look down the tops of its chimnies. The site of the chapel is much better calculated for a place of strength. The access to the castle is on the east side, by means of an arch over a deep gulley, and through a once strong gate. One of the buildings, converted to a dwelling-house, is still inhabited by the family of a gardener, who rents the grounds, famous for their production of strawberries. This house is more modern than the rest of the building.

The environs of this place are famous for three victories gained by the Scots over the English in one day, the latter end of February, in 1302.

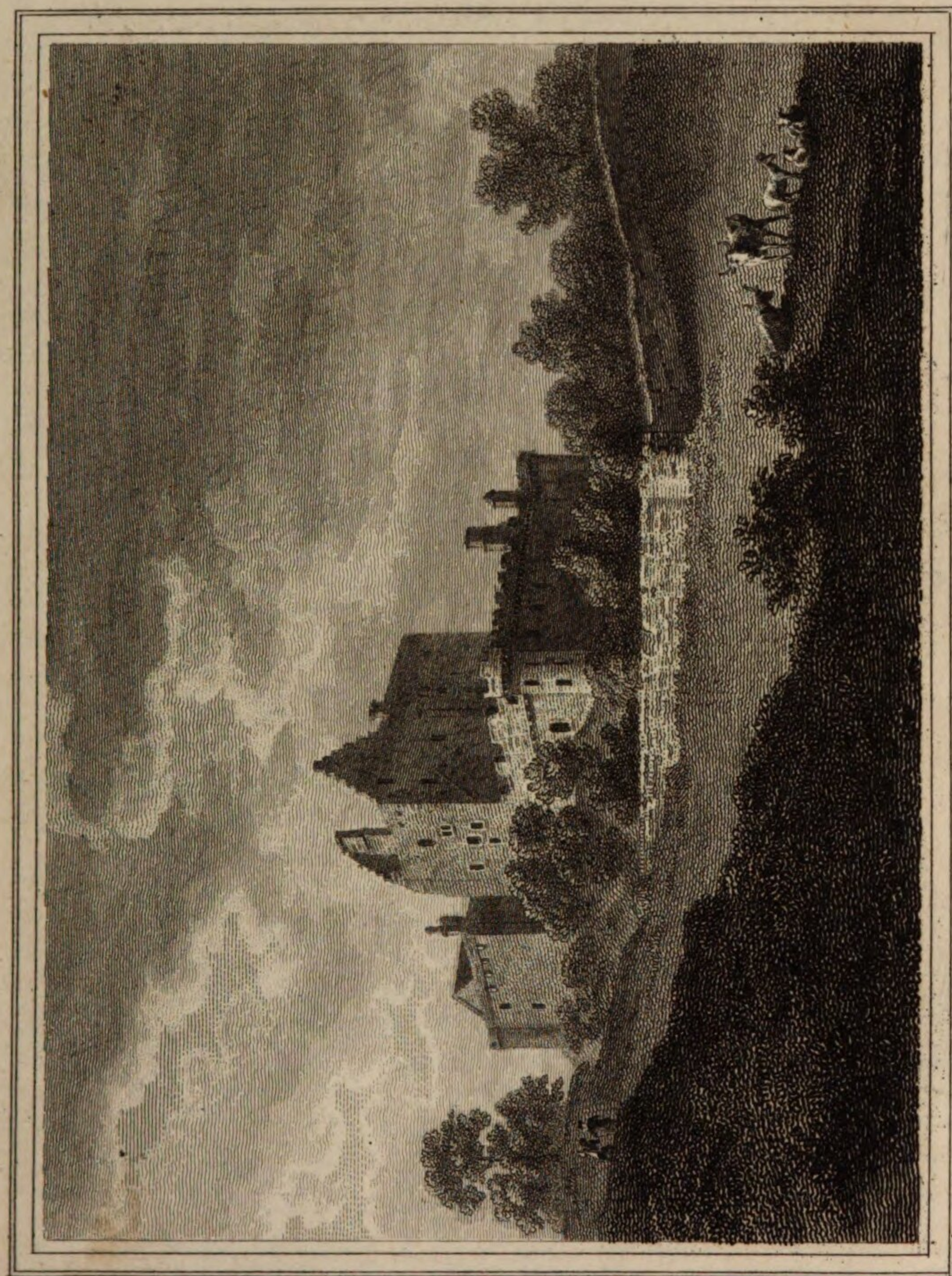
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On the hill immediately above the castle stands the chapel. This word is said formerly to have been written Roskelyn, a word, in the Gaelic or Erse language, signifying a hill in a glen, which is exactly the description of its situation; for it stands on a rising ground, named the College hill, beautifully decorated with a wood and water, the river Esk running in a deep rocky bed on its west and south fronts.

This chapel, which seems to have been originally intended for a more spacious building, was erected in 1446 by William St. Clair, or Sinclair, prince of Orkney, duke of Holdenbourg, earl of Caithness, the seventh of that family of the name of William. It was dedicated to St. Matthew, the apostle and evangelist, and founded for a provost, six prebendaries, and two singing boys; for whose maintenance it was endowed by the founder with the church lands of Pentland, four acres of meadow near that town, with the kips and eight sowms of grass in the town of Pentland.

Tradition relates, that the design for this chapel was drawn at Rome; in order that it might be properly executed, the founders caused dwellings to be built near it for the workmen, the ancient village being half a mile distant. Here he gave to them houses and lands in proportion to their abilities, with ten pounds a-year to each mason, and forty to the master mason; also proportionable rewards to the other artificers. By these bounties he attracted all the best workmen in this and the neighbouring kingdoms.

On December 11, 1688, about ten at night, this chapel suffered some injury from the fury of a mob, who mostly consisted of the tenants of the proprietor, by whom the castle was also plundered. Of late years this beautiful edifice was in great danger of becoming quite ruinous; but to the great honour of the late general Sinclair, then proprietor, he prevented it, by putting new flag-stones on the roof, and new wooden casements, with glass, into all the windows. He likewise new laid the floor of the chapel with flag-



CRAIG MILLAR CASTLE

stones, and rebuilt the high wall round the cemetery ; on which repairs he expended a very considerable sum. At present the building seems to want a little more such friendly assistance ; time and the weather having made several visible encroachments on it.

Here were several monuments, two of which are remarkable ; viz. that of George earl of Caithness, who died in 1582 ; and another engraved in stone, supposed to be for Alexander earl of Sutherland, grandson to king Robert Bruce. He is represented in armour, in a cumbent posture, his hands on his breast, as in the act of prayer ; on each side his head a lion rampant, at his feet a greyhound. At the front of the third and fourth pillars, between them and the north wall, there is a large flag-stone covering the opening of the family vault, wherein ten barons of Roslin are now buried. This vault is so dry, that their bodies have been found entire after eighty years, and as fresh as when first buried. These barons are said to have been buried of old in their armour, without any coffin ; and were successively, by charter, the patrons and protectors of masonry in Scotland. " And," says Mr. Hay, the late Roslin, " my good father (grandfather to the present Roslin) was the first that was buried in a coffin, against the sentiments of king James VII. who was then in Scotland, and several other persons well versed in antiquity, to whom my mother (Jane Spottiswood, grand niece of archbishop Spottiswood) would not hearken, thinking it beggarly to be buried in that manner." The great expence she was at in burying her husband occasioned the sumptuary acts which were made in the following parliaments. The *Theatrum Scotiæ* records a superstitious tradition concerning this chapel, which is, that before the death of any of the family of Roslin, the building appears to be all on fire. Roslin and Hawthornden make two of the fashionable excursions for all strangers who visit Edinburgh.

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Between Leswade and Libberton is Melville castle, a seat of the right honourable Henry Dundas.

In Libberton parish are the remains of Craigmillar castle. This fortress, which was once a royal one, is situated on an eminence, three miles south of Edinburgh. Both its first builder and the time of its erection are unknown.

In 1477 the earl of Mar, younger brother to king James III. was confined here a considerable time. It was also the residence of king James V. during his minority, when he left Edinburgh castle on account of the plague; and here the queen-dowager, by the favour of the lord Erskine, his constant attendant and guardian, had frequent interviews with the young monarch, whilst the duke of Albany the governor was in France. Probably most of the present buildings were erected since this time; being burned by the English in 1554; at least their style of architecture does not seem much older than that period. Queen Mary, after her return in 1561, made this castle her residence; her French retinue were lodged at a small village in the neighbourhood, which, from that circumstance, still retains the appellation of Petit France. The castle consists of a square keep or tower, several stories high, encompassed by a square machicollated wall, flanked by four circular towers, one on each angle, and again inclosed by an outer wall. The barnekin, or rampart wall (according to Mr. De Cardonel, from whom this account is chiefly taken), is thirty feet high, with turrets and parapets.

On the principal gate is the date 1427. Whether this is meant to record the time that part was built, or an after repair, is uncertain.

The apartment shewn as queen Mary's is in one of the upper turrets; it measures only five feet in breadth, and seven in length, but has nevertheless two windows and a fire-place. It is remarkable, that, among the many rooms shewn as having been occupied by this

unhappy queen, as well in England as Scotland, most of them are such as a servant would now almost refuse to lodge in.

About the time of the restoration, this castle and lands came to the family of Gilmour. Part of it is habitable, and is at present, or was lately, occupied by a farmer.

Few places in Europe have experienced the rapid paces of modern improvement more than Edinburgh. Less than half a century ago it was a small city, almost entirely within the walls and one side of the Castle hill. Since that time a new town has been built, and such a number of streets and squares erected, that the circumference is not less than seven miles. It contains ten parishes, besides the out-parishes of Canongate and St. Cuthbert, and North and South Leith.

The whole now stands on three hills, about two miles from the Forth. The middle hill, which is narrow and steep, is occupied by the old town, the houses of which are generally of great height, in some instances of seven, eleven, and even to fourteen stories.

From the castle, which stands on the western point of the hill, extends a broad street a mile long. On each side of this hill the buildings divide each way in narrow lanes towards the north and south. The hill on which the old town is situated had once a lake on each side, towards the north and south, now both built over. The old town is continued to the southern hill, with bridges of communication between. The new town, or modern part of Edinburgh, is built entirely of stone, with considerable taste, on the northern hill, and consists of a number of streets, built in straight lines, and intersected with handsome squares. Edinburgh was erected into a bishopric by king Charles I. in the year 1633, under the archbishopric of St. Andrew. The city was first fortified and walled in the year 1450, in the reign of James II.

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some of the walls are yet remaining. In the centre of the city stands St. Giles's church, or the cathedral, which was made collegiate by James III. the four quarters of whose cross were converted into four distinct parish churches; of which the Choir, or New church, makes the principal church in the city; the centre is called the Old church, the south-west quarter the Tolbooth church, and the north-west Haddo's Hole church, from sir John Gordon, of Haddo, having been confined in it till his execution, 1642, for holding out his castle of Haddo for Charles I. In other parts of this church the general assembly and the convention of royal burghs meet; several clerks have their offices, and one room is used as the city cartulary. The university of Edinburgh was founded in the year 1582, by queen Mary and James VI. and has risen to an eminent degree of reputation. The professors have small salaries, and are classed into divinity, phyfic, law, and arts and sciences. The number of students in the different professions is estimated at a thousand, of whom four hundred study phyfic. The degrees bestowed by the university of Edinburgh are doctor of divinity, of law, and phyfic, and master of arts. In the year 1681 a charter was granted by Charles II. for a royal college of physicians at Edinburgh, which was ratified by parliament. The university stands on the south side of the town, with houses for the professors, a hall, library, and public schools. The students lodge in the town.

In the first account of a fortress here, the rock is by Boethius called the hill of Agnes; whence some have inferred that the town of Edinburgh did not at that time exist, or was not then of sufficient consequence to give name to the spot. It is also supposed that the Agnes here mentioned was the saint of that name; and therefore that this account does not carry the antiquity of the fortress farther back than the christian æra. Long after this, according to Fordun, this fortress was called the Virgin's castle, from the daughters of the

Pictish kings and chiefs being educated and kept here as a place of safety in those barbarous times : others attribute this appellation to a nunnery, said to have been established here long before the foundation of Holyrood abby. From its height it was also styled the Winged castle. The first historical fact concerning this castle is found in Fordun ; who relates, that, in the year 1093 it was besieged by Donald Bane, brother to king Malcolm, assisted by the king of Norway. In the year 1174 king William I. of Scotland, surnamed the Lion, being taken prisoner by the English, in the neighbourhood of Alnwick, his subjects purchased his freedom by surrendering the independency of his kingdom. Many hostages, and some of the chief garrisons, among the latter this castle, were delivered to king Henry II. as pledges for the performance of this treaty ; but on the marriage of William with Ermengarda, cousin to the king of England, Edinburgh castle was given back as a dower to that queen. Scotland was afterwards restored to its independency by king Richard I. in consideration of the payment of ten thousand marks sterling. In 1239 Alexander III. was betrothed to the daughter of king Henry III. of England, and the young queen had this castle assigned for her residence ; but it appears that she was by no means satisfied with her lot, but complained that she was confined to the castle of Edinburgh, a sad and solitary place, without verdure, and that she was excluded from all conjugal intercourse with her husband, who had by this time completed his fourteenth year. During the contest for the crown between Bruce and Baliol, this castle was, in 1296, besieged and taken by the English, and remained in their hands near twenty years ; but was in 1313 recovered by sir Thomas Randolph, earl of Murray ; when king Robert caused it, and the other fortresses recovered from the English, to be demolished, that they might not again be occupied by them, in case of future incursions. It was in ruins in the year 1336,

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when it served for the retreat of part of the count of Namur's forces, defeated by the earl of Murray, who held it but one day. King Edward III. on his return from Perth, in his way to England, visited Edinburgh, and gave orders for the rebuilding of this castle, in which he placed a strong garrison. It was nevertheless, in 1341, surprised by William Douglas, who, for that purpose, made use of the following stratagem: Douglas, with three other gentlemen, waited on the governor, one of them, pretending to be an English merchant, informed him he had for sale, on board a vessel then just arrived in the Forth, a cargo of wine, strong beer, and biscuit exquisitely spiced, at the same time producing, as a sample, a bottle of wine, and another of beer. The governor, tasting and approving of them, agreed for the purchase of the whole, which the feigned captain requested he might deliver very early the next morning, in order to avoid interruption from the Scots. He came accordingly at the time appointed, attended by a dozen armed followers, disguised in the habits of sailors, and the gates being opened for their reception, they contrived, just in the entrance, to overturn a carriage, in which the provisions were supposed to be loaded, thereby preventing them from being suddenly shut; they then killed the porter and sentries, and, blowing a horn as a signal, Douglas, who with a band of armed men had lain concealed near the castle, rushed in, and joined their companions. A sharp conflict ensued, in which most of the garrison being slain, the castle was recovered for the Scots, who, about the same time, had also driven the English entirely out of Scotland. During the reign of John earl of Carrick, who assumed the name and title of king Robert III. from a superstitious notion that the name of John was unfortunate for monarchs, the burghesses of Edinburgh had the singular privilege, conferred on them by that king, of building houses for themselves within the castle, and of free access to the same, without paying any fee to the con-

stable, and subject to no other limitation than that they should be persons of good fame: for what service or consideration this indulgence was granted does not appear. The castle of Edinburgh has, at different times, served both for the residence of the kings and queens of Scotland, as well as for their prison; several of the great barons having possessed themselves of the persons of their sovereigns, in order to give a sanction to their ambitious intrigues. Thus James II. in 1438, was held here in a sort of honourable durance by sir William Crichton, the chancellor, till, by a stratagem, contrived by his mother, he was conveyed hence early in the morning in a trunk. But he did not long enjoy his enlargement; for he was taken by a band of armed men, whilst hunting in the woods near Stirling, and reconveyed to this castle. James III. was also confined here by his subjects nine months, till released, in 1482, by the duke of Albany, assisted by the citizens of Edinburgh, who surprised the castle. During the troubles under the reign of queen Mary, this fortress was held for her by Kirkaldy, who defended it with great gallantry against the regent, assisted by an English army, commanded by sir William Drury; but a great part of the fortifications being demolished by five batteries, consisting of thirty-one guns, erected against it, the spur or blockhouse on the east being taken by assault, the well choaked up with rubbish, and every other supply of water cut off, it surrendered May 29, 1573, after a siege of thirty-three days. The English general, in the name of his royal mistress, promised favourable treatment to the governor: he was nevertheless delivered up to the regent, who basely caused him to be hanged. The castle having, as is here said, suffered considerable damage by the siege, the regent caused it to be thoroughly repaired.

In 1577, after Morton had resigned the government into the hands of the young king, his brother, then go-

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vernor of this castle, refused to deliver it up, and endeavoured to victual it for a siege; but being opposed by the citizens, he, on obtaining a pardon, surrendered it. In 1650 it sustained a siege of above two months, against the parliamentary army, commanded by Cromwell, and at last surrendered on honourable terms.

At the revolution this castle was long held for king James, by the duke of Gordon, with a weak and ill-provided garrison.

In the rebellion of 1715 the rebels made an unsuccessful attempt to surprise this castle: and in that of the year 1745, notwithstanding the rebels were masters of the town of Edinburgh, they did not venture to attack the castle; nor could they even cut off the communication.

Before the invention of artillery, this fortification might well seem to have been impregnable. It stands on the western extremity of the ridge on which the old town is situated, and terminates upon the south in an inaccessible rock, the top of which declines a little to the north-west, and upon the top of it the line-wall is built. Before the draw-bridge is a row of pallisades that form an angle, from the point of which, to the buildings of the city, is a space about 350 feet in length, and 300 broad on the summit, called the Castle hill, where the inhabitants resort for the benefit of the free air. The hill commands a most delightful prospect of the river Forth, and shores of Fife, as far down as Fifeness; the Calton hill upon the east; Pentland hills upon the south and south-west; only the castle obstructs the west, as the town itself does the view towards all the points between the east and south-east. The space enclosed by the fortification is of an oval form, and measures, from the north-west angle to the angle formed by the pallisades upon the outside of the draw-bridge, 920 feet; but the breadth, from north to south, is only 475 feet.

At the entrance of the castle you pass the draw-bridge, then the outer gate; within which, upon the left-hand, is a guard-house. Going a little farther, you come to a second gate-way strongly built; when this gate was shut, an iron portcullis was let down behind the wooden gate. Upon the top it was formerly finished like a tower, with embrasures; but lately built up, and turned into a work-house for the master carpenter. Within this gate, upon the left, is a space where that remarkable piece of artillery lay called Mons Meg, cast at Mons in Hainault, but was burst at the siege of Roxburgh, and the piece was never used afterwards. Not many years ago, it was carried off to London, and lodged in the Tower. Passing this a little, on the left, is a stair leading up to the fortification. At the half-moon, upon the right, is Argyle's battery; and on the west side of it, the artillery-sheds. Going westward 230 feet, we come to the governor's house upon the right; and on turning to the south 100 feet, we find the ascent pretty steep. Upon the right is Hawk hill, and upon the left a third gate-way; entering which, upon the left-hand, is the shot-yard. Continuing 100 feet further on, you come to the chapel; upon the north of which, to the left-hand, is a place called the Bomb-battery. After leaving the chapel, you enter the Half-moon; upon the right the main-guard room, upon the left the cannon ranged on a platform, forming the half-moon; upon the top of the rampart, a flag-staff, and a little farther on a very deep draw-well, but in the event of a siege of very little use to the garrison, for on the discharge of artillery the water almost entirely subsides. Leaving the Half-moon, we turn west, where we enter the Grand Parade, which forms a kind of long square, about 100 feet by 80. On the east side is an apartment where the regalia of Scotland were deposited in the year 1707, the windows of which are shut with wood, &c. but the ensigns of royalty have never been seen by any body since that time. In the south-east corner of this

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square is a room occupied as a cantine, where, it is said, the unfortunate Mary used to reside, and where she was delivered of her son James, afterwards James VI. Between this and the south-west and north-west corners are accommodations for the officers commanding the troops in garrison, and on the north the new barracks, about 120 feet long, by 50 broad, of three stories high, and are said to be sufficient to accommodate 1000 men.

Returning to Hawk hill, upon the south, is Durie's battery, and on the left the cells where prisoners are kept in time of war. Upon the right you descend by a stair, at the foot of which is the laboratory, and a little farther on is a barrack, both in ruins. Leaving this, we enter what is called the Back Parade. From the line-wall here you have a most delightful view, a long way west and north-west. Passing this, we come to an irregular battery, upon the north end, mounted with some light field-pieces. There is one in particular, taken from the rebels in 1745, well worthy the inspection of the curious. Close by the line-wall, you descend by a winding stair, which leads down to a place called the Butts, about 50 feet below the level of the rock, on which the armoury is built, where is a guard-house and draw-well. From this the line-wall takes an east direction, about 150 feet, where we come to a turret, called the Queen's Post. Passing this, it turns south-east, ascending very suddenly by steps to a battery, called Miln's Mount, on the north-west of Argyle's. From this the rock forms a most tremendous appearance downwards, to a place called the Well-house Tower, and from this to the west side appears with awful majesty, and in many places overhangs in dreadful chasms, fearful to behold.

The armoury is a place well worthy the attention of strangers; and, indeed, is the only place of much notice in the garrison. Here you see, very neatly arranged, a great number of the arms taken in 1745, by which a notion can be formed what defence a body of

men could make armed with such, had personal courage been wanting. Besides this, there is a good many thousand stand of arms, to answer any sudden emergency, kept in excellent order. The artillery-sheds are also well provided with all kinds of necessaries in like good order.

In the room where king James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, was born, there are some ancient verses on the wall recording that event.

Holyrood-house was founded by king David I. in 1128, for canons regular of St. Augustine. Besides the grants bestowed by this king, various privileges were bestowed on this abby by succeeding sovereigns; so that it was deemed the most opulent religious foundation in Scotland. Its annual revenues, at the reformation, were 442 bolls of wheat, 640 bolls of beer, 560 bolls of oats, 500 capons, two dozen of hens, two dozen of salmon, twelve loads of salt, besides a number of swine, and about 250l. sterling money.

At the reformation the superiority of the Canongate, North Leith, and a part of the suburb of Pleasants, barony of Broughton, was vested in the earl of Roxburgh. The town-council purchased these superiorities from the earl in 1636, and obtained a charter of confirmation of the same from king Charles I. in 1639. The church of Holyrood-house suffered considerably when the English burned down the palace upon their invasion by sea in 1544; however, both that and the palace were speedily repaired. Kincaid, in his appendix, gives some further particulars respecting the destruction of this place. "Before the middle of the sixteenth century (says he) this stately abby, together with the choir and cross of its church, were destroyed by the English; and nothing left standing but the body of the church, which was a magnificent Gothic structure. The brazen font which belonged to this church was carried off by sir Richard Lea, knight, captain of the English pioneers, who presented it to

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the church of St. Albans, in Hertfordshire, after he had caused the following haughty and imperious inscription to be engraved on it :

“ When Leith, a town of good account in Scotland, and Edinburgh, the principal city of that nation, was on fire, sir Richard Lea, knight, saved me out the flames, and brought me out into England. In gratitude to him for his kindness, I, who heretofore served only at baptism of the children of kings, do now most willingly offer the same service even to the meanest of the English nation : Lea, the conqueror, hath so commanded, adieu : in 1543, in the thirty-sixth year of Henry VIII.”

The font being a second time taken during the civil war, in the reign of Charles I. was converted into money, and probably destroyed. In 1547, after the battle of Musselburgh, the English uncovered the roof of this church, and conveyed away the lead and the bells. At the restoration, king Charles having resolved to rebuild the palace, and at the same time to give the church a complete repair, ordered that it should be set apart as a chapel royal in all time coming, discharging it from being used as the parish church of the Canongate, which it had hitherto been. It was accordingly fitted up in a very elegant manner : a throne was erected for the sovereign, and twelve stalls for the knights of the order of the thistle ; but, as it was accommodated with an organ, and as mass had been celebrated in it in the reign of king James VII. the populace giving vent to their fury at the revolution, despoiled the ornaments of the inside of the church, leaving nothing but the bare walls. They even broke into the vault which had been used as the royal sepulchre ; in which lay the bodies of king James V, of Magdalen of France, his first queen, of the earl of Darnley, and others of the monarchs and royal family of Scotland. They broke open the lead coffins, carried off the lids, but left the rest. These walls, which

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could withstand the fury of a mob, have since been brought to the ground through the extreme avarice or stupidity of an architect.

As the roof of the church was become ruinous, the duke of Hamilton, heritable keeper of the palace, represented its condition to the barons of the exchequer, and craved that it might be repaired. To this effect an architect and mason were consulted. The walls of the church were already upwards of 600 years old, and were but in a crazy condition; yet did these men propose, instead of putting a slate roof on it, to cover it with flag-stones; to support which a deal of stonework would be necessary about the roof, and about which it would be difficult to follow and judge of the estimate of the architects. They accordingly gave in a plan and estimate of the work, amounting to 1003*l.* which was approved of by the barons of exchequer in 1758. The new roof soon injured the fabric. A report was made to the barons by another architect in 1766, that the church would speedily become ruinous, if the new roof was not taken off, as the walls had never been intended for so vast a load. Nothing was done in consequence of this report, and the church fell on the 2d of December, 1768.

When we lately visited it, we saw in the middle of the chapel the broken shafts of the columns, which had been borne down by the weight of the roof. Upon looking into the vaults, the doors of which were open, we found that what had escaped the fury of the mob at the revolution, became a prey to the rapacity of the mob who ransacked the church after it fell. In 1776 the body of James, and some others, were shewn in their leaden coffins, but the coffins were afterwards stolen. The head of queen Margaret, which was entire, and even beautiful, and the skull of Darnley, were also stolen: the thigh bones, however, were left, and are proofs of the vastness of his stature. In the belfry there are a marble monument and statue of Robert lord Belhaven, who died in 1639. The figure

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is reclining at full length, and the execution is masterly, being inferior to few of the monuments in Westminster-abbey. It has suffered somewhat by the fall of the church; part of the nose is broke off; and some joists, which are hanging loose in the belfry, threaten, in their fall, to demolish it." Thus far Mr. Arnot; to whose account may be added, that the rubbish in the chapel has been cleared away; and that in year 1788 the royal bodies were no longer shewn, though the thigh bones of lord Darnly are still remaining, and exhibited by the ciceroni of the place, with some of an ordinary size by way of comparison.

The first account of this building as a royal palace is no earlier than the reign of James V. by whom a mansion, with a circular tower at each angle, was erected about the year 1528. Arnot says his name is now to be seen at the bottom of a nich in the north-westernmost tower. This edifice was burned by the English in the minority of queen Mary, but was soon after rebuilt and augmented much beyond its present dimensions; having then five courts, the western, or outermost court, larger then all the rest; its eastern boundary was the front of the palace, occupying the same ground as at present, but extending farther south; the three remaining sides were bounded by walls; and at the north-west corner there was a strong gate, with Gothic pillars, arches, and towers, part of which has been pulled down (as Arnot says, whose work was published in 1788) within these thirty years. The next court stood on the same spot with the present central court, and was surrounded by buildings. On the south there were two smaller courts, also surrounded by buildings: and there was another to the east, bounded on the north by the chapel-royal; on the west by a line of buildings, on the site of the present east front of the palace; on the south by a row of buildings now demolished; and on the north by a wall which divided it from St. Ann's yard. Great part of this palace was burned by Cromwell's soldiers. After the resto-

ration it was almost entirely rebuilt, in 1674, by Robert Milne, mason, from a design made by sir William Bruce, a celebrated architect of that time. The present palace is a handsome stone building, nearly square; measuring, according to Kincaid, 230 feet from north to south, but somewhat less from east to west: it is decorated with piazzas and spacious walks. The west front consists of two lofty double towers, joined by a beautiful low building, adorned with a double balustrade above in the middle, where is a magnificent portico, decorated with large stone columns, which support a cupola in form of an imperial crown, and beneath it a clock: over the porch, at the entrance, are the royal arms of Scotland, as borne before the union. The other three sides of the square are lofty and noble. Within the court, on the east, is a pediment with the Scotch arms, as marshaled since the union. The great staircase and state rooms are equal in grandeur to the rest of the building. The gallery, on the north side, is 150 feet in length, by twenty-seven one half in breadth; its height eighteen feet. The walls of this gallery are adorned with 120 portraits of the kings of Scotland, which were much defaced by the English soldiers who were quartered here in 1745.

All the ancient part of this palace is occupied by the duke of Hamilton, hereditary keeper thereof. In the second story are what are shewn for queen Mary's apartments; in one of which is her own bed. Close to the floor of this room, a piece of wainscot, about a yard square, hangs upon hinges, and, being lifted up, opens a passage to a small flight of stairs communicating with the apartment beneath. Through this passage the lord Darnley, and the other persons concerned in the assassination of David Rizzio, came suddenly upon him into the queen's apartment, where he was attending her majesty, who was supping with the countess of Argyle, in a closet about twelve feet square, communicating with her bed-chamber, which closet is the present north-west tower of the palace; Rizzio

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was pushed out of this closet, dragged through the bed-chamber into the presence-chamber, where, being repeatedly stabbed, he expired. Towards the outer door of this apartment, some spots or stains, said to be occasioned by his blood, are still shewn; which, it is said, has resisted every effort made by washing to efface it. Lord Dunmore has also lodgings in this palace, in which is a fine picture falsely attributed to Vandyck, but really painted by Mytens, representing king Charles I. and his queen setting out on a hunting party; the figures are all whole lengths: among the attendants is a portrait of Jeffery Hudson, the celebrated dwarf. The life of this little hero was extremely singular and eventful. He was the son of a labourer, born at Oakeham in Buckinghamshire in 1619. At seven years of age he was taken into the service of the duke of Buckingham, being then only eighteen inches high. On the queen being entertained at Burleigh-house, the seat of that duke, little Jeffery was brought on the table in a cold pye, the crust of which being broken, he was taken out, and presented by the duchess to her majesty, who took him into her service, and afterwards sent him to France to fetch over her midwife. In a masque at court, the king's gigantic porter drew him out of his pocket, as if going to eat him, to the great surprise and diversion of all the spectators. In his passage to France for the midwife, he was taken by a pirate, and carried into Dunkirk. His captivity, and duel with a turkey cock, in that part, were celebrated by sir William Davenant, in his poem entitled *Jeoffreidos*. He is said, after thirty, to have grown to the height of three feet nine inches. His diminutive size did not prevent his acting in a military character; for during the civil wars he served as a captain of horse. He followed the fortunes of his royal mistress into France in 1644; where he unluckily engaged in a quarrel with Mr. Crofts, who, on a duel being agreed on, came into the field armed only with a squirt; a second meeting was appointed

on horseback, in which Jeffery killed his antagonist at the first shot. For this he was expelled the court, which set him to sea, when he was again taken by a Turkish rover, and sold into Barbary. On his release he was made a captain in the royal navy; and on the final retreat of queen Henrietta, attended her to France, and remained there till the restoration. In 1682 he was committed to the Gate-house, on suspicion of his being concerned in the popish plot, where he ended his life at the age of sixty-three. In the duke of Hamilton's apartments there are several curious portraits.

On the south-west corner of the abbey were the royal stables, now almost in ruins; the remains shew what they once were. The abbey and palace are surrounded by a district or liberty, formerly the sanctuary belonging to the monastery for the protection of criminals, at present an asylum for insolvent debtors. At the foot of the Canongate, about 100 feet west of the Abbey-stand, was a cross, consisting of three steps as a base, and a pillar on the top, called Girth cross; this marked out the western limits of the sanctuary. On paving the street this cross was taken down. To the palace belonged a park of upwards of three miles in circumference; it was enclosed with a stone wall by James V. This park consists chiefly of a hill rising into three points; the southernmost and highest is called Arthur's Seat: the etymology of this appellation is disputed; some deriving it from the Erse or Gallic, others from the British prince of that name having from thence reconnoitred a Saxon army, which he afterwards defeated. The northernmost is called Salisbury Crags, as some conceive also from the Gallic; in opposition to which it is said to take its name from an earl of Salisbury, who in the reign of king Edward III. accompanied that prince to Scotland, and possibly viewed the city of Edinburgh from that eminence.

The northernmost is called St. Antony's hill, from

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a hermitage and chapel of that name, built near its feet. Arthur's seat is computed to be near 700 feet high, and is a most majestic, as well as picturesque object, from what point soever it is viewed; in some it has greatly the appearance of a lion couchant. On the south-west side there is a curious echo; and on the south side a number of basaltic, pentagonal, and hexagonal pillars hang down the rock; they measure about three feet in diameter, and are from forty to fifty long: they are vulgarly called organ-pipes, and at first sight have such an appearance.

On the north side of the palace was the garden, since used as a botanic, till a new one was laid out by Mr. Hope, in the way to Leith.

Heriot's hospital is a magnificent edifice, founded by George Heriot, goldsmith to king James I. of England: his history is in substance thus related by Arnot in his History of Edinburgh. George Heriot was the son of a goldsmith of Edinburgh of the same name. His father brought him up to his own trade, which he followed in that town. On his marriage with the daughter of a merchant in 1586, his paternal fortune, added to the portion of his wife, amounted to 214l. 11s. 8d. sterling. With this slender beginning, and another portion of 333l. sterling with a second wife, in 1608, he, by his industry and economy, accumulated 50000l. sterling, at that time a prodigious sum. In the year 1597 he was appointed goldsmith to Anne of Denmark, wife of James VI. of Scotland, and soon after to that king; on whose accession to the crown of England, Heriot followed the court to London, and becoming a widower, he returned to Edinburgh, where he took a second wife, whom he survived; and dying, without any legitimate children, on the 12th of February, 1624, after leaving considerable legacies to two natural daughters, he bequeathed the residue of his fortune to the town-council, ordinary, and the ministers of Edinburgh, in trust, for building and endowing an hospital for the maintenance and

education of indigent boys, the sons of burghesses of that city. This residue amounted to the sum of 23,625l. 10s. 3½d. sterling, as appears in divers records, and other authentic memorials. The plan of this building was, it is said, drawn by Inigo Jones, and approved of by Walter Balcarquhal, doctor of divinity, one of the executors appointed by Heriot.

Cromwell having taken possession of Edinburgh, after the battle of Dunbar, converted this edifice to a military hospital; and it continued to be appropriated to that use till the year 1658, when general Monk, who then commanded the English forces, removed them on the governor's providing them another hospital. On April 11, 1659, this house was opened for the purpose prescribed by the founder, when thirty boys were admitted.

“The building,” says Kincaid, “consists of a square, whose side measures 162 feet on the outside, leaving an open court ninety-four feet each way, in the middle; the north and east sides of which are decorated with piazzas, and a wall six feet and one quarter in breadth. The court is paved with square stones, and has a well in the middle. On the north side of the square, and second story, is an effigy of the founder, George Heriot, cut in stone and painted; which the boys, on the first Monday in June, ornament with flowers, and keep the day as a festival in honour of their benefactor. Over the gateway is a spire and a clock, and the upper corners of the building are ornamented with turrets. The windows, in number 200, are also ornamented with curious devices; and notwithstanding there are so many, not one is to be found similar to another. The sculpture, of which there is a great profusion, is remarkably well performed; indeed, the execution exceeds the design: the subjects consist of texts of scripture, and ornaments of foliage, figures, and representations of the instruments used in the trade of the founder; under whose statue is a Latin

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inscription, signifying, that his person was represented by that image, as his mind was by the surrounding foundation.

Trinity church stands in the hollow between the North bridge and the Caltowne burial-ground. It was founded in the year 1462, by Mary of Gueldres, queen of king James II. and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. That queen was interred in the north aisle; her arms, quartered with those of the Isle of Man and Scotland, are engraved on the south buttress. According to the endowment of the foundress, the chapter was to consist of a provost, eight prebendaries, and two choiristers, who had all separate provisions. Some of the rules laid down in the charter of this foundation do not convey a very exalted idea of either the morality or learning of the clergy of those times; it being therein provided, that no prebendary should be instituted, unless he could read and sing plainly, and understood arithmetic; and that if any prebendary should keep a concubine, or fire-maker, and should not dismiss her, after being thrice admonished thereto by the provost, his prebend should be adjudged vacant.

The whole of the intended building was never completed. At the reformation, according to Arnot, the regent, Murray, bestowed this collegiate church, and its revenues, on sir Simon Preston, who generously gave them in benefaction to the town council of Edinburgh, to serve as a place of worship for the citizens; since which it has been commonly called the college kirk.

The chapel dedicated to St. Roque stands at the west end of the Borough Muir, and had a cemetery round it, where those persons of the city of Edinburgh who died of the plague were buried: when, or by whom, it was founded, is uncertain. In 1532 the town and council granted four acres of land in the said muir to sir John Young, then chaplain, on condition that he should keep the roof and windows of the chapel in repair. After the reformation, the per-

formance of divine service here was left off, and the building and cemetery granted to private uses. The inconvenience arising from the loss of this cemetery was, it is said by Arnot, severely felt by the citizens, whose burial-grounds are by no means adequate to the population. In 1788 there was little more than the two gable ends, and part of the side walls, standing, and these owed their existence to the superstition of the populace, for the proprietor employed some labourers to pull down the walls; but some of them being killed by the scaffolding giving way, the accident was considered as a judgment on them for sacrilegiously demolishing the house of God; and so universally was this believed, that neither entreaties nor extraordinary wages could procure workmen to accomplish the demolition.

On the north side of Arthur's seat are the ruins of St. Anthony's chapel, on an elevated spot, which commands a view over the Frith of Forth; a situation undoubtedly chosen for the purpose of attracting the notice of seamen, who in cases of danger might make vows to that saint. Such hermitages were common near the sea coasts in England and other parts of Europe.

The general patron or tutelar saint of these hermitages was St. Anthony. The Roman calendar has two saints of that name, one denominated of Padua, remarkable for his sermon to the birds and fishes, preserved in Addison's Travels; but the patron of this chapel is styled St. Anthony the hermit, who constantly resided in the desert, was by profession a swineherd, famous for curing the erysipelas, from him called St. Anthony's fire, but most known from his temptations. This saint is always represented as accompanied by a hog, with a bell round his neck; sometimes the bell is tied to the girdle of the saint, supposed for the purpose of calling his grunting favourite. The seal of the convent in Leith, dedicated to this saint, is

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preserved in the advocate's library in Edinburgh, and answers this description pretty exactly. It bears the figure of St. Anthony in a hermit's mantle, with a book in one hand, and a staff in the other, and at his foot a sow, with a bell about her neck: over his head there is a capital T, which it seems the brethren wore in blue cloth upon their black gowns. Round the seal there is this inscription: *S. commune preceptorie sancti Anthonii prope Leicht.* This chapel was a beautiful Gothic building. It was forty-three feet long, eighteen broad, and eighteen high. At the west end there was a tower, nineteen feet square, and, as is supposed, before its fall, about forty feet high. The door, windows, and roof, were Gothic; the last consisted of three compartments. A handsome stone seat projected from the eastern end; but the whole has been greatly dilapidated. By whom, or at what time, this chapel was built, is not known.

At a small distance south-east of the chapel stands part of the cell of this hermitage. It was partly of masonry worked upon the natural rock. At the east end there are still two niches remaining; in one of which formerly stood a scull, a book, an hour-glass, and a lamp, which, with a mat for a bed, made the general furniture of a hermitage. The dimensions of this building were sixteen feet in length, twelve in breadth, and eight in height.

The Tolbooth, originally built by the citizens, in 1561, for the accommodation of the parliament and courts of justice, and for the confinement of debtors and malefactors, is now unfit for any of those purposes, and has been used ever since 1640 only for a gaol.

Near Edinburgh are the remains of a house, called Marchiston tower, once the seat of the celebrated John lord Napier, baron Marchiston, who invented logarithms. This tower, in 1572, was attacked by the Associates, which occasioned the raising of the siege of

Nidderie Seaton. In 1573 it was used as a prison by Drury, the English general, who was sent to the assistance of the regent Morton.

About a mile to the north-east is Restalrig, where are the remains of an ancient church, founded and made collegiate by James III.

At the reformation, this church was ordered, by the general assembly, to be demolished, as a monument of idolatry; notwithstanding which, the east window and part of the walls are still remaining, from which it appears to have been a very plain building. In the church-yard is a vaulted mausoleum, of a polygonal figure, formerly the burial-place of the family of Logan, of Restalrig: it afterwards became the property of the lords of Balmerino, and at present belongs to the earl of Murray. In this vault are the remains of many persons of quality and fashion.

The cemetery round this church is chiefly used as a burying-place for the English, and likewise for the Scots of the episcopal communion.

Six miles south from Edinburgh is *Woodhouse Lie*, or *Lee*, is a small castellated mansion, situated on an artificial eminence, near a more modern mansion of the same name. Very little of the ancient building remains, except a chimney, and some straggling walls.

Crawford, in his Memoirs, mentions an act of barbarity committed on the lady of this house in 1569. Hamilton of Boswelhaugh, after having fought for the queen at Longside, was taken prisoner, and sentenced to be hanged, but afterwards made his escape: his wife, who was heiress of Woodhouse Lie, not thinking her husband's crimes would affect her estate, willingly abandoned that of Bothwelhaugh, which was his ancient patrimony, and possessed herself of her own; but Murray being informed of the matter by sir James Ballantine (a mighty favourite of his, to whom he had gifted Woodhouse Lie), sent some officers to take possession of the house, who not only turned the gentlewoman out of doors, but stripped her naked, and left

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her in that condition in the open field, in a cold dark night, where, before day, she became furiously mad, and insensible of the injury they had done her. From this moment it was that Hamilton resolved upon Murray's death, which, upon the 23d of January, 1570, he accomplished at Linlithgow.

In Mr. Pinkerton's collection of ancient Scottish songs, he gives one from tradition, entitled The Laird of Woodhouse Lie; the substance of which is, that, at a great feast, where there were present full twenty golden dames, with every one her knight, each lady being called on to give the minstrels the name of her favourite, in order that they might celebrate his prowess and accomplishments in their verses, the lady of Woodhouse Lie commanded them to sing Salton's praise. Her lord taking offence at it, expressed his anger in such a manner as alarmed her; whereupon she consulted her nurse, who advised her to poison him, and prepared the poison, which the lady administered to him at dinner in a glass of wine. News coming to the father of his son's death, and the supposed cause, he immediately repaired to the king, and besought justice; and the king, highly incensed at the lady's crime, ordered her to be burnt at the stake. The ballad closed with her lamentation, and admonition to every dame to take warning from her fall.

Woodhouse Lie is now the property of Mr. Tytler.

On a neighbouring hill, called Castle Law, are vestiges of a camp, and just by was fought the battle of Pentland hill, in November, 1666, in memory of which a rude stone is erected.

London to Edinburgh by Wooler and Coldstream.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Barnet, Herts	11	0	Brought up	250	3
Hatfield	8	5	Durham	9	3
Stevenage	11	7	Newcastle	14	3
Baldock	5	7	Morpeth	15	1
Biggleswade, Bedford.	7	5	Longhorsley	6	6
Eaton Socon	10	0	Weldon Bridge	2	4
Buckden	5	7	Long Framlington	1	1
Alconbury	7	2	Low Framlington	0	7
Stilton	7	1	Whittingeham	8	0
Wandsford	8	5	Glanton	1	6
Stamford, Lincoln.	5	7	Wooler Haugh Head	8	4
Greetham, Rutland.	7	3	Wooler	1	6
Witham Common,			Millfield	5	5
Lincoln.	4	0	Cornhill	7	1
Grantham	9	6	Coldstream, Berwickf.	1	3
Newark	14	0	Orange Lane Inn	5	3
Scarthing Moor	10	6	Greenlaw	4	6
Tuxford	2	2	Tibbys Inn	3	0
East Retford	7	0	Tirlestone	6	3
Bawtry	8	5	Norton Inn	2	2
Doncaster	8	6	Carfra Mill	3	5
Ferrybridge	15	2	Channel Kirk	4	2
Abberford	9	1	Falla	5	1
Wetherby	7	4	Castertown Haugh		
Boroughbridge	12	1	Head	2	1
Northallerton	18	6	Path Head	1	1
Darlington	16	0	Dalkeith	4	5
Rushyford	9	3	Edinburgh	6	6
	250	3	In the whole	384	0

COLDSTREAM is a market-town on the north side of the Tweed, over which is a handsome stone bridge, built by act of parliament, passed in 1763. The ancient name of the parish was Lennel; and a town or village

so called once stood near it, which was so entirely destroyed in the border wars, that its exact site is not known. Some ruins of Lennel church, however, still remain, about a mile and a half from the present town. Coldstream is supposed to owe its rise to an abby of Cistertians, which was formerly founded here.

General Monk, before he marched into England to restore Charles II. made this town his head-quarters, and raised that regiment which has ever since retained the name of the Coldstream regiment of guards, recruited from time to time, and chiefly from this town. The number of inhabitants is about 1160. Near the town is Lees, a seat of Mr. Majoribanks, rebuilt by the late sir John Pringle, bart. Two miles north-east from Coldstream is Hirsfel, an ancient seat of the earl of Home.

Greenlaw is situated in a vally, on a brook or river called Blackwater, which abounds in trout. The number of inhabitants in the town hardly exceeds 600. About a mile to the north of the town are vestiges of an ancient wall, called Harrit's or Herrit's Dike: the use is unknown; but, according to tradition, it formerly extended as far as Berwick.

Five miles south from Greenlaw is Home or Hume castle, which gave title and name to an ancient Scotch family, deduced from Cospatrick, third earl of Dunbar. It was taken by the English in their expedition under the duke of Somerset in 1548. The next year the Scots recovered it by stratagem, and slew the garrison.

In the year 1650, immediately after the taking of Edinburgh castle, Cromwell sent colonel Fenwick to take Home castle.

The colonel, before he began the attack, summoned the governor to surrender. The governor, whose name was Cockburn, being, as it seems, a man of fancy, returned him the following quibbling answer:

“Right Honourable,

“I have received a trumpeter of yours, as he tells

me, without a pass, to surrender Home castle to the lord-general Cromwell: please you, I never saw your general. As for Home castle, it stands upon a rock. Given at Home castle this day, before seven o'clock. So resteth, without prejudice to my native country, your most humble servant,

“ Th. Cockburn.”

And soon after he sent the colonel these verses:

“ I, William of the Wastle,
Am now in my castle,
And aw the dogs in the town
Shan't gar me gang down.”

But the governor did not long continue in this merry humour; for Fenwick having planted a battery against the castle, and made a small breach, as the English were just ready to enter, Cockburn beat a parley; but the colonel would only allow quarter for life, which being accepted, the governor, with his garrison, being seventy-eight, commanders and private soldiers, marched out of the castle, which captain Collingson, with his company, immediately entered, to keep it for the parliament.

At Channelkirk is a well, called the Well of the Holy Water Cleugh: and at the end of the parish is a broad green path, called the Girthgate, which was used by the monks in their procession from Melrofs abbey to Edinburgh. Several ancient camps are met with in the neighbourhood.

Dalkeith is situated in a nook of land, between two branches of the Esk, which unite a little to the north of the town. The environs abound in coals, and there is a large market for cattle, corn, and meal. The regular market-day is on Thursday; but from Martinmas to Whitsuntide there is a market for meal on Monday, and another on Tuesday for cattle. The number of inhabitants is near 4400.

Near the town is Dalkeith-house, a magnificent seat

of the duke of Buccleugh; built on the site of the ancient castle, by Ann duchess of Buccleugh and Monmouth. This castle was formerly a place of considerable strength, and is said to have held out against some sieges, being situated on a steep and lofty rock, inaccessible except from the east, where it was defended by a deep fosse, through which the river is said to have formerly run. It was for some centuries the residence of the noble family of Morton; and from the history of the times we learn, that James IX. and last earl of Douglas, exasperated against John Douglas lord of Dalkeith for espousing the cause of king James II. who had basely murdered William VIII. earl of the illustrious house of Douglas at Stirling, laid siege to the castle of Dalkeith, binding himself by oath not to desist before he gained possession of the place; but it was so bravely defended that with all his efforts he could not prevail, so that, covered with wounds and disgrace, he was compelled to give up the enterprize. After the defeat of the Scotch army at Pinkney Cleugh, in 1547, many fled to this castle for safety; among the rest were James earl of Morton, afterwards regent, and sir David Hume of Wedderburn.

When the present edifice was constructed, about the middle of the eighteenth century, the fosse was filled up, and a large mound of earth raised round the rock, so as to form a pleasant bank, and adorned with a variety of shrubs. The beauty of the situation is much heightened by the winding of the rivers, and abundance of surrounding wood. Over the North Esk is a new stone bridge of one arch, seventy feet wide, and forty-five in height.

The park is of great extent, containing about 800 Scotch acres, and completely surrounded by a stone wall eight or nine feet high. Both the North and South Esk run through the park, and unite their streams about half a mile below the house. On the whole, the situation of Dalkeith is uncommonly beautiful.

The following epitaph was inscribed on the tombstone of one Margaret Scott, who died in the town of Dalkeith, February 9, 1738 :

Stop, passenger, until my life you read :
The living may get knowledge by the dead.
Five times five years I liv'd a virgin's life ;
Ten times five years I was a virtuous wife ;
Ten times five years I lived a widow chaste ;
Now, wearied of this mortal life, I rest.
Between my cradle and my grave have been
Eight mighty kings of Scotland, and a queen.
Four times five years the commonwealth I saw ;
Ten times the subjects rose against the law.
Twice did I see old prelacy pull'd down ;
And twice the cloak was humbled by the gown.
An end of Stuart's race I saw : nay, more !
My native country sold for English ore.
Such desolations in my life have been,
I have an end of all perfection seen.

At Path-head a great number of bones were dug up some years since, and in the neighbourhood several of those instruments called caltrops, to wound the horses' feet in battle, have been found ; from which it is supposed some considerable battle had been fought here in time past.

Two miles south-west from Path-head is Crichton castle, in a village of that name, situated on the edge of a bank, above a grassy glen ; was once the habitation of the chancellor Crichton, joint guardian with the earl of Callendar of James II. a powerful and spirited statesman in that turbulent age, and the adviser of the bold but bloody deeds against the two potent Douglasses—facts excusable only by the plea of necessity of state.

During the life of Crichton it was besieged, taken, and levelled with the ground, by William earl of Douglas, after a siege of nine months.

It was rebuilt, and some part, which appears more modern than the rest, with much elegance.

The front of one side of the court is very handsome, ornamented with diamond-shaped facets, and the soffits of the staircase beautifully carved; the cases of some of the windows adorned with rosettes and twisted cordage.

The dungeon called the Mas-More is a deep hole, with a narrow mouth.

Tradition says, that a person of some rank in the country was lowered into it, for irreverently passing the castle without paying his respects to the owner.

This castle is at present the property of the family of Callender.

The parish church had been collegiate, founded in 1449 by the chancellor, with the consent of his son, for a provost, nine prebendaries, and two singing boys, out of the rents of Crichton and Lockerwort.

A mile and a half from Crichton is Borthwick castle, seated on a knoll, in a beautiful vale. It consists of a vast square tower, ninety feet high, with square and round bastions at equal distances from its base. The state rooms are on the first story, once accessible by a draw-bridge: some of the apartments were large; the hall was forty feet in length, and had a music gallery; the roof lofty, and once adorned with paintings. It was built by a lord Borthwick, once a potent family. In the vault lies one of the name, in armour and a little bonnet, with a lady by him; on the side are a number of little elegant human figures. The place was once the property of the earl of Bothwell, who, a little before the battle of Carberry-hill, took refuge here with his fair consort.

In the manuscript of Mid Lothian, the castle of Borthwick is said to be a great and strong tower, all of assure work within and without, and of great height, the wall thereof being above fifteen feet of thickness. It has an excellent well-spring in the bottom, without digging, and a house of good lodgings, and well lighted.

Near Dalkeith is Sheriff-hall, said to have been the

residence of George Buchanan, the celebrated poet and historian.

A mile to the south is Newbattle abby, the seat of the marquis of Lothian. It was originally founded for Cistercian monks, by David I. in 1140; and erected into a lay barony, in favour of sir Mark Ker, in 1591. The present mansion is built on the same site, on the side of the South Esk. In the library, which formerly belonged to the abby, are some ancient manuscripts on vellum, beautifully illuminated; and in various parts of the house are some very capital pictures.

London to Edinburgh by Berwick.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Morpeth, iv. p. 170.	289	2	Brought up	366	2
Alnwick .	19	1	West Bourn .	1	6
Belford .	14	6	Beltonford .	0	6
Berwick .	15	2	Linton .	3	1
Ayton, Berwickf.	7	4	Haddington .	5	6
Pres Inn .	4	4	Gladesmuir .	3	4
Broxburn, Hadding-			Tranent .	3	3
tonf. .	14	4	Musselburgh .	4	3
Dunbar .	1	3	Edinburgh .	5	4
	366	2	In the whole	394	3

AYTON, or EYETON, is a small town on the river Eye, which runs into the German sea at Eyemouth: here is a seat of Mr. Fordyce. About three miles to the north-east is a small harbour, with a town called Aymouth, where a fort was formerly raised to curb the garrison of Berwick. This town gave title of baron to the late duke of Marlborough, but the patent being

granted only to him, and the heirs male of his own body, the honour extinguished with him. It affords a good harbour for fishing vessels. In queen Elizabeth's time the French held it, and fortified it, as it was the first port in Scotland they could safely land their supplies at for the queen-mother; but they were obliged to quit that and the kingdom some time after, by a treaty, queen Elizabeth supporting the reformers against her.

About a mile east from Prefs is Coldingham, which gives name to a wild and inhospitable district, called Coldingham moor. Here are the remains of a religious house which is said to have been the oldest nunnery in Scotland: neither its founder, the time of its foundation, nor its order, are known; but it occurs in history as early as the year 661, at which time Abbe, or Ebba, sister to Oswy king of Northumberland, was abbess, and entertained St. Cuthbert, then prior of Melrose, here for several days. In 669, Etheldreda, queen of Egfred king of Northumberland, became a nun of this house.

In the year 709 this monastery was burnt, as was said, by accident; though it was generally supposed to have been a punishment from heaven, inflicted on the monks and nuns for their wicked lives.

The monastery having been re-edified, and placed under a pious abbess, named Ebba, perhaps in memory of the former holy lady, was again burnt in the year 867, or, as Matthew Paris has it, in 870, by the Danes, under Inguar and Hubba, who landing at Berwick, the abbess, alarmed for her chastity, and that of her nuns, prevailed on them to cut off their noses and upper lips. The Danes, who, besides the hopes of plunder, were allured with the prospect of satisfying their brutal lusts on this holy sisterhood, enraged at the disappointment, set fire to the monastery, and consumed therein the abbess and her flock.

The truth of this story is much doubted, it not having been mentioned by divers ecclesiastical historians, and a similar story being related of another house.

It seems as if this monastery lay desolate till the year 1098, when it was refounded by Edgar king of Scotland, in honour of St. Cuthbert, and filled with Benedictine monks from Durham, to which place it was made dependent. To it, among other privileges, was granted that of sanctuary for thirty-seven days to all those who fled thither, similar to the privilege enjoyed by the abby of Lindisfarne.

In the year 1215 king John, making an incursion into Scotland, plundered and burnt this priory.

In 1544, in an inroad made by the English, they seized this priory, and fortified the church and steeple. The garrison having committed many depredations on the adjacent country, the earl of Arran, governor of Scotland, attacked them, with an army of 8000 men, and some artillery; but, after battering the steeple for a day and a night, he retired in a panic, upon which his army dispersed, and would have left their artillery behind them, but that it was brought off by Angus, who, with a small body of his dependents, marched in the rear of it, covering the retreat.

In the year 1594, upon the forfeiture of Bothwell's estates, the lordship of Coldingham was given to lord Hume, in whose family it still remains.

Of this priory the chief remains are part of the church, consisting of a single aisle; the south side and west end were rebuilt in 1670; the roof is covered with lead, and the cieling boarded. There are several ruined arches at the east and west ends, and divers fragments of buildings about the church, which have been pulled down for the sake of the stones.

Seven miles beyond Prefs Inn we pass the Peaths bridge; built over a ravin, or pass, famous in history. The Peaths, vulgarly pronounced the Pease, is a woody chasm, upwards of 160 feet, and having a rivulet running through its bottom; its banks being so steep, that they can only be descended in an oblique direction, by tracks or paths, whence it derives its name; the word

peath signifying, as it is said, a path or track running obliquely down a precipitous bank.

At Cockburnspath, two miles north-west of Peath's bridge, are the remains of an ancient fortress, called Cockburnspath tower, on the side of a deep glen, through which runs a small stream of water, built undoubtedly to defend the pass, which has now a bridge over it.

The castle consists of a small square tower, of rough stone, with a circular staircase in its south-west angle. Adjoining to its southernmost side is a gate, with a circular arch; on entering, on the right-hand are a number of vaulted buildings in ruins. It belongs to sir James Hale, of Dunblaw. It was once a place of note, and the present name is supposed to be a corruption of Coldbrand's Path.

According to Boetius, the castle of Coldbrand's Path belonged to the earl of Dunbar and March in 1073. He tells us, that, about the year 1061, a formidable band of robbers infested the south-east part of Scotland. One Patrick Dunbar attacked them, slew six hundred, hanged four score, and presented the head of their commander to the king. For this the king created him earl of March, and gave him the lands of Coldbrand's Path, to be held by the tenure of clearing East Lothian and Merse of robbers, and bearing a banner whereon the bloody head of a robber was painted. Lord Hailes, however, says this is a fiction. The earls of March possessed the castle of Coldbrand's Path, as well as the castle of Dunbar; the possessors of those castles being supposed to hold the keys of the kingdom, such were their strength and importance.

In 1488 king James III. having proposed to the parliament to annex unalienably to the crown the earldoms of March and Annandale, with the baronies of Dunbar and Coldbrand's Path, the borderers, fearful of a more rigid discipline than that to which they had been accustomed, raised a rebellion, in which that

king was slain. In this rebellion the rebels took the castle of Dunbar.

At Broxburn is Broxmouth-park, a seat of the duke of Roxburgh.

Dunbar is a royal burgh, which, in Scotland, is much the same with what we call a corporation in England, and sends members to parliament in like manner; only, in Scotland, these burghs have some particular privileges separate to themselves; as that, for example, of holding a sort of parliament, called a convention of burghs, a method taken from the union of the Hans-towns in the north, in which they meet and concert measures for the public good of the towns and of their trade, and make by-laws, or acts and declarations, which bind the whole body. Nor have they lost this privilege by the union with England, but it is preserved entire, and is now many ways more advantageous to them than it was before, as their trade is now more considerable.

This town of Dunbar is an handsome, well-built town, situated in the mouth of the river Forth, on the south side towards the German ocean. The houses, as in most of the principal towns, are all built with stone, and covered with slate. It hath been fenced in with a strong wall, but that is now decayed. On the opposite side of the haven appear the ruins of a castle, almost covered with the sea at flood-tide, which formerly was remarkably strong, and was the seat of the earls of March, afterwards styled earls of Dunbar; a fortress often won by the English, and as often recovered by the Scots, but demolished in the year 1656, by order of the commonwealth, to prevent its being a retreat for the royalists.

Dunbar is a very considerable port, and of great advantage to all ships in the river, in case of strefs of weather; but yet its entrance was so difficult by steep rocks in the mouth of the harbour, that the corporation had exhausted itself by endeavouring to cut

through them; and being unable to proceed farther in it, and, at the same time, the town-house and school of the town being run to decay, and the town itself destitute of fresh water, to answer all these good purposes they procured an act to pass, in the year 1718, intituled, An act for laying a duty of two pennies Scots, or one sixth part of a penny, upon every pint of ale or beer that shall be sold within the town of Dunbar, for improving and preserving the harbour, and repairing the town-house, and building a school, and other public buildings there; and for supplying the said town with fresh water.

This duty has been of great service to the town, and has enabled them to make a great progress in the intended improvements; but the principal works, which were to dig up part of a rock at the bottom of the harbour, to carry out the great pier to the rock called the beacon rock, to cut the slope of the island down to a perpendicular, and to supply the town with fresh water, remaining undone, and the act expiring in the year 1738, the same was continued for twenty-five years longer.

The harbour was originally at Belhaven. The east pier of the present harbour was begun during the protectorate of Cromwell. The improvements made have been great, by digging eight feet into the solid rock, by which it has been enlarged and deepened, and commodious quays have been built; but the harbour, though very safe, is yet small and difficult of access. A new pier has been built on the rock that forms the west side of the entrance.

The harbour is defended by a battery mounting twelve guns, nine, twelve, and eighteen pounders. A large and convenient dry dock has also been built.

There are eighteen ships belonging to the port, eight coasters, eight employed in foreign trade, and two in the whale fishery. There is a weekly market on Thursday.

This castle is situated on a reef of rocks projecting

into the sea, which in many places runs under them, through caverns formed by fissures in the stone.

It is of great antiquity, but the time of its erection is not known. Dunbar castle is mentioned as early as the year 858, when it was burnt by Kenneth, king of Scotland. It was long deemed one of the keys of the kingdom.

In 1073 it appears to have belonged to the earls of March. In 1296, the earl of March having joined king Edward I. this castle was by his wife delivered up to the Scots; upon which earl Warren, with a chosen body of troops, was sent to take it. The whole force of Scotland was assembled to oppose them, who, trusting to their numbers, rushed down the heights on the English; but being repulsed with great loss, the castle shortly after surrendered.

In 1299 the king gave to Patrick earl of Dunbar 200l. sterling, partly in money, and partly in provisions, for supplying this castle with military stores and provisions.

In 1314 king Edward II. after his defeat at the battle of Bannockburne, took refuge in this castle, where he was received by the earl of March, and from thence went by sea to Berwick, in his way to England.

In 1333 Dunbar castle was demolished, as appears from Hector Boetius, who says, "that Patrick, earl of Dunbar, having, on the arrival of the English, dismantled it, and rased it to the ground, despairing to keep it, king Edward III. obliged him to rebuild it at his own expence, and to admit an English garrison therein."

In 1337-8 this castle, which Buchannan says had been newly fortified, was besieged by the earl of Salisbury. The earl of March being absent, it was defended by his wife, from the darkness of her complexion vulgarly called Black Agnes. This lady, during the siege, performed all the duties of a bold and vigilant commander, animating the garrison by her ex-

hortations, munificence, and example. When the battering engines of the besiegers hurled stones against the battlements, she, as in scorn, being, as John Major observes, full of taunts, ordered one of her female attendants to wipe off the dirt with her handkerchief; and when the earl of Salisbury commanded that enormous machine called the Sow to be advanced to the foot of the walls, she scoffingly advised him to take good care of his sow, for she would soon make her cast her pigs (meaning the men within it), and then ordered a huge rock to be let fall on it, which crushed it to pieces. The earl of Salisbury, finding so stout a resistance, attempted to gain the castle by treachery, and accordingly bribed the person who had the care of the gates to leave them open. This he agreed to do, but disclosed the whole transaction to the countess.

Salisbury himself commanded the party who were to enter, and, according to agreement, found the gates of the castle open, and was advancing at the head of his men, when John Copeland, one of his attendants, hastily passing before him, the portcullis was let down, and Copeland, mistaken for his lord, remained a prisoner. Agnes, who, from a high tower, was observing the event, cried out to Salisbury jeeringly: "Farewel, Montague; I intended that you should have supped with us, and assisted in defending this fortress against the English." John Major says, the earl of Salisbury would have been taken, had he not been pulled back by some of his followers.

The English, thus unsuccessful in their attempts, turned the siege into a blockade, closely environed the castle by sea and land, and strove to famish the garrison; when Alexander Ramsay, having heard of the extremities to which Dunbar was reduced, embarked with forty resolute men, eluded the vigilance of the English, and, taking the advantage of a dark night, entered the castle by a postern next the sea, and, falling out, attacked and dispersed the advanced guards. The English commander, disheartened by so many un-

fortunate events, at length withdrew his forces, after having remained before Dunbar during nineteen weeks. He even consented to a cessation of arms, and, departing into the south, entrusted the care of the borders to Robert Manners, William Heron, and other Northumbrian barons.

In 1475 Alexander duke of Albany, having escaped from confinement in the castle of Edinburgh, fled to this castle, which then belonged to him. Here he was shortly after besieged by the king's troops; and, finding he could not hold out against them, took refuge in France; as did also the garrison, who, after being reduced to great extremities, betook themselves to sea in small vessels.

In 1484 this castle was in the hands of the English, when the following articles respecting it were concluded by a congress of plenipotentiaries, held at Nottingham, where a truce for three years was agreed on. The castle of Dunbar, with the bounds belonging to it, was to enjoy an undisturbed cessation of arms for the certain term of six months, from the commencement of the general truce then concluded. This truce with the castle to continue during the remainder of the three years of the general truce, if the king of Scotland did not, in six weeks after its commencement, notify to the king of England that it was not his pleasure that the castle of Dunbar should be comprehended in the truce longer than six months; in which case, if hostilities should commence, they should be confined solely to the attack and defence of that castle, and should no ways infringe the general truce. The internal commotions attending the great revolution, by which king Henry VII. was seated on the throne of England, seems to have made the castle of Dunbar but little attended to. King James, availing himself of that opportunity, laid siege to it in winter, and obliged the garrison to surrender.

In 1565 Mary retired to this castle after the murder of Rizzio, and she was joined by a number of her

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friends; and in 1567 she and Bothwell, having fled from Edinburgh, were pursued with such vigour by a party of horse commanded by lord Hume, that they had barely time to reach this fortress; from whence she marched with an army composed of Bothwell's friends and dependents to Carbery hill, where being defeated and abandoned by them, she surrendered herself prisoner, and was sent to Loch Leven castle.

Murray laid siege to the castle, and the governor seeing no hopes of relief, surrendered it on favourable conditions; the great guns were all dismantled, and carried to the castle of Edinburgh; and this and several other castles were ordered to be dismounted on account of their ruinous state, and great charge to government, and an act of parliament passed for that purpose.

The castle is built of a reddish stone. Several of the towers had a communication with the water. Under the front is a very large cavern of black and some red stone; this is said to have been the pit or dungeon for confining the prisoners, and a most dreadful one it must have been.

Two miles south from Linton is Hailes castle, situated on the south bank of the Tyne, and now the property of the family of Dalrymple. About the year 1443, Buchanan says, this castle was taken by Archibald Dunbar, who surprised it in the night. In the expedition of the duke of Somerset in 1547, the earl of Warwick was in danger of being taken prisoner by an ambush laid at and near this castle.

Haddington, situated on the north bank of the Tyne, is a royal burgh, but in a less prosperous state than it once was. It is governed by a provost, two merchant bailies, one trades bailie, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and counsellors.

The town is composed of four streets, which cross each other at right angles. The market is weekly on Friday, and very large, particularly for corn.

For several centuries past a species of coarse woollen

has been manufactured here; and many weavers, particularly in the Nungate, still make them, but the number of persons employed in this branch is greatly diminished of late. During the time of Cromwell's usurpation, an English company, of which colonel Sanfield was the principal person, expended a very considerable sum of money in establishing a manufacture of fine woollen cloths. After the colonel's death, the manufacture declined. A company was established in 1750, for carrying on the woollen manufacture, and a large sum was subscribed; but the trade proving unsuccessful, the company dissolved, and a new one formed, which also in its turn was dissolved a few years ago.

The abby of Haddington was situated about a mile to the eastward of the burgh, where there is still a little village called the Abby, but the monastery itself is almost entirely demolished. It was founded in the year 1178, by Ada, mother of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion, kings of Scotland, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was at this abby that the parliament was convened, July 7th, 1548, during the siege of Haddington, which gave consent to queen Mary's marriage with the dauphin, and her education at the court of France.

Haddington has suffered frequently from fire, and from the inundations of the Tyne, which on October 4th, 1775, rose seventeen feet perpendicular, continued in this state several hours, and then gradually subsided. The number of inhabitants is rather more than 2000. John Knox, the famous reformer, was a native of this town.

The church, now parochial, is commonly, but erroneously, supposed to have belonged to the nunnery founded by Ada, countess of Northumberland, but was in reality the church of the Franciscans, of whose foundation the following account is given in the appendix to Keith's Catalogue: "Haddington; there was also a monastery of friars in this place, where

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William, first lord Seton, was buried, who gave them six loads of coals, to be taken weekly out of his coal-pit at Tranent, and the value of three pounds annually out of the barns."

Haddington was fortified by the English in 1587, with a deep and large ditch, and an outer rampart of earth, having four towers at the angles, and as many more on the square wall within; and was bravely defended by James Wilford against 10,000 French troops, under Monsieur Daffy, till the plague breaking out among the garrison, Henry earl of Rutland coming with an army of regular troops, repulsed the French, brought off the English, and rased the fortification.

Gladesmuir is the native place of George Heriot, the founder of the hospital at Edinburgh which bears his name: it was likewise the residence of Dr. Robertson when he wrote the history of Scotland. In the year 1789 a thunderstorm burst on the school room, in which seventy boys were at that time assembled; the walls were rent, the windows broken, and the roofs demolished; most of the boys were stunned, and many, with the master, much hurt, but only two killed.

Five miles south from Gladesmuir is Salton, of which name there are two villages, called, from their situation, East and West. At Salton was born the celebrated poet, Dunbar, in the year 1465; as was likewise the patriotic Andrew Fletcher, a confidant of lord Ruffel and the duke of Monmouth. Burnet, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, was some years rector of the parish. Here is a medicinal spring, whose virtues are esteemed similar to those of Bristol.

Musselburgh, situated on the east side of the river Esk, is an ancient burgh of regality, and was once called Musselburghshire. Its most ancient charter is granted by Robert commendator of Dumfermline, with consent of the whole members of the convent; this charter, dated in 1562, states, that the title

deeds of the burgh were burned by the English after the battle of Pinkie. Their first charter is said to have been procured by means of their attention to Randolph earl of Murray, who died in the town. It is governed by two bailies and a treasurer, annually elected out of a town-council of eighteen members, of which ten belong to Musselburgh, and eight to Fisherrow. There is a weekly market on Friday.

In the year 1547 a bloody battle was fought here between the English and the Scots. The duke of Somerset, protector of the realm, during the minority of Edward VI. entered Scotland in the beginning of September, with an army of 15,000 infantry, and 3000 horse, well appointed, provided with a train of artillery. John Dudley, earl of Warwick, was the protector's lieutenant, and the cavalry was commanded by lord Gray, lord Dacres, and sir Francis Bryan. The regent of Scotland alarmed at this invasion, ordered the fire-cross to be carried through all parts of the realm, and made proclamation that all men above sixteen years of age, and under sixty, should resort to Musselburgh with arms and provision. Thus summoned, a great number appeared at the place of rendezvous; so that the regent dismissed a great superfluity, after having retained an army of 30,000 men well supplied with arms, ammunition, and ordnance. They took post near Musselburgh, within four miles of Edinburgh, in order to attack the English in their march: and the duke of Somerset encamped at the village of Prestonpans, at the distance of about two miles from their front. While the two armies laid in this situation, the Scottish regent detached best part of his cavalry to insult the English quarters; and these being encountered by the lord Gray and sir Francis Byran, were totally defeated after an obstinate and furious engagement, in which the lord Home and about 800 Scots were left dead upon the field. Before the protector would engage the enemy, he sent a letter to the Scottish regent, assuring

him his intention was not to hurt the realm of Scotland, but rather to defend it by promoting an union of the two kingdoms, on fair and honourable terms, by virtue of the marriage to which the Scottish parliament had agreed in the most solemn manner. He pointed out the advantages that would accrue to Scotland from such a match. He proposed that if all the nobility of the kingdom were not inclined to a peace upon such terms, hostilities should cease until the queen should be of age to choose for herself.

The regent communicated these honourable proposals to his brother John, archbishop of St. Andrews, and a few other individuals, who, being elated with the hope of victory, advised him to conceal them from the rest of the nobility; and in the mean time diffused a report through the whole army, that the English were come to carry off the queen, and enslave the country. The soldiers believed this insinuation, and took to their arms in a tumultuary manner. Understanding that the English were in motion they passed the river Esk, and took possession of a rising ground, while the protector wheeled about and encamped upon the hill of Penkencleuch near the side of the Forth, where their fleet lay at anchor. The enemy imagining he intended to reembark, quitted their advantageous ground in order to attack them, and this precipitate step was the cause of their destruction. The English began to be in want of provisions; and had the Scots maintained their post the protector could not have retreated without exposing his army to the most imminent danger. But the impetuosity of the enemy saved him the risque of any such disaster. On the tenth of September they divided their forces into three bodies. The first under the command of the earl of Angus, was flanked on the right with four or five pieces of artillery, and on the left with about 400 horsemen. The second line was commanded by the regent. The third by the earl of Argyle, who had brought into the field 4000 highlanders; and these were disposed on the left flanks of

the second and third bodies. The protector seeing them abandon their post congratulated himself upon the event, and caused his army to be drawn up in order of battle. The van was commanded by the earl of Warwick, and took post on the side of the hill, where the great artillery was posted. The main body, under the general, was drawn up partly on the hill and partly on the plain, and the rear was extended on the plain at some distance from the van and centre. The lord Gray, who commanded the men at arms, was posted on the left wing, so as to flank the Scots; but forbidden to charge until the front of both armies should be engaged. The enemy advancing along the shore were galled from an English galley, the shot of which killed lord Graham, and threw the highlanders into confusion. The lord Gray perceiving their disorder, advanced immediately to charge the enemy's van in flank, but met with such a warm reception from their spearmen, that he himself was dangerously wounded; and as the action happened in broken ground, his men at arms were actually routed, and the standard in great danger of being lost. Had the Scots been furnished with horse to pursue this advantage, in all probability the English would have been entirely defeated, though the wind and sun were full in the faces of the enemy; but as they were destitute of cavalry, the lord Gray had time to rally his horse behind his infantry. The earl of Warwick detached sir Peter Mewcas, and Peter Gamboa, a Spanish officer, with all the musquetry, to attack the Scots, whose highland archers were not yet come up. The English musquetry advancing to a slough, where the horse had been discomfited, fired in the faces of the enemy. These were sustained by the archers, who shot their arrows over the head of the musqueteers; at the same time the artillery planted on the hill on the left, and the ordnance of the gally anchored close to the shore on the left, made such havock amongst them, that they fell in heaps without having it in their power to annoy

their enemies. In this distress their van fell back a little in hope of drawing the English over the slough and broken ground, that they might have an opportunity of acting hand to hand, but the highlanders in the second line imagining their front was defeated, betook themselves to flight in a body; and this circumstance overwhelmed their whole army with consternation. Disorder and rout immediately ensued: the Scots threw down their arms and fled in the utmost confusion. Then the English cavalry being rallied, fell in among the fugitives, and, meeting no resistance, made such a terrible carnage that they lay like sheep in a field of pasture. The whole surface of the ground was strewed with spears and swords: the river Esk, and several petty brooks, were swelled with the blood of the slain, which amounted to 1400; inasmuch, that when the slaughter was over, the very soldiers were ashamed of their own cruelty; for the English did not lose above fifty horsemen, and their infantry did not strike a stroke. About 3000 ecclesiastics, who made a separate body for themselves, were massacred without mercy. Fifteen hundred of the vanquished were taken prisoners, and among these the earl of Huntley, the lords Yester, Hamilton, and Wemyss, together with the master of Sempil.

Fisherrow is a village between Musselburgh and the Forth, chiefly inhabited by Fishermen and their families; but the name of the parish to the whole is Inveresk, a small village a little to the south, celebrated for the purity of its air, so that Dr. Pitcairn called it the Montpelier of Scotland.

Near Musselburgh is Pinkie-house, a seat of sir A. Hope, built by Alexander Seton, first earl of Dunfermline, in 1622.

London to Edinburgh through Kelso.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wooler, p. 39. .	320	4	Brought up	357	6
Mindram .	11	0	Carfra Mill .	2	0
Kelso, Roxburghf.	9	2	Channel Kirk .	4	2
Smallholm .	6	0	Dalkeith .	13	0
Lauder, Berwickf.	11	0	Edinburgh .	6	6
	357	6	In the whole	383	6

KELSO is a handsome town, situated in a fertile country, at the union of the Tiviot and the Tweed, with an elegant bridge over the latter, consisting of six arches, built about the middle of the eighteenth century by a public subscription of the county ; an act of parliament has lately passed to build another over the Tiviot. It is a burgh of barony, and governed by a baron bailie appointed by the duke of Roxburgh, and fifteen stent masters, of whom the duke nominates seven. The number of inhabitants is rather more than 3500. There is a weekly market on Friday. The chief manufactures are flannels, linen, stockings, shoes, and skins.

Here was an abby of Tyronefian monks, brought over from France by king David, when earl of Cumberland, during the reign of his brother, Alexander the Fierce. These monks were first placed at Selkirk, where David assigned them an ample provision of lands and revenues ; after his accession to the crown he transferred them to Roxburgh as a commodious place, and finally to Kelso, as being yet more eligible for their residence and accommodation ; where, by the advice of John bishop of Glasgow, he founded this monastery in 1128, and dedicated it to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, and St. John the Evangelist.

Perhaps, besides the advancement of religion, king David might have an eye to the introduction of arts and manufactures into this kingdom; as, in the history of the monastic orders, it is said, that Bernard D'Abbeville, the founder of the Tyronesian rules, directed that the monks of his order should practise all sorts of handicraft, as well to prevent idleness, the root of all evil, as to procure the necessaries of life; for which purpose the different artificers and labourers wrought under the inspection of an elder, and the produce of their labour was put into the common stock for the maintenance of the house.

This monastery, with all its possessions, was at the reformation granted to his grace the duke of Roxburgh.

Although this monastery, and that of Melrose, were founded by the same prince, and within eight years of each other, yet the churches which remain seem, from their different styles of architecture, to have been erected at very distant periods. That of Melrose being of the ornamental Gothic style, which did not take place till the reign of king Edward II. is most probably the building begun by the liberality of Robert Bruce, after a former destroyed by the English in 1322: whereas that of Kelso is, in all its parts, of that plain and undecorated style called Saxon, or early Norman, which was in general use in this island at the time this monastery was founded, and from which manner there was no great deviation till about the year 1135.

The conventual church has been used by the town of Kelso as a place of divine worship, till within these few years; the danger of its falling, apprehended from its apparent decay, was the cause of a more commodious building being erected within the church-yard. There still remain of this church the whole transept, the southern and western tower which stood at the intersection of the transverse parts of this building, and a part of the south wall of the nave, in which

there is an arch that communicated between the cloister and the body of the church. These remains are supposed to be part of the original structure built and endowed by king David I.

The old city of Roxburgh stood opposite Kelso on an elevated spot, in a tongue of land between the Tiviot and the Tweed, now reduced to a village. The castle at present consists of little more than a lofty eminence, of an oblong figure, elevated above the plain about forty perpendicular feet, chiefly natural; on the brink of which are the remains of a wall, the outward defence of the ancient castle; the interior part is now planted with trees. This mount is defended at the foot of the north and west sides by a deep moat and outward rampire of earth; a fine plain intervening between these outworks of the castle and the river. The western point is guarded by an outwork and mount of earth, which is severed from the chief part of the castle by a moat, but included in the outward works, the foss and rampire. The foss or moat was supplied with water by a dam which crossed the river Tiviot in an oblique direction, the remains of which still appear. The south and east sides are defended by an inaccessible precipice, at whose foot the river runs with a rapid current.

Camden says, this castle was anciently called Marchidan, from its standing on the marches; and for natural situation and towered fortifications was, in times past, exceeding strong. The fortress having been surprised by the English, James II. of Scotland, whilst he laid siege to it with a large army to recover it, was slain by the bursting of a large piece of ordnance. As for the castle it was surrendered, and then rased. It is now in a manner quite vanished, and its ancient grandeur totally defaced.

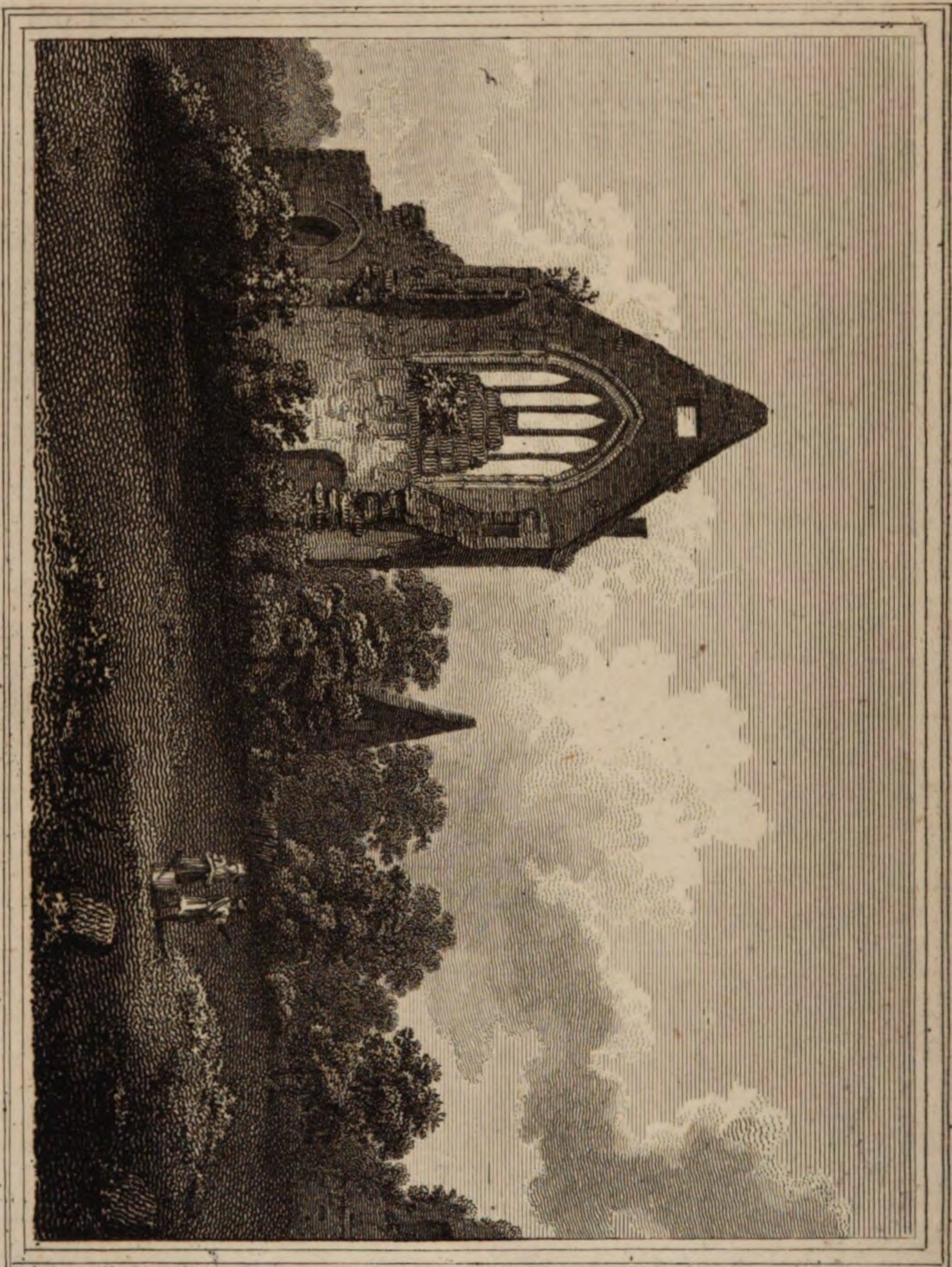
King Edward I. in 1296, reduced the castle of Roxburgh, where he continued several days with his army, during which time he was reinforced with 15,000 fresh troops from Wales.

64 *London to Edinburgh through Kelso:*

In the succeeding year Edward, having mustered his forces at Newcastle, with an army of 2000 heavy-armed horse, 1200 light horse, and 100,000 foot, proceeded to the Scotch border. The Scotch army, which for a considerable time had laid before Roxburgh, in hopes of restoring to his liberty the bishop of Rochester, who was prisoner there, hearing of so great an army advancing, raised the siege. The relief brought by the English to the garrison of Roxburgh castle was highly seasonable, for they were already reduced to great hardships, and the inhabitants of the town, from the circumvallation formed by the Scotch, were brought to great distress for want of provisions.

On Shrove Tuesday, in the year 1313, the garrison of Roxburgh, indulging themselves on that festival in an impolitic security, were given up to riot and dissipation, when they were surprised by sir James Douglas, with a resolute band, who having approached in disguise, mounted the walls by ladders of ropes. The name of Douglas echoed through the place, and roused the English from their festivity and drunkenness, many of them falling under the sword of the assailants. The governor retired into the great tower with a few of his men, where, after two days' resistance, having received a wound in his face by an arrow, he surrendered the fortress. King Robert Bruce, on receiving intelligence of this exploit, sent his brother Edward to demolish the fortifications, which he did with great labour. In 1372 George Dunbar earl of March, accompanied by his brother, the earl of Murray, with a large body of their dependents, entered Roxburgh at the time of the annual fair, and in revenge of the death of one of their followers, who was slain the preceding year in an affray, slew all the English they found in the town, plundered it of the great quantities of merchandise and goods which were collected there on the above occasion, and reduced the town to ashes.

When the English army, led by the protector, passing the Tweed after the battle of Musselburgh, en-



DRYBURGH ABBEY

camped on the plain over against Kelso, between the ruins of the ancient castle of Roxburgh and the confluence of the Tweed and Tiviot, the protector observing the convenient situation of this ruined fortress, determined to make it tenable; the breaches in part of the ancient walls were filled with bankings of turf, he having reduced the fortress in size, by casting up deep trenches on the east and west ends within, and fortified them with a wall.

So intent was the protector on this work, that he laboured at it with his own hands two hours every day whilst it was going on; and his example was followed by most of the principal men of his army.

The place was made defensible in six days, and there was left in it a garrison of 300 soldiers and 200 pioneers, under sir Ralph Bulmer.

The adjoining territory, from the old castle and town, is called the Sherifffdom of Roxburgh, of which the Douglasses are hereditary sheriffs, and usually denominated sheriffs of Tiviotdale.

The duke of Roxburgh's seat is at Fleurs, a mile from Kelso.

Three miles west of Smallholm is Dryburgh abby, a seat of the earl of Buchan. This was a monastery of which St. Modan, one of the first preachers of christianity to the Britons, was abbot in 522, on a spot where it is supposed there had before been a druidical place of worship. A new abby was founded by Hugh de Morville, lord of Lauderdale, and his wife Beatrix de Beauchamp, about the year 1150, who obtained a charter of confirmation from king David I: who assumes in the deed the designation of founder, and to this charter Hugh de Morville is a witness; but it sufficiently appears from the chronicle of Melros, that this abby, on its new foundation, owed its establishment to these illustrious subjects, and was afterwards taken under the protection of the sovereign.

66 *London to Edinburgh through Kelso.*

The church-yard was consecrated on St. Martin's-day, 1150.

The monks were Premonstratensians brought from Alnwick. The abbey was burned, and a considerable part of it destroyed by the soldiers of Edward II. in 1323, and repaired by Robert I.

James VI. of Scotland dissolved the abbey, and erected it into a temporal lordship and peerage, in favour of John earl of Mar, lord high treasurer of Scotland, by the title of lord Cardross.

In the year 1769, when viewed by Mr. Pennant, there was little of the church remaining, but much of the convent; the refectory supported by two pillars, several vaults, and other offices, part of the cloister walls, and a fine radiated window of stone-work. The refectory has since fallen, but the gable ends remain.

Lauder is a royal burgh, situated on the west side of a river of the same name, which gives the name of Lauderdale to the part of the county through which it runs. In the reign of James III. the Scotch nobility, enraged at the conduct of the ministers, one of whom, from a mason, had been created earl of Mar, being summoned by the king to meet at Lauder, to consult on the means of repelling an invasion, before they proceeded to business, seized the earl of Mar, and his associates, and hung them over a bridge in the sight of the king and his army.

Near Lauder is Lauder castle, built by Edward I. when he overran Scotland, since rebuilt and converted into a seat by the earl of Lauderdale.

London to Edinburgh through Jedburgh.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Boroughbridge .	206	2	Brought up	298	4
Catterick Bridge	23	1	Elifha . . .	2	0
Pierce Bridge .	10	4	Buryness . . .	7	6
West Auckland .	7	5	Carter Fell, Rox-		
Witton le Wear .	4	4	burghf. . . .	5	5
Cold Rowley .	12	5	Jedburgh . . .	10	3
Allen's Ford, North.	1	5	Ancrum . . .	2	7
Green Head Inn .	2	2	Newton . . .	6	2
Corbridge .	9	6	Dry Grange, or Fly		
Wheatheaf Inn .	2	6	Bridge . . .	2	1
Tone Pit Inn .	8	5	Lauder . . .	8	6
Trough End .	8	7	Edinburgh . .	26	0
	298	4	In the whole	370	2

JEDBURGH is a royal burgh, situated on the river Jed, which runs into the Tiviot. This town suffered in the rebellion in 1715. The number of the inhabitants is barely 2000, it was once 6000.

Here are the remains of an abby founded by king David I. for canons regular, brought from the abby of St. Quintin, at Beauvais in France. This abby had two cells, Restenote and Canonby. Restenote stands in the shire of Angus, a mile to the north of Forfar; it is encompassed with a loch, except at one passage, where it had a drawbridge. Here all the papers and precious things belonging to Jedburgh were carefully kept. According to Prynne, Robert, prior of this house, swore fealty to Edward Longshanks, in the year 1296.

The priory of Cannonby is situated upon the river of Esk, in Eskdale, and shire of Roxburgh: it is uncertain by whom, or at what time, it was founded, though it seems probable that it was before the year

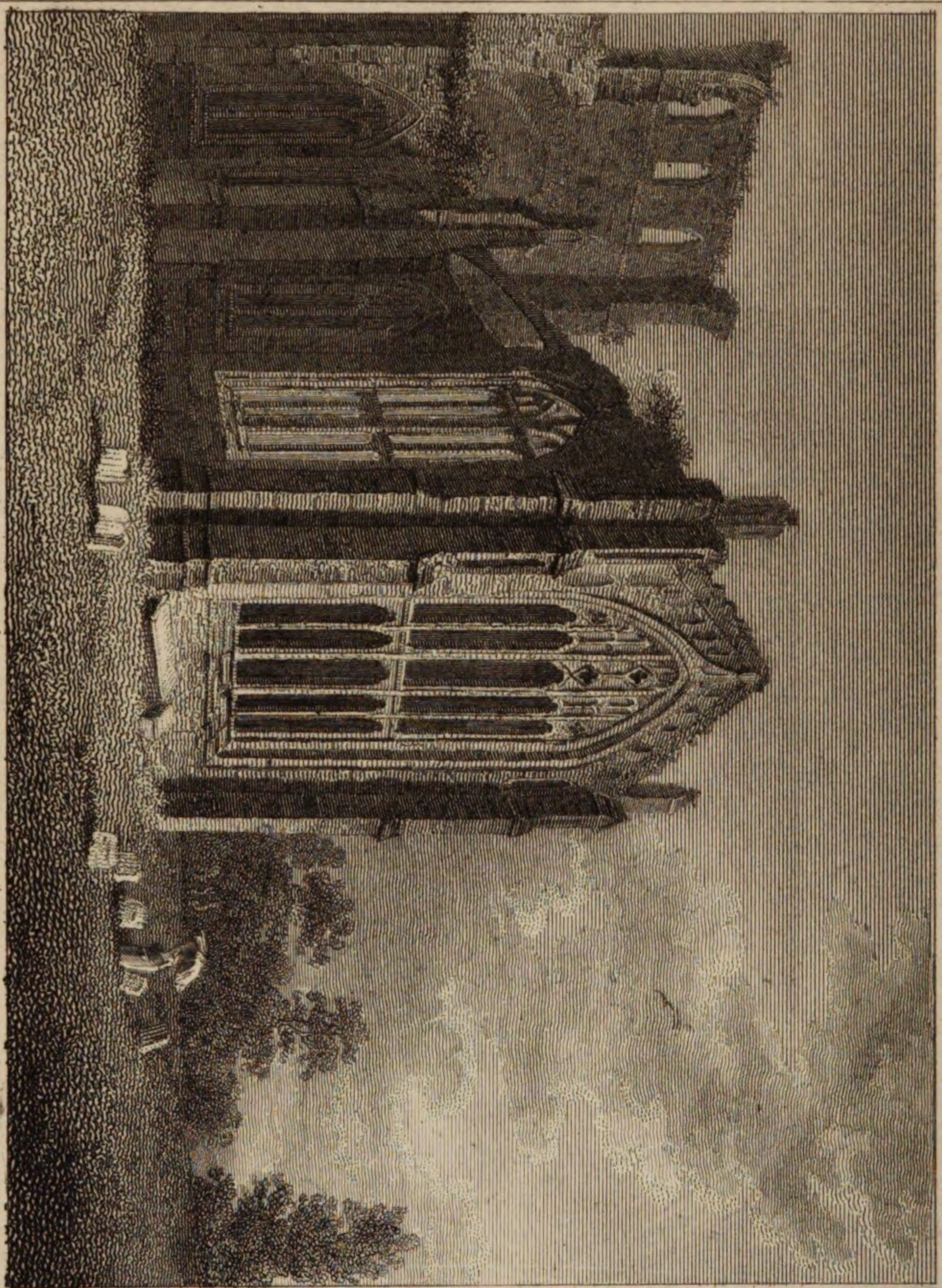
68 *London to Edinburgh through Jedburgh.*

1296; for then William, prior of this convent, swears fealty to Edward I. king of England. This monastery was frequently plundered and burned by the English, and the prior and canons thereof obliged to abandon their dwelling during the heat of war; by which their records must of necessity be imperfect.

The ravages committed in the different incursions made by the English had so destroyed this house, and reduced its income, as to render it insufficient to maintain the canons. King Edward I. therefore, sent several of them to different houses of the same order in England, there to be maintained till this house could recover from the disasters of war.

Part of the building is in ruins, and part of it serves as a parish church. The workmanship is extremely fine; many of the arches are circular, and seem very antique.

At Ancrum is a seat of sir J. Scott, bart. On a farm called Littledean, in the parish of Maxton, are the remains of an old tower, formerly the residence of the Kers. On the other side of the river is a deep hollow, called Scots hole, where the Scotch army lay while the English were in possession of an ancient camp called Ringly-hall; the English crossed the Tweed, and an obstinate battle ensued, at a place called Rutherford, or Rue-the-ford, from the number of men lost by the English in crossing the river. So far from tradition, for neither the time when the battle was, nor the names of the generals who commanded, are known. Betwixt Ancrum and Maxton a battle was fought on a place called Lilliard Edge, or Ancrum Muir, between the English and Scots, soon after the death of James V. when the earl of Arran was regent, in which the Scots obtained a great victory. A young woman of the name of Lilliard, signalised herself in the battle, in memory of which a tombstone was erected on her grave, in the field of battle, with the following inscription:



MELROSE ABBEY

London to Edinburgh through Jedburgh. 69

Fair maiden Lilliard lies under this stane,
Little was her stature, but great was her fame;
On the English lads she laid many thumps,
And when her legs were off she fought upon her stumps.

Some remains of the tombstone are yet to be seen.

Three miles west from Dry Grange is Melrose, near the south side of the Tweed, long celebrated for its manufacture of linen, called Melrose land linens.

There was an old monastery of this name, founded in the time of the Saxons; it is mentioned by Bede as existing in the year 664; it was situated about a mile and a half to the east of the present town of Melrose. It is uncertain by whom it was founded, but probably by Columbus, or Adian. St. David finding this monastery greatly decayed, laid the foundations of the present building in the year 1136, having chosen a new and pleasant situation near the southern bank of the Tweed. This second foundation is recorded by various chronicles, and also by this old monkish rhyme:

Anno milleno, centeno, ter quoque deno
Et sexto Christi, Melrose, fundata fuisti.

The house being completed, David peopled it with Cistercian monks, brought from the abbey of Rievaulx in Yorkshire; and in 1146, ten years after its foundation, dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. It was the mother church to all the Cistercian order in Scotland. The monks wrote a chronicle of this house, beginning at the year 735, and continued down to 1270. It had many endowments, besides those of king David, particularly by king Alexander II. the family of Stuarts, Hugh Giffard lord Yester, and William I. earl of Douglas.

After the reformation the abbey of Melrose was granted by queen Mary to James earl of Bothwell, who forfeited the same. James Douglas was next appointed commendator; he took down much of the buildings in order to use the materials in erecting himself a large mansion, which, Mr. Pennant says, is still

standing, and dated 1590. By the care of this gentleman, or one of his descendants, all the evidence of this abby's possessions were preserved, and are in the custody of the family.

Galashiels, about four miles north-west from Melrose, is a thriving town, with a large woollen manufacture, and a considerable tannery.

London to Port Patrick.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Carlisle, p. 104. .	304	5	Brought up	358	5
Longtown .	9	0	Carlingwark .	0	5
Springfield, Dum-			Kelton Hill .	1	5
frief. .	4	1	Dee Bridge .	0	6
Gretna Green .	0	4	Twynholm .	6	1
Rigg .	2	2	Gate House on Fleet	4	6
Dornoch .	3	6	Barholm .	6	5
Annan .	2	3	Cree Town .	5	1
Monfiewald Bank	9	5	Newtown Douglas,		
Trench .	3	5	Wigtonf. .	6	6
Dumfries .	2	2	Kilterfon .	8	3
Dowell .	2	2	Glenluce .	7	2
Milltown on Urr	6	4	Drumflower .	4	1
The Haugh on Urr	4	0	Stranrawer .	5	5
Castle Douglas .	3	6	Port Patrick .	6	2
	358	5	In the whole	422	5

SPRINGFIELDS is a new-erected village, begun about the year 1791, on a regular plan, the streets fifty feet wide, and the houses all built of free-stone, and covered with slate. About a mile from it is a seaport called Sarkfoot. Graitney-house, once a seat, is converted into an excellent inn, by the noble proprietor the earl of Hopetown,

The parish of Graitney, or Gretna, has been long celebrated for the marriage of fugitive lovers from England. People living at a distance suppose that the ceremony is performed by the regular clergyman of the parish; but the truth is, the persons who follow this business are not in orders: there are more than one, but the person who monopolizes the greater part of the trade was originally a tobacconist; and is represented as a man of loose morals, and illiterate. At the lowest computation this man is supposed to have united sixty couples annually, for each of which he receives on an average fifteen guineas.

The form of ceremony, when any is made use of, is that of the church of England: on some occasions, particularly when the person is intoxicated, which is *at least sometimes* the case, a certificate only is given, and the ceremony dispensed with.

The following is a true copy of a certificate given:

This is to shew, all persons that may be concerned, that A.B. from the parish of C. and in county of D. and E. F. from the parish of G. and in the county of H. and both comes before me, and declared themselves both to be single persons, and now married by the forme of the kirk of Scotland, and agreeable to the church of England, and givine under my hand this 18th day of March, 1793.

Annan is situated on the left bank of the river of the same name, and is one of the most ancient burghs in Scotland. It contains about 1620 inhabitants, and in conjunction with Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar, sends one member to parliament.

Annan was probably a Roman station, and the Veromum of the geography of Ravenna. It seems to have been held by the Britons after the departure of the Romans, till they were subdued by the Saxons of Northumberland. At the decline of the Northumbrian kingdom it came to the Scotch. It afterwards became a principal port, and was granted, with the ter-

ritory of Annandale, and the port of Lochmaben, to the ancestors of Robert Bruce; by some of whom a castle was erected, of which there are now some remains.

By the accession of the Bruce family to the throne, Annan became a royal burgh. It was one of the principal residences of the men of Annandale, famous in the Scottish history for their constant and inveterate warfare carried on against the English. Many of the inhabitants are fishermen, and there are five sloops belonging to the town.

In the church of Ruthwell, five miles beyond Annan, are the ruins of an ancient obelisk, broken by order of the general assembly in 1644, as an object of superstition. Here is a manufacture of salt.

In the neighbourhood of Mouswald are several ancient buildings in ruins, which appear to have been places of defence against the inroads of an enemy.

Six miles south from Mouswald, near the mouth of the Frith, is Caerlaverock castle, said to have been originally erected in the sixth century by Lewarch Ogg, son of Lewarch Hen, a famous British poet, and from him the name was Caer Lewarch Ogg, corrupted to Caerlaverock.

This castle was the chief seat of the Maxwells in the reign of Malcolm Canmore. Its form and situation are particularly described in an ancient heraldic French poem, reciting the names and armorial bearings of the knights and barons who accompanied king Edward I. in his inroad into Scotland, by the western marshes, in the year 1300, when this castle was attacked and taken. The original is preserved in the British museum, and may be thus translated:

Karelaverock was a castle, so strong, that it did not fear a siege, therefore, on the king's arrival, it refused to surrender; it being well furnished against sudden attempts, with soldiers, engines, and provisions. Its figure was like that of a shield, for it had only three sides, with a tower on each angle, one of them a ju-

mellated or double one, so high, so long, and so spacious, that under it was the gate, with a turning or drawbridge, well made and strong, with a sufficiency of other defences. There were also good walls and ditches, filled to the brim with water. And it is my opinion, no one will ever see a castle more beautifully situated; for at one view one might behold towards the west the Irish sea, towards to the north a beautiful country, encompassed by an arm of the sea, so that no creature born could approach it on two sides, without putting himself in danger from the sea, nor was it an easy matter towards the south, it being, as by the sea on the other side, there encircled by the river, woods, bogs, and trenches; wherefore the army was obliged to attack it on the east, where there was a mount.

The castle, after having been battered by all the warlike machines then in use, at length surrendered, when the remainder of the garrison, being only sixty in number, were, on account of their gallant defence, taken into the king's favour, and were not only pardoned and released ransom free, but to each of them was given a new garment. Some time after its surrender it was retaken by the Scotch, and was in the possession of sir Eustace Maxwell, a steady friend to king Robert Bruce. He held it against the English for many weeks, and at last obliged them to raise the siege; but lest it should afterwards fall into the hands of the enemies, he himself demolished the fortifications of it: for which generous action king Robert Bruce rewarded him with the grants of several lands, *pro fractione et prostratione castri de Carlawerock, &c.* He also remitted him the sum of 10l. sterling, which was payable to the crown yearly out of the lands of Caerlawerock. This he remitted to the said Eustace and his heirs for ever.

This castle, however, seems to have been again fortified; for in the year 1355 it was taken by Roger Kirkpatrick, and, as Major says, levelled with the ground. Probably it was never more repaired, but

its materials employed to erect a new building. The frequent sieges and dismantlings it had undergone might, in all likelihood, have injured its foundations.

The precise time when the new castle was built is not ascertained, but it must have been before the year 1425, in the reign of James I. from the appellation of Murdoc's tower, given to the great round tower on the south-west angle, which it obtained from the circumstance of Murdoc, duke of Albany, being confined in it that year. Robert Maxwell, who was slain at the battle of Bannockbourn in 1448, is called the Compleator of the battleing of Carlaverock.

This castle again experienced the miseries of war, being, according to Camden, in his Annals, in the month of August, in 1570, ruined by the earl of Sussex, who was sent with an English army to support king James VI. after the murder of the regent. The same author, in his Britannia, written about the year 1607, calls it a weak house of the barons of Maxwell; whence it is probable that only the fortifications of this castle were demolished by Sussex, or that, if the whole was destroyed, only the mansion was rebuilt.

The fortifications of this place were, it is said, once more reinstated, by Robert, the first earl of Nithsdale, in the year 1638; and during the troubles under Charles I. its owner nobly supported the cause of royalty, in which he expended his whole fortune; nor did he lay down his arms till he, in 1640, received the king's letters, directing and authorising him to deliver up the castles of Thrieve and Caerlaverock on the best conditions he could; in both which castles the earl maintained considerable garrisons at his own expence, namely, in Caerlaverock an hundred, and in Thrieve eighty men, besides officers. The arms, ammunition, and victuals, were also provided at his cost.

Dumfries is situated on the river Nith, in the south part of the district, called Nithsdale; it is a royal burgh, and united with Annan, &c. in sending a member to parliament. The principal street runs parallel

with the river, about three quarters of a mile in length, besides which there are seven or eight other streets, besides lanes; the houses are generally well built of brick and red free-stone, and look neat. It is likewise paved, and lighted at night. There are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Friday.

The town-house is situated in the middle of the High-street; under it are the weigh-house, and town guard-house; near it is the prison. The council-chamber, in a separate building, contains portraits of king William and queen Mary, and a late duke of Queensberry. There are two churches, a public infirmary, and a new theatre.

The port of Dumfries extends from Southwick, in the parish of Colvend, up the Solway frith to Sark-foot: in this whole tract of coast vessels are allowed to take in or unload cargoes only in the river Nith, below Dumfries, and at Annan, where not much business is done. About eight or ten coasting vessels belong to this town, besides two or three which are employed in the Baltic, and in the wine trade. The castle anciently belonged to the Maxwells.

The bridge over the Nith consisted of nine arches, and measured four hundred feet in length; the breadth between the parapet was thirteen feet six inches. Here was a small gate, called the Port, which was considered as the boundary between Nithsdale and Galloway. In the year 1769 the gate was taken away, to lessen the weight.

This bridge was built by Devorgilla, third daughter of Alan, earl of Galloway, who died in 1269. The earl of Nithsdale had a right to a market on the bridge, which he sold to the magistrates, who also purchased the tolls of the bridge.

In the year 1789, the old bridge being surveyed, was reported dangerous, and a new one soon after erected.

At Holywood, three miles north from Dumfries, is a circle of large stones, supposed to be druidical, and,

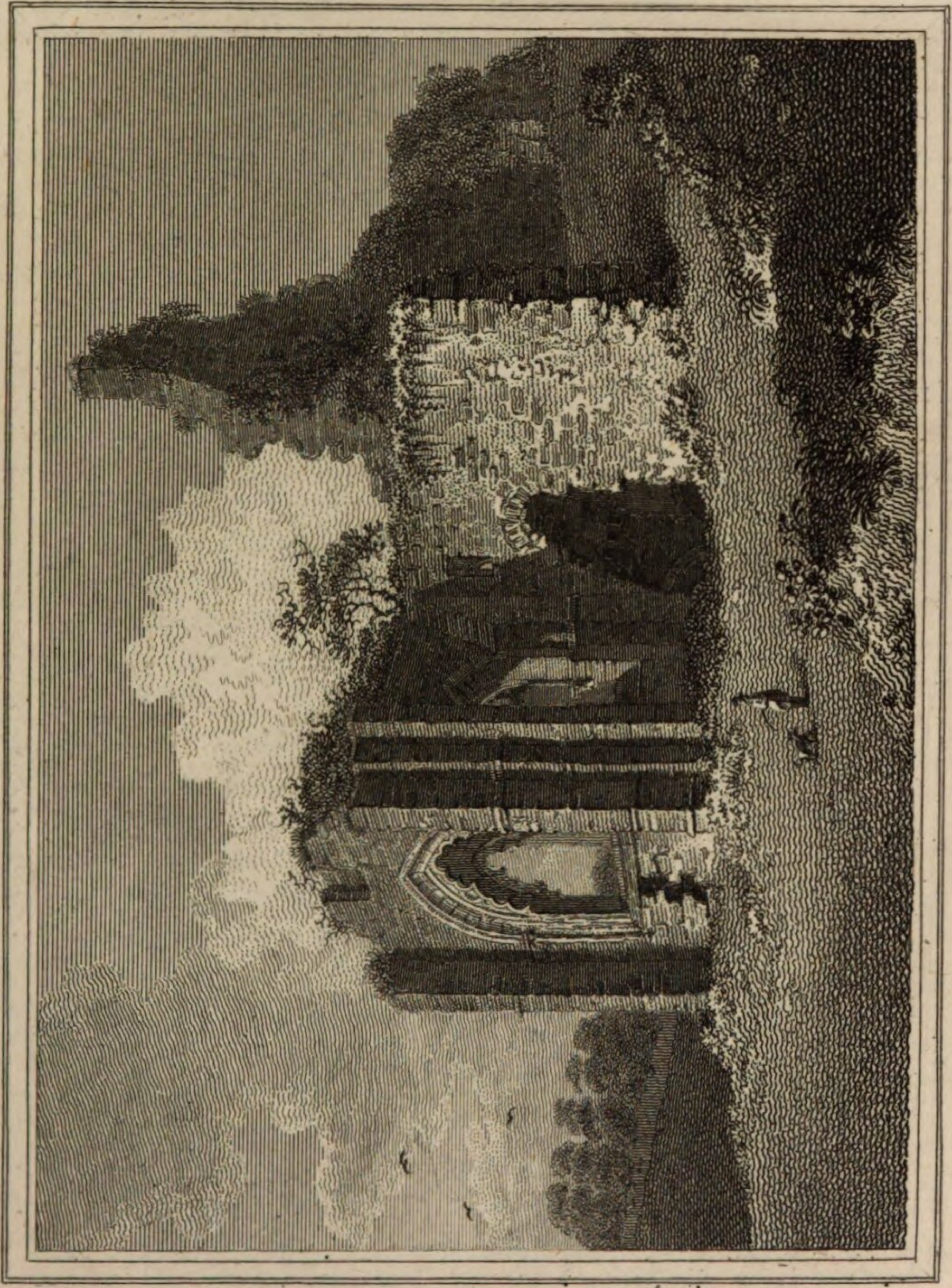
according to tradition, anciently furrounded with trees.

When christianity prevailed, this sacred spot was chosen for the site of a monastery, called from the grove *Holywood*, *monasterium de sacro nemore*, which was founded by the lady Davorgilda, daughter of Alan, lord of Galloway, who died in 1269. In Keith's appendix it is placed among the premonstratensian monasteries; and John de Sacra Bosco, a great mathematician, famous for his book *De Sphæra*, is supposed to have resided there as a monk.

The last remains of the abbey were taken down to rebuild the parish church, in 1778.

At Lincluden, two miles north from Dumfries, are the remains of a college, which was originally a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded in the reign of king Malcolm IV. by Uthred, father to Rolland, lord of Galloway, who was buried here. By him Lincluden was endowed with the divers lands lying within the baronies of Corse Michael and Drumsleith, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. This priory was afterwards changed by Archibald the Grim, earl of Douglas, lord of Galloway and Bothwell, into a college or provostry, consisting of a provost and twelve beadsmen, because of the lewd and scandalous lives of the nuns. This earl died in 1400, and was interred in the sacristy or vestry here, over the door of which is still to be seen his and his lady's armorial bearings; she was heiress of Bothwell. They are neatly carved in stone, on different shields, between which three stars are interlaid, with three cups; the latter are the insignia of his office of *Panitarius Scotiæ*.

From what remains of that ancient building, which is part of the provost's house, the chancel, and some of the south wall of the church, an idea may be easily formed of its former splendor. The choir, in particular, was finished in the finest style of the florid Gothic. The roof was treble, in the manner of that of King's college, at Cambridge, and the trusses, from



LINCLUDEN COLLEGE.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



whence the ribbed arch-work sprung, are covered with coats of arms; the lower roof is now entirely demolished, the middle one, a plain arch, still stands, but the uppermost roof, which consisted of timber and lead, was destroyed at the reformation. The earls of Douglas, when in the zenith of their power and greatness, expended considerable sums in ornamenting this place, which was their favourite residence, when wardens of the west marches. In the chancel is the elegant tomb of Margaret, daughter of Robert III. wife of Archibald earl of Douglas, first duke of Terouan, and son of Archibald the Grim. Her effigy, at full length, says Mr. Pennant, lay on the stone, her head resting on two cushions; but the figure is now mutilated, and her bones, till lately, were scattered about, in a most indecent manner, by some wretches who broke open the repository in search of treasure.

Six miles south from Dumfries, on the right bank of the Nith, is Kirkconnel, where, in 1484, a battle was fought between a party under the conduct of the duke of Albany and the earl of Douglas, and the troops of James III. in which the latter were victorious: the duke of Albany fled to England, and the earl was taken prisoner, and confined for life to the abby of Lindores.

In the burying-ground of Kirkconnel is the grave of the fair Ellen Irvine, and that of her lover. She was daughter of the house of Kirkconnel, and was beloved by two gentlemen at the same time. The discarded one vowed to sacrifice the successful rival to his resentment, and watched an opportunity, while the happy pair were sitting on the bank of the Kirtle, that washes these grounds. Ellen perceived the desperate lover on the opposite side, and fondly thinking to save her favourite, interposed, and, receiving the wound intended for her beloved, fell, and expired in his arms. He instantly revenged her death, then fled into Spain, and served for some time against the infidels. On his return, he visited the grave of his unfortunate mistress,

stretched himself upon it, and expiring on the spot, was interred by her side. A sword and a cross are engraved on the tomb-stone, with *Hic jacet Adam Fleming*, the only memorial of this unhappy gentleman, except an ancient ballad, of no great merit, which records the tragical event.

Here formerly stood a castle of the Flemings, called Redhall, which, in the reign of Baliol, was attacked by the English; it was then occupied only by thirty Flemings, who held out three days, to the last extremity, and, rather than survive the surrender, set fire to the building, and perished in the flames. No vestige of the tower now remains.

In this parish is still remaining, though not inhabited, the old tower of Woodhouse, said to be the house into which Robert Bruce first entered, when he fled from Edward Longshanks.

To the east of the town lies Lochermoss, an extensive morass, on each side of the small river Locher: this moss is a dead flat ten miles long, and from two to three broad, and seems to have been anciently an inlet of the Irish sea or Solway frith: large pieces of roots, and whole trees, chiefly firs, have been found deep buried; the latter uniformly with their tops inclined to the north-east.

At Loch Roieton, or the Hill's castle, three miles south-west from Dumfries, there appears to have been a castle, or mansion, in 1300, in which Edward I. remained one night, in his way from Caerlaverock to Kirkcudbright.

The present edifice, which surrounds a great square court, is divided into different tenements. Several coats of arms, with initial letters, are set up in different parts, chiefly of the Maxwells. Over the gate, which is pierced with loop-holes for musquetry, are the arms of Scotland, with the date 1598. There is another escutcheon, dated 1600, both probably to commemorate some repairs.

At Torthorold, two miles to the east, are the re-

mains of an ancient castle, surrounded by a double ditch. The building seems to have consisted solely of a tower, or keep, of a quadrilateral figure, its area measuring on the outside fifty-one feet by twenty-eight. It contained two stories. The walls, like most of those towers, were of an enormous thickness; the ceilings vaulted. In the north-east angle was a circular staircase. It is supposed to have been last repaired about the year 1630, a stone taken from it, and fixed up against the out-offices of the manse, or minister's house, having that date cut on it. The ancient family of Torthorold is extinct.

Three miles south from Dowell, near the Solway frith, are the remains of New abby, a Cistercian monastery, founded in the beginning of the thirteenth century, by Devorgilla, daughter of Alan lord of Galloway, niece to David earl of Huntingdon, and wife to John Baliol lord of Castle Barnard. Baliol died in the year 1269, and was buried in this new foundation.

Andrew Winton, prior of Lochleven, informs us, that the lady Devorgilla caused his heart to be taken out and embalmed, putting it into an ivory box, bound with enamelled silver, and closed it solemnly in the walls of the church, near the high altar; from whence it was occasionally styled the abby of Sweetheart, though afterwards more generally called New Abby.

This abby stands in a bottom. The principal parts remaining are, the church, and part of the chapter-house, said to have been an elegant piece of architecture, demolished, as was supposed, for the sake of the stone. It was feared the whole building would have undergone the same fate; wherefore a number of the neighbouring gentry raised a sum of money by subscription, and the minister was employed to enter into an agreement with the tenant to prevent it, for which 40*l.* was paid him. The parish kirk is formed out of its ruins. Near the abby are the remains of an ancient building, called the Abbot's tower.

Near the Haugh of Urr is an artificial mount, called the Mote of Urr, which was, according to tradition, what is implied by the Saxon term mote; that is, a place of judicature, or public assembly: and when Galloway was an independent state, this was the court where the reguli, or petty kings of that district, held their national councils, and promulgated such new laws and regulations as were found necessary from time to time to be enacted. It was also the seat of judgment, where their deemsters or judges tried capital offenders,. At this time Galloway was divided into two districts, namely, above and below the water of Cree. The Mote of Urr was the great court of judicature for the latter. This mount, or hill, greatly resembles that of the Tinwald, in the Isle of Man, which is appropriated to the same uses.

This kind of court was not peculiar to Galloway, or the Isle of Man. Mounts, called motes, and court hills, are to be seen near a great number of castles and baronial mansions, not only in Scotland, but in England also; their use, however, as courts of justice, seems forgotten in England, where it has been generally supposed they were constructed for military purposes, particularly to answer the uses of cavaliers, in overlooking or commanding the moveable towers, or other works of an enemy.

At Buitel, five miles south from the Haugh, are the remains of a castle, the property of Mr. Maxwell; built out of the materials of one more ancient, at a small distance from it. The mount, some scattered fragments of walls, a draw-well, and the surrounding fofs, all overgrown with trees and bushes, are all the remains of this fortress, which, when Galloway was an independent state, was said to have been the residence of John Baliol, some time king of Scotland.

Castle Douglas, anciently called Carlingwark, has lately been erected into a burgh of barony; it contains about 700 inhabitants, and in it are manufactures of cotton. Near it is a loch called the Carlinwark loch,

which has been in part drained. There is a tradition, that there was once a town in this loch, which sunk, or was overwhelmed with water; and that there were two churches or chapels, one on each of two islands.

Near the town are the vestiges of what is called an ancient druidical temple.

One mile north-west from Kelton is Thrieve or Thrieff castle, situated on an island in the river Dee. Here was, it is said, a more ancient fortress, belonging to the old lords, or petty kings, of Galloway; which being demolished, the present building was erected, but by whom, or when, is not ascertained, but supposed to be by a Douglas. Tradition says, this castle obtained the appellation of Th'rive's castle, that is, the castle of the Rive, from one of the lords of Galloway of that family who resided here, and from his depredations and extortions was called the Rive: others derive it from the Reeve, as being a contraction of the Reeves castle.

Upon the ruin of the house of Douglas, and the annexation of the lordship of Galloway to the crown of Scotland in 1455, this castle remained in the king's hands, who appointed captains for the keeping thereof as occasion required.

The lords Maxwell, afterwards earls of Nithsdale, possessed the heritable office of stewards of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and keepers of the castle of Thrieff, until the year 1747, when all the heritable jurisdictions in Scotland were annexed to the crown.

The keeper of the castle of Thrieff received from each of the twenty-six or twenty-seven parishes in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright what was called a ladnermart cow; that is, a fat cow, in such condition as to be fit for killing and salting at Martinmas, for winter provision. These ladnermart cows were regularly paid to the earls of Nithsdale, till the forfeiture of the last earl in 1715, when it went into disuse; but formerly, so attentive were the family to that right, that when,

in the year 1704, they sold the estate upon which the castle of Thrieff stood, they reserved the island and castle, that it might afford them a title to the twenty-seven ladnermart cows belonging to the castle; and they regularly, by a written commission, appointed a captain of the castle of Thrieff.

This castle consists of a large square tower, built with a small slate-like stone; is surrounded at a small distance by an envelope, with four round towers: it had also a strong gate. The curtains of the envelope were pierced for guns.

During the troubles under king Charles I. the earl of Nithsdale held this castle for the king, and armed, paid, and victualled a garrison therein of eighty men, besides officers, all at his own expence; till, at length, his majesty, unable to give him any assistance, directed and authorised him to make the best conditions he could for himself and the garrison of this castle, and also for that of Caerlaverock, wherein he had been for a considerable time besieged.

Gatehouse of Fleet is a new town, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Fleet, with manufactures of cotton, and a tannery: it contains about 1150 inhabitants. The road from Gatehouse on Fleet to Newton Douglas is reckoned one of the pleasantest in Scotland, the whole being diversified with woods, gentlemen's seats, and gentle hills, with views of Wigton bay, the Isle of Man, &c.

About a mile out of the road, on the left, in the parish of Kirkmarbeck, is an ancient tumulus, or heap of stones, called Cairn-holy, or Holy Cairn, and said to have been raised over the grave of king Galdus. In this parish is one of the highest mountains in the south of Scotland, called Cairnsmoor, which is one entire mass of granite. There are likewise some appearances of lead mines; but they have not been wrought.

Cree Town receives its name from the river which divides the county of Kirkcudbright from that of

Wigton, and forms a large opening at its mouth called Wigton bay. This place, which was formerly called Ferrytown of Cree, from a ferry or passage boat being kept here, has within a few years advanced very rapidly, and was lately erected into a burgh of barony. In the year 1764 there were few more than 100 inhabitants, in 1794 they amounted to near 1100. It is well situated on the east bank of Wigton bay; and a considerable number of vessels, from twenty to sixty tons, belong to the port. A little below the town, vessels of 500 tons may anchor, and ride in safety.

Newton Douglas is another place of rapid growth, as it is within a century that the first house was built by the proprietor of the estate (Castle Stewart). It is situated on the west bank of the river Cree, over which is a bridge, and contains about 1100 inhabitants.

Glenluce, in Latin Vallis Lucis; here was an abbey of Cistercian monks, founded by Rolland lord of Galloway, and constable of Scotland, in 1190. The monks were brought from Melrose. The present remains are the chapter-house, some adjoining vaults, and two high gable ends of the west end of the church. This ruin has been greatly defaced for the sake of its stone for building houses and walls. The manse stands on part of the site of the abbey.

A little beyond Glenluce is Park Hay, a seat of Mr. Dalrymple Hay.

Four miles north-west from Glenluce is Castle Kennedy, a seat of the earl of Stair. This castle stands in an island well planted with trees, in a beautiful loch. The exact time of its construction is not known; but probably it was not built till after the year 1668, as it is not mentioned in a charter or retour of that date.

Castle Kennedy was anciently the seat of the Cassilis family, from one of whom it was purchased by the first earl of Stair. The ruinous state was occasioned by an accidental fire, which happened in 1717; and it is supposed to have begun in the landry. Every thing

was consumed, but no lives were lost, as the family were not at home: the gardener saved himself by jumping out of a high window. And about a mile and a half from Stranrawer is Cullorn, another seat of the earl of Stair.

Stranrawer, situated at the bottom of an inlet of the sea called Loch Ryan, is a royal burgh, and a seaport of considerable trade; with a custom-house, and an establishment of officers for the receipt of duties and customs. There are about twenty small vessels belonging to the port, which are employed in the coasting trade and herring fishery: some ships of larger size trade to the Baltic and Norway for timber, deals, and iron. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, dean of guild, &c. and contains about 1600 inhabitants.

Port Patrick is as a port dependent on the port of Stranrawer, and is the nearest harbour between Great Britain and Ireland, being not above seven leagues to Donaghadee.

Formerly the harbour was a mere inlet between two ridges of rocks, which advanced into the sea, and only fit for flat-bottomed boats. There is now one of the finest quays in Britain, with a reflecting light-house; and, instead of a few flat-bottomed boats, above a dozen trading vessels, of from forty to sixty tons, which sail and return regularly; besides a number of vessels which occasionally come from other ports. The larger vessels are navigated at an average by six men each. The light-house is particularly useful, and as there has long been another light-house on the Irish side, it renders the passage, even in the darkest night, convenient and comfortable, like a street well lighted on both sides. The sea rises considerably along this coast. At low water you can walk round the point of the pier, which at high water is from ten to fifteen feet deep at the entrance. This being the narrowest part of the channel, has naturally the effect of accumulating the fluid upon the shores, when there is a

swell from a storm. What is farther deserving of remark is, that at Donaghadee, which is almost directly opposite, the sea ebbs and flows near an hour sooner than at Port Patrick. There are now four elegant vessels, fitted up with every accommodation, whose only object is to forward the mail, and to convey travellers from one island to the other. Both their exports and imports have greatly increased. The principal exports are goods from Paisley, Manchester, &c. and they import considerable quantities of the Irish linen manufacture. It appears from an enumeration recently made, that there are in the country part of the parish 484, and in the town 512 souls, so that the whole population amounts to 996.

Half a mile south from Port Patrick is Dunkey castle, situated on a rocky cliff, which projects out into the sea at the extremity of the Mull of Galloway. The building occupies the whole front or breadth, but has an area or parade behind it, about twenty yards deep; it was vaulted, and seems to have been calculated for defence; the access to it was over a draw-bridge. In the back part of the castle there are some remains of ornaments, which shew it was once a handsome building; many of the squared stones have been taken away by the owner for the purpose of building a modern seat: the rooms were most of them very small; the staircase was in the east angle.

This castle, like many other ancient buildings, lies under the report of being haunted with evil spirits; and it is particularly affirmed, that a minister of the parish had here a bickering with the foul fiend Satan himself, whom he put to flight.

London to Glasgow through Moffat.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Carlisle, p. 1.	304	5	Brought up	364	5
Gretna Green	13	5	Abinton	2	7
Graham's Hill	2	1	Douglas Mill Inn	9	3
Ecclesfechan	7	0	Lefmahagow	5	7
Lockerby	5	6	Lark Hall	8	2
Dinwoodie Green	4	7	Hamilton	3	7
Womphray Gate	3	7	Bothwell Bridge	1	5
Moffat	7	2	Bothwell	0	6
Erickston Brae-head	4	6	Clyde Side	2	5
Elwan Foot Bridge	8	1	Collander Row	2	4
Crawford	2	5	Glasgow	3	2
	364	5	In the whole	405	5

ECCLESFECHAN is chiefly remarkable for its cattle market: near it is Graham-hall, a seat of Mr. Graham. In the parish of Middleby, three miles north-east from Ecclesfechan, is Burens camp, supposed by Mr. Horfeley to be the ancient Blatum Bulgium of Antoninus, and the place where Agricola concluded his second year's expedition.

Three miles west from Ecclesfechan, on the opposite side of the Annan, is Hoddam castle, which, according to tradition, was built between the years 1437 and 1484, by John lord Herries, of Herries, with the stones of a more ancient castle of the same name, which stood on the opposite side of the river.

The old castle is said to have been inhabited about the beginning of the fourteenth century, by a branch of the family of Robert Bruce, and to have been demolished some time after by a border law.

In the additions to Camden, this castle is said to have been built by John lord Herries, a strenuous sup-

porter of Mary Stuart; he conveyed her safe from the battle of Langside to his house at Terrigles in Galloway, thence to Dundrennan abby, and then accompanied her in a small vessel into England. This at first appears to clash with the account before given; but as we learn from Crawford's Memoirs, that this castle, that of Annan and Caerlaverock, the houses of Cowhill and Cloburn, Tynal and Bonshaw, with others of lesser note, were all of them demolished by the English in the year 1570, it is probable that this John lord Herries re-edified this castle after the demolition here mentioned.

This castle was (according to the author of the addition to Camden) soon after surrendered to the regent Murray; and, before the accession of James VI. was one of the places of defence on the borders, "to be kept with one wise stout man, and to have with him four well horsed men, and they to have two stark footmen," servants to keep their horses, and the principal to have one stout footman. In the walls about it are preserved divers Roman altars, and inscriptions found at Burens in this neighbourhood.

Respecting the Tower of Repentance, there are various accounts of the causes of its construction. One of them is, that John lord Herries having been on an expedition to plunder some part of the English border, was, on his return, in great danger of shipwreck; and on which occasion he made a vow, that if he escaped he would, by way of expiation of his crimes, and as a mark of gratitude for his delivery, build a watch-tower, with a beacon, to be lighted by a watch, kept there at his expence, whenever the English were discovered making an inroad into the Scotch border. This he accordingly did, and caused the word *repentance* to be cut over the door, between the figures of a dove and a serpent, whence it derives its name. The building is a square tower of hewn stone, and is mentioned in the border laws by the name of the watch-tower of Trailtrow, and a watch ordered to be kept there, and

a fire made in the fire-pan, and the bell to be rung whenever the Englishes are seen coming near to, or over the river Annan, and to be kept constantly burning in war time. In the additions to Camden it is said this tower was built by a lord Herries, as an atonement for putting to death some prisoners to whom he had promised quarter; on it is carved the word *repentance*, between a serpent and a dove, emblems of prudence and meekness; and probably the word is the family motto.

Tradition has preserved a bon mot of a shepherd's boy to sir Richard Steel, founded on the name of this tower: sir Richard having observed a boy lying on the ground and very attentively reading the Bible, asked him if he could tell him the way to Heaven; "Yes, sir," replied the boy, "you must go by that tower;" alluding to its appellation of *repentance*.

Moffat is a small town on the Annan, consisting principally of one large street, and containing 120 families. Near it are some medicinal springs, which issue from the top of a rock. The wells are two in number, near one another; the higher well runs through whitish and crystalline stones, and the lower through black ones, resembling marcasites of antimony. The smell of the water is like that of gunpowder, and it dyes silver of a black colour. To the stones of the upper well grows a matter resembling stinking sulphur of antimony, of a yellowish red colour; the stones of the lower well are of the colour of antimony, and some of them contain a metallic matter, that sparkles like antimony. Where the stream of the lower well runs down into a neighbouring brook, there sticks to the rock a whitish salt, and perhaps a nitrous matter, which has the diuretic virtue of the water. Those waters also purge by stool and vomit, and are very good against colic and nephritic pains, because they powerfully remove the obstructions of the bowels. They are outwardly applied to ulcers, and against pains in the joints. They are singularly serviceable in

all kinds of colics; but they are not to meddled with by persons who have coughs, distempered lungs, or heetical heats, &c. They are strongest in their operation in the driest season of the summer and autumn, but are not so good in a rainy, or in the winter-season.

Three miles south-west from Moffat is Auchincass castle, in the parish of Kirkpatrick, on the west side of the Evan, near its union with the Garfel. It stands on an eminence surrounded by a morass.

This building, when entire, was a square, flanked by a round tower on each angle. The walls were remarkably thick and high, the whole surrounded by a deep double ditch. Great part of the building is fallen down.

In the year 1072 this place belonged to Hugh de Graham, and continued in that family for many generations; from them it came to the Johnsons of Colhead, and was lately the property of a gentleman named Milligan.

In the parish of Crawford are some lead mines belonging to lord Hopetown, the most celebrated and most ancient in Scotland.

The origin of the name of Douglas is said to be this: in the reign of Solvathius king of Scotland, about the year 767, one Donald Bain, that is the White or Fair, aspired after the crown, opposed the king with an army in the field, and had almost gained the victory, when the fortune of the day was changed, chiefly by the bravery of a nobleman with his sons and followers; the army of Donald was defeated, and himself killed. The king anxious to know to whom he was under such obligations, and the nobleman being present, one of his lieutenants, pointing to him with his finger, said, *sbolto duglasse*; that is, "Behold yonder black grey man:" on which the king gave him a large quantity of land, and he adopted the surname of Douglas.

However this be, the name of Douglas is very an-

cient, and is given to a river of Lanerkshire, and several streams in Scotland, and to this town: the inhabitants are about 700.

Near it is Douglas castle, the seat of lord Douglas. The old castle was burned by accident about the year 1758. The fire broke out in a room where nobody slept, and was got to so great a head before it was discovered, that it was altogether impossible to prevent its progress. The family was alarmed about three in the morning, at which time the fire was so violent, that they had little more than time to save their lives; so that most of the valuable furniture of the house, paintings, library, papers, &c. were destroyed. The duke in his lifetime built one wing of a new castle of a very strong and elegant work, in which there are upwards of fifty rooms with fire-places. This wing was finished, and is now inhabited by lord Douglas.

A new parish church was built in the year 1781, in which is the burying vault for the family of Douglas, and in it are deposited the remains of the duke and duchess of Douglas. Part of the old church remains, in which are some ancient monuments of that noble family.

The country abounds with coals, peat, and limestone; but what turns to the greatest profit, are the lead mines belonging to the earl of Hopetown; not far from which (after rains) the country people find pieces of gold, some of which are of a considerable bigness. This is thought to be what Camden calls Crawford-moor, where lapis lazuli is daily dug up with little trouble.

Near Lark-hall is Chatellerauld, a seat of the duke of Hamilton, intended for a hunting seat, and romantically situated, with an enchanting prospect.

Hamilton is a pleasant well-built town on the Clyde. It was anciently called Cadzow, till Robert Bruce gave it to sir Gilbert de Hamilton, who fled to him from England. The church was made collegiate in 1451, by sir James Hamilton of Cadzow, for a pre-

voft and prebendaries ; and has always been the burial place of the family, who have their principal feat : and James, grandfon of the firft marquis of Hamilton, was advanced to the dukedom by king Charles I. in 1643 ; to which the Englifh title of Brandon was added in 1711.

The houfe at prefent is large, though part of the defign is unfinished. It has a fair front, with two wings, and two more are laid out in the ichnography of the building, which are not begun.

The front is very magnificent, all of white free-ftone, with regular ornaments according to the rules of art. The wings are very deep, the apartments are truly noble, and more fit for the court of a prince than the houfe of a fubject. The pictures, the furniture, and other decorations, are exquisitely fine, and fuitable to the dignity of the poffeffors.

The fituation of the houfe has all the advantage imaginable ; for it ftands in a plain country near enough to the banks of the Clyde to enjoy the profpect of its ftream, and yet far enough from it to be out of the reach of its torrents and floods.

The offices of this palace join the town. Adjoining to the great park is a very romantic garden, called Barncleugh, which confifts of feven hanging terraces, down to a river fide, with a wild wood full of birds on the oppofite fide of the river. In fome of thefe walks are banqueting-houfes, with walks and grottoes, and all of them filled with large evergreens. In almoft a line from the front of the houfe, at the diftance of about two miles, rifing by a gentle afcent to a great height, is Chatterault. It is a moft romantic fituation, and commands an enchanting profpect of the principal poffeffions of this noble family, with the old family-houfe falling into ruins.

The great park is about feven miles in circumference, and noted for its fine oaks and firs ; and for the neat houfe built by the late duke, and called the Whim. The fmall river Avon runs through it. It is walled

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round with stone, and well stocked with deer. The lesser park is rather a great inclosure than a park, though this, as well as the other, is extremely well planted with trees.

At Bothwell-bridge a battle was fought in 1679, between some English troops under the duke of Monmouth, and some Scotch covenanters; 700 of the latter were killed, and 1200 taken prisoners. Those who promised to behave peaceably for the future were dismissed by the duke, the rest, amounting to about 300, were shipped for the American plantations, but unfortunately lost in the voyage.

Beyond Bothwell, on the left, are the ruins of Bothwell castle, and a modern brick building, belonging to lord Douglas. The church was built and made collegiate in 1598, by Archibald earl of Douglas.

At Blantyre, near Bothwell, are the remains of a house of canons regular, founded before 1296.

Glasgow is the emporium of the west of Scotland, being, for its commerce and riches, the second in this northern part of Great Britain. It is a large, stately, and well-built city, standing on a plain, in a manner four-square; and the four principal streets are the fairest for breadth, and the finest built, that I have ever seen in one city together. The houses are all of stone, and generally uniform in height, as well as in front. The lower stories, for the most part, stand on vast square doric columns, with the arches, which open into the shops, adding to the strength, as well as the beauty of the building. In a word, it is one of the cleanliest, most beautiful, and best built cities in Great Britain.

It stands on the side of an hill, sloping to the river; only that part next the river, for near one third of the city, is flat, and by this means exposed to the water, upon any extraordinary flood. It is situated upon the east bank of the Clyde, which is not navigable to the town but by small vessels. Its port therefore is New Port Glasgow, which stands near the Clyde's mouth,

And is an harbour for ships of the greatest burden. Here it is, on a good wharf or quay, the merchants load and unload. Their custom-house is also here, and their ships are repaired, laid up, and fitted out, either here or at Grenock, where work is well done, and labour cheap.

The city is joined to the suburbs on the west bank of the Clyde by an handsome bridge. And it is proper to observe, that in the year 1759 an act passed, entitled, An act for improving the navigation of the river Clyde, to the city of Glasgow, and for building a bridge cross the said river, from the said city to the village of Gorbells. The preamble sets forth, that the river Clyde, from Dumbuck to the bridge of Glasgow, is so very shallow in several parts, that boats, lighters, barges, or other vessels, cannot pass to and from the city of Glasgow, except it be in the time of flood or high-water at spring tides; and that if the same was cleansed and deepened, and the navigation thereof made more commodious by a lock or dam over the same, it would be a great advantage to the trade and manufactures of the said city, and parts adjacent, and to the public in general.

The act takes notice, that the bridge of Glasgow, leading to the village called Gorbells, is so narrow, that there is not room for one carriage to pass another; and, by reason of its weakness and insufficiency, no heavy carriages are permitted to pass over it; power is therefore given to the magistrates and council of Glasgow to erect a bridge of stone at or near to the place where the said bridge is erected, and to be thirty feet broad, and sufficient for wheel-carriages of all kinds to pass and repass over the same, whereby the passage to the said city will be rendered much more safe and easy. See the act itself.

Where the four principal streets meet, the crossing makes a very spacious market-place, as may be easily imagined, since the streets are so large. In the centre stands the cross. The houses in these streets are all

built upon one model, with piazzas under them, faced with ashler stone. As we come down the hill from the North-gate to this place, the Tolbooth and Guildhall make the north-west angle, or right-hand corner of the street, which is new rebuilt in a very magnificent manner. Here the town-council sit, and the magistrates try such causes as come within their cognizance, and do all their other public business; so that, as will be easily conceived, the Tolbooth stands in the very centre of the city. It is a noble structure of hewn stone, with a very lofty tower, and melodious hourly chimes. All these four principal streets are adorned with several public buildings.

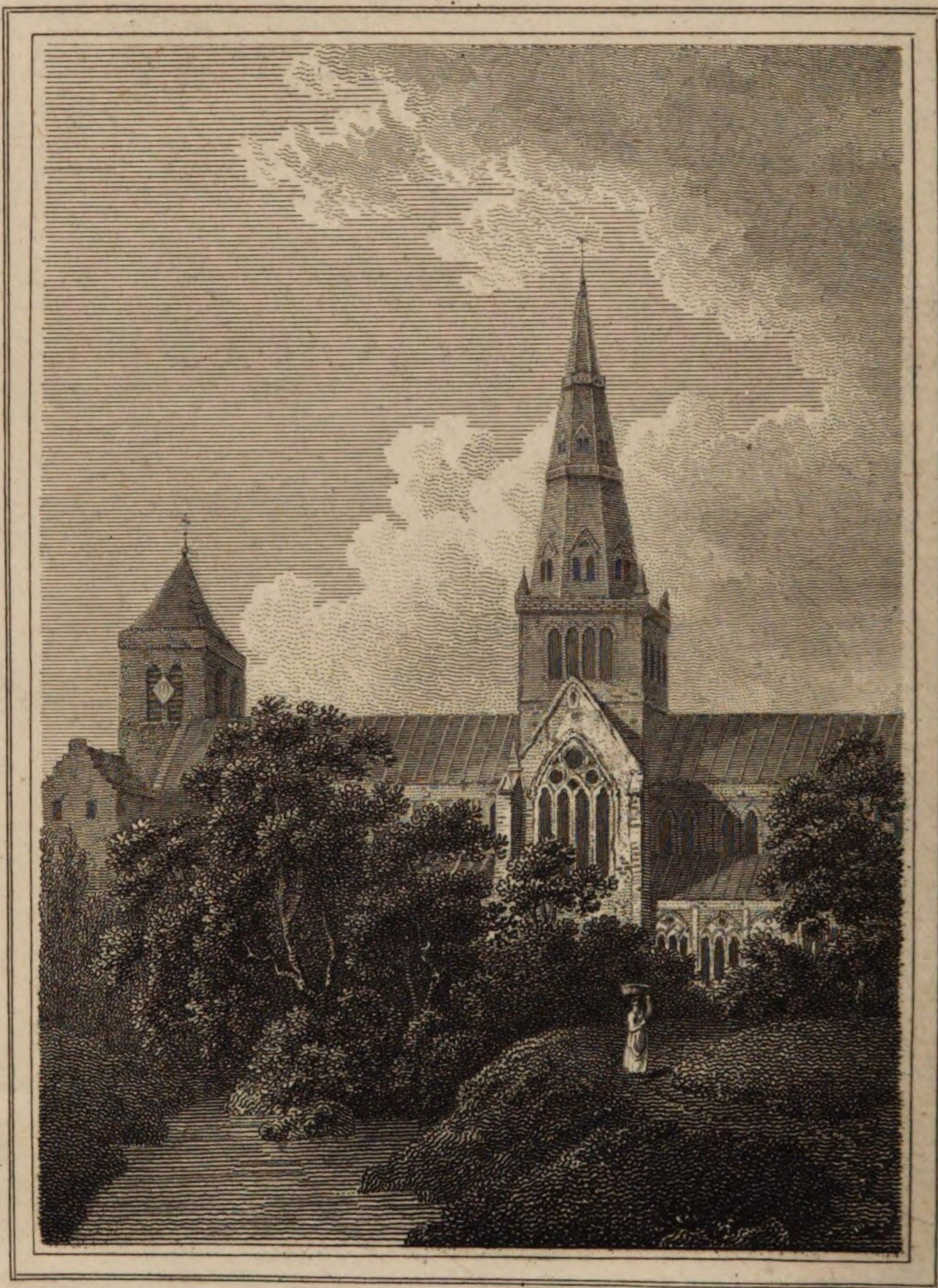
But the chief ornament of the city is the college or university, a most magnificent and stately fabric, consisting of several courts. The front to the city is of hewn stone, and excellent architecture. Its precincts were lately enlarged by some acres of ground purchased for it by public money; and it is separated from the rest of the city by a very high wall.

It owes its erection to archbishop Turnbull, and was legally founded by king James II. in 1453, by virtue of a bull from pope Nicholas V. granting it all the privileges, liberties, honours, immunities, and exemptions, given by the apostolical see to the college of Bononia in Italy, for teaching universal learning. They are enabled by the munificence of a generous benefaction, to send exhibitioners to Baliol college, in the university of Oxford. A rector, a dean of the faculty, a principal or warden, who was to teach theology, three philosophy-professors, were established by the first foundation; and afterwards some clergymen taught the civil and canon law there.

In 1577 king James VI. established a principal, three professors of philosophy, four burfars, a steward to furnish their table, a servant for the principal, a janitor to look after the gate, and a cook.

The great Buchanan and the famous Cameron had, among other eminent men, their education here.





GLASGOW CATHEDRAL .

London, Published April 20th 1794. by Tho: Macklin, Poets Gallery, Fleet Street .

Several fine Roman stones, digged up in the latter end of 1740, near Kirkintilloch, with very curious inscriptions, have been removed to this university, where before was a good collection of pieces of antiquity, chiefly found near the same place.

In the higher part of the city stands the great church, formerly cathedral and metropolitan, dedicated to St. Mungo, who was bishop here about the year 560. It is a magnificent and stately edifice, and surprises the beholders with its stupendous bigness, and the workmanship of the artizan. The several rows of pillars, and the exceeding high spire which rises from a square tower in the middle of the cross, shew a wonderful piece of architecture. It is now divided into several preaching places, one above the other.

Near the church stands a ruinous castle, formerly the residence of the archbishop, who was legal lord or superior of the city, which stands on his ground, and from whom it received its first charter, and many privileges. It is encompassed with an exceeding high wall of hewn stone, and has a fine prospect into the city.

In the year 1172 Glasgow was erected into a borough of barony, and united with Rutherglen, Renfrew, and Dumbarton: it sends one member to parliament.

In the year 1611 the city received a charter from James VI. and in 1636 another from king Charles I. with considerable power and privileges; which charters were confirmed by acts of parliament in 1661 and 1690. The principal trade of Glasgow formerly was the curing and exporting of salmon and herrings, the principal market for which was France, from whence they imported wines, brandy, and salt. On the union with England, in the year 1707, the merchants of Glasgow first entered into the American trade: and in the year 1775 they imported upwards of 57,000 hogheads of tobacco, 5000 of sugar, upwards of 110 puncheons of rum, and 500 bags of cotton.

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Since the decline of the American trade, the merchants have found out new channels, and the trade is still increasing. Varieties of manufactures are carried on at Glasgow, the principal of which seem to be in the articles of cotton, pottery, coarse earthen ware, hats, stockings, gloves, ropes, cordage, glass, and several others. The number of inhabited houses in Glasgow is upwards of 10,000, and near 62,000 inhabitants. Glasgow was originally one parish, but now, for the benefit of the poor and ease of ministers, divided into eight, with as many churches, besides three chapels of ease. Glasgow contains several hospitals and charitable foundations, and a public infirmary.

London to Glasgow through Dumfries.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dumfries, p. 70.	342	1	Brought up	368	5
Johnston	3	0	Muirkirk	15	7
Brownhill Inn	8	3	Strathaven	13	2
Thornhill	3	0	Kilbride	8	0
Carron Bridge	2	0	Rutherglen	6	0
Sanquhar	10	1	Glasgow	2	0
	368	5	In the whole	413	6

THREE miles east from Broomhill inn is Closeburn castle, on the east side of a loch, perhaps the oldest inhabited tower in the south of Scotland: from the plan on which it was built, and the style of the mouldings of the door, which are the only ancient ornaments now remaining about the building, it seems that the date of its construction cannot be later than the beginning of the twelfth century.

The building is a lofty quadrilateral tower, all vaulted; the lower apartment was a souterrain, the walls of which are about twelve feet thick, the door is under a circular arch, with the zig-zag, or dancette moulding, rudely cut out of the hard granite; the only communication with the hall was by a trap-door; the second floor originally consisted of a hall, the approach to the door was by a ladder that was taken in at any time, the present outer stairs being a very modern erection. The old iron door is still remaining.

This hall was probably the dining-room, the guard-chamber, and dormitory of the garrison, when invested by an enemy; a small turnpike stair built in the wall led to the principal apartments, for the lord or governor of the castle. The fire was made in the middle of the floor, as there is only one stack of chimneys, and those in the centre of the building. Above the hall there are two series of chambers, which are divided by oaken floors; and above them an arched roof crowns the building, which was covered with slate by sir Thomas Fitzpatrick, who repaired and inhabited this tower after his house was burned down. A way, fenced by a parapet, goes round the top: the measure of the building is forty-five feet six inches from east to west, and thirty-three six from north to south; the height to the battlements forty-six feet nine inches. There is no kind of escutcheon or armorial bearing whatsoever on it.

The loch is deep, and measures about eight acres; on the side of it is a medicinal spring, of similar virtue with those of Moffat. There are likewise in the neighbourhood two great cairns, but their history is unknown.

In digging at Closeburn in 1789, an ancient metal vessel, holding about a pint, was found; in shape like a modern cream pot.

Two miles north from Thornhill is Drumlanrig, the magnificent seat of the duke of Queensberry, to-

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mantically situated amidst surrounding hills on the right side of the Nith. Two miles north-east from Thornhill is Morton, a village, in which is an ancient castle, once a very strong fortress; but it is not certainly known by whom it was first built. It was kept by sir Thomas Randolph, earl of Murray, in the minority of David Bruce, and afterwards suffered to go to ruin by the earls of Morton, who had other castles to take care of. Near to this castle there was a park, built by sir Thomas Randolph, on the face of a very great and high hill, so artificially, that by the advantage of the hill, all wild beasts, such as deer, harts, roes, and horses, did easily leap in, but could not get out again; and if any other cattle, such as cows, sheep, or goats, did voluntarily leap in, or were forced to it, it was doubted if their owners were permitted to get them out again. The earls of Morton had their title from this place. The part now remaining is a large hall, some windows, and two round towers. Close to the castle are three or four poor cottages. This castle was once the principal seat of Donnegal, lord of Strathnid, who flourished in the reign of king David I. about the year 1124. He seems at that time to have been the most powerful man in Nithsdale; his great estates reaching to the bounds of Annan, lord of Strathannard or Annandale. Donnegal had a son named Ranulphus, called also Randolphus, who about the end of the reign of David I. made a donation of some land at Dumfries to the abby of Kelso, as appears from the chartulary of that abby. Thomas Ranulph of Stradon, who married the sister of Robert Bruce, was great grandson to the forementioned Donnegal of Strathnid, to whom Bruce gave a grant of castle Duffas and the earldom of Murray; at which time he resigned the castle and estate of Morton to Bruce, who, some time after, granted them to the Douglas family, in which they have still remained, they being at this present time (1789) the property of his grace the duke of Queensberry.

At Penpont, three miles south-west from Thornhill, on the banks of the Nith, are the remains of an ancient fort called Tibers castle. It was garrisoned by the English, and taken by sir William Wallace.

Sanquhar, situated on the river Nith, in the north-west part of the county of Dumfries, was erected into a royal burgh in the year 1596, by James VI. and governed by a provost, dean of guild, bailies, &c. Before the American war knit stockings formed a great branch of manufacture, both of the coarsest and the finest sort. To give an idea of the importance and extent of this branch, one person in Sanquhar, for a number of years, sent to a single house in Glasgow 4800 pair of stockings annually. This manufacture is still carried on, but feebly, and on a much narrower scale than formerly. Coals are found in this and the adjacent parish, which supply a large tract of country; with some beds of fullers'-earth and lime-stone. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 2600. The admirable Crichton was a native of this parish. The church is remarkable for its antiquity, ruinous state, and disproportion.

A little to the south of the town, the ancient castle affords a picturesque ruin, situated on a high bank on the north-east side of the river Nith. Here was formerly a deer-park belonging to the Queensberry family, now converted into a farm.

Not far from the castle, down the river, remains the moat or ancient court hill; where the ancient barons of the castle, by their bailiffs or doomsters, decided on civil and criminal cases, agreeable to the ancient feudal system; the bailiff determining on the former, and the doomsters on the latter. The Creightons, lords of Sanquhar, were heritable sheriffs of Nithsdale.

Sanquhar castle was the chief residence of the family of Queensberry before William, the first duke, built the noble mansion of Drumlanrig, in which he only slept one night; for being taken ill, and not able to make any of his attendants hear him, or come to

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his assistance, he retired with disgust from it to his castle at Sanquhar, where he continued to reside the remainder of his life. His son not having the same predilection for this castle, it was neglected, and suffered to be stripped of its leaden roof, and its materials torn down for other buildings; so that, in a few years, not a trace of its former magnificence will remain. This is the more probable, as its vicinity to the borough of Sanquhar makes its stone extremely convenient for erecting houses in that place.

This borough, which is a royal one, stands about half a mile north of the castle; and with Dumfries, Lockmaben, Annan, and Kirkcudbright, sends a member to the British parliament. The chief dependence of Sanquhar is on its coal trade. Besides the manufactory for mittens and stockings there is likewise an iron forge.

At Muirkirk are some manufactures of iron and coal-tar. At Strathaven are manufactures of cotton.

In the parish of Kelbridge is the small island of Little Cumbray, in the frith of Clyde, on which are the ruins of an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Vey. And on the main land, opposite to the island, are the ruins of an ancient castle called Portin cross. Dr. Robert Simpson, professor of mathematics in the university of Glasgow, was a native of Kelbridge.

Rutherglen is a borough, and joined with Glasgow, &c. to send a member to parliament. It is said to have been built by Reuther, one of the ancient kings, and erected into a royal borough by David I. about the year 1126. It contains near 2000 inhabitants, of whom 254 are weavers, chiefly employed in cotton and muslin.

London to Greenock.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Glasgow, p. 96.	405	5	Brought up	414	7
Gorbals	1	0	Craigton	2	4
Govan	3	0	Port Glasgow	8	4
Renfrew	3	2	Greenock	2	6
Inchinnan	2	0			
			In the whole	428	5
	414	7			

GORBALS, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, consisted only of a few houses called Bridge End, belonging to the parish of Govan. It is now a populous and thriving town, with large manufactures; and a new church, being erected into a separate and independent parish under the name of the Gorbals of Glasgow.

Renfrew, situated near the left bank of the Clyde, was erected into a royal borough by Robert III. It consists principally of one street, with a large market-place, in which is a handsome town-house; and is governed by a provost and two bailies. There is a convenient harbour called Puddock, formed by the ancient channel of the Clyde, into which the tide flows, and brings vessels of burden up to the bridge. The ancient castle of Renfrew belonged to the lord stewards of Scotland, from whom the family of Stuart claimed their origin. Here Somerled, thane of Argyle, who rebelled against Malcolm IV. was defeated, and hanged, in 1164. The chief trade is to Ireland; the manufactures are trifling, chiefly of thread, with a bleach-field, and a few looms, belonging chiefly to merchants of Paisley. Renfrew is united with Glasgow, &c.

to elect a member to parliament. At Inchinnan there was formerly a seat of the family of Lenox, of which not the vestige is at present to be seen.

Port Glasgow, or New Port Glasgow, was not many years since only a small village called Newark, making a part of the parish of Kilmalcolm; but about the year 1668 some merchants of Glasgow took a spot of land, where they erected an harbour for the accommodation of the shipping, and got it made a separate parish by name of New Port Glasgow. About the year 1775 it was created a burgh of barony, and is governed by a council of thirteen, called trustees, who are appointed to regulate and manage the public police of the place: of these, two are bailies; one called the oldest bailie is chosen annually by the town-council of Glasgow, the other is chosen by the trustees themselves.

It appears from the custom-house books, that the vessels to and from the port in 1790, were,

		Vessels.		Tons.
Inward	{ British	: 205	measuring	{ 19776
	{ Foreign	: 13		{ 2469
Outward	{ British	: 221		{ 22466
	{ Foreign	: 11		{ 1849
		405		46560

The articles of importation are chiefly tobacco, cotton, rum, sugar, mahogany, logwood, and staves, together with some timber, iron, and hemp from the Baltic. There are eighteen vessels employed in the coasting trade, and sixteen in the herring fishery. The old Scotch dialect is spoken, in this town, especially by the common people, and by many pronounced with a strong Gaelic accent. From the environs of the town, the opposite shores of the Clyde, in the counties of Argyll and Dumbarton, appear abounding in gentlemen's seats, and the prospect is bounded by the Grampian hills.

In the beginning of the eighteenth century Greenock was a small village of thatched cottages, situated along the bay, without any harbour whatever for vessels. It was erected into a burgh of barony in the year 1757, and is governed by two bailies and town-council. By a sand bank of considerable breadth, stretching from Dumbarton to a little below the town, the road is made narrow, and the navigation to Port Glasgow rendered sometimes tedious and difficult. At low ebbs, except two flanking gaps, it is dry, and abounds with shell-fish of various kinds. In high gales of north-east wind it is of no small service to the road and harbour of Greenock. At the bottom, or tail as it is usually called, of this bank, and which as a loosing place experienced mariners prefer to any other harbour in the frith, there is at all times sufficient depth of water, abundance of room, and good anchoring ground, for hundreds of ships of any burden hitherto built.

Directly opposite to the tail of the bank, where the channel is narrowest, tradition says there was anciently a fort or castle. On the spot which still retains the name of the Forth or Fort, a battery was raised during the war before last, on occasion of the alarm given to the west coast of Scotland by the small squadron commanded by the gallant M. Thurot; and on a similar alarm by some privateers in the beginning of the American war, a still more formidable one. It mounted twelve twenty-four pounders, and was flanked by several brass pieces, twelve and nine pounders *en barbette*, on a private quay jutting into the channel: all under the direction of a party of the artillery.

As to the harbour, properly so called, the inhabitants of Greenock, in the year 1700, petitioned the Scotch parliament for a fund to build it, which petition, for what reasons does not appear, the parliament absolutely refused. Some time after they entered into a contract with their superior, sir John Shaw, and for the above purpose a voluntary assessment of 1s. 4d.

sterling was laid on each sack of malt brewed into ale within the limits of the town ; in consequence of this the harbour was begun in 1707. Within two circular quays (a mid quay, or tongue, intervening, consisting of about 2000 feet of stone) are enclosed more than ten acres. The expence was upwards of 100,000 marks.

A dry dock was begun in 1783, and finished in a few years, but not of sufficient size ; since that time a plan was laid to enlarge the harbour, which, when finished, will render it one of the best in Great Britain.

In the year 1784 the homeward-bound vessels, British and foreign, amounted to 238, carrying 2,626 ; the outward bound were 198, carrying 15,389 tons. In 1792 the homeward-bound amounted to 427, carrying 43,404 tons ; the outward 315, with a tonnage of 34,111 ; besides coasters, whose united tonnage amounted to 31,704.

From the West Indies the merchants import rum, sugar, mahogany, cotton, &c. From America, rice, naval stores, pot-ashes, timber, &c. From Portugal, wine and fruit. From the Baltic, timber : and other articles from other parts. Their exports consist in coals, herrings, and British manufactures. Packets sail by the canal to Leith, Dundee, London, to all the north parts of the highlands, and the isles, as far as Orkney ; and by the Irish channel to Liverpool.

In the reign of Charles II. and under the patronage of the duke of York, a society of herring fishers was established on the Clyde, with particular privileges. At the east end of Greenock they enclosed a large piece of ground, which they called the Royal Close, for the purpose of curing herrings. The company was afterwards dissolved, and the buildings have been converted into storehouses for tobacco : the herring fishery, however, was continued by individuals, and not without success ; in boats on the river and neighbouring lochs, and larger vessels in the sea. Besides those sold for

immediate consumption, there were entered from the 5th of January, 1791, to the 5th of January, 1792, at the port of Greenock 45,054 barrels of herrings, and at Port Glasgow 8,434.

The whale fishery from the Clyde has been by no means successful; but some of the Greenock merchants carry on the fishery at Nova Scotia.

Between Greenock and Port Glasgow is Crawford's dike, or Carts dike, erected into a burgh of barony by king Charles I. in 1633. It has a good harbour and a quay on the Clyde, older than Greenock.

London to Kirkcudbright.

	M.	F.
Dumfries, p. 70.	342	1
Kelton Hill	18	6
Kirkcudbright	9	2
In the whole	370	1

OF Kirkcudbright, my predecessors say, that though the situation is extremely convenient for carrying on a very advantageous commerce, we saw nothing but a harbour without ships, a port without trade, and a fishery without nets.

It is composed of what formerly constituted three distinct parishes, called Dunrod, Galtway, and Kirkcudbright, and the different church-yards yet remain as burial places. It is situated on the river Dee, and the harbour is safe with good anchorage, and sheltered from all winds; but being a tide harbour, is only fit for vessels which can take the ground. At the mouth

is a small island called Little Ross; about 200 or 300 yards north-east of this island lies the proper road for vessels to anchor, where they ride in perfect safety; the wind sets in violently from south-west by south to south-south-east. In this road the depth at low water is sixteen feet, and forty at high water.

It is the head borough of the stewartry, where the courts of justice are held, and the public records kept. It was anciently a burgh of regality, and held of the Douglasses, lords of Galloway, as superiors. On the forfeiture of the earl of Douglas, last lord of Galloway, in 1455, it was by James II. erected into a royal burgh; and is now governed by a provost, three bailies, and town-council.

There are twenty-eight brigs and sloops belonging to the port and district, employed in foreign trade, as coasters, or in fishing.

In the environs are many traces of ancient camps, British and Roman, and the remains of a battery erected by William III. when his fleet lay wind bound in this bay, as he was going to raise the siege of Londonderry.

Here was an ancient castle belonging to the Dowals, lords of Galloway, when Galloway was a regality independent of the kingdom of Scotland. This castle descended with the other property of the lords of Galloway, to Dervongilda, heiress of Allan, the last lord of that regality, and was afterwards annexed to the crown, till James IV. by a charter, dated at Edinburgh, 26th of February, 1509, granted it, together with the castle mains, to the burgh of Kirkcudbright. The mounts and dikes of this castle are still remaining. By its situation it evidently appears to have been constructed to defend the entrance of the river Dee.

In the town of Kirkcudbright, and probably in this castle, king Edward resided some days, when on his expedition to the siege of Caerlaverock, in the year 1300.

Kirkcudbright castle also afforded a temporary refuge to the unfortunate king Henry VI. after the battle of Towton. King James IV. of Scotland was in Kirkcudbright in March, 1508: the tradition is, that he was hospitably entertained there, and that the burgh claimed a reward for their services to James II. and to himself, whereupon he, with consent of parliament, granted them the old castle and mains.

Two miles from Kirkcudbright, on Solway Frith, is Dunrennan abby, founded by Fergus, lord of Galloway, in the year 1142. The monks thereof were of the Cistercian order, brought from Rieval in England. The last abbot hereof was Edward Maxwell, son to John lord Herries, after whose death king James VI. annexed this place to his royal chapel of Sterling. The Chronicle of Melrose is thought to have been written by an abbot of this monastery. The first part thereof is certainly penned by an Englishman, and is a continuation of Bede's history; the second part appears to have been written by a Scotsman, familiar and contemporary with our Stuarts.

This monastery, as is evident from its ruins, was once both a beautiful and extensive pile, but is now miserably dilapidated. Hither the unfortunate queen Mary was escorted from Terregles by the lord Herries, and from hence she is said to have set out for England.

Two miles to the south of Kirkcudbright is St. Mary's Isle, the beautiful seat of the earl of Selkirk, on the site of an ancient priory, which was founded in the reign of David I. by Fergus lord of Galloway. No vestiges of the monastery remain.

London to Wigton and Whitehorn.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dumfries, p. 70. .	342	1	Brought up	400	4
Newton Douglas	48	7	Kirkinner .	1	0
Caufway End .	3	6	Sorby .	3	0
Wigton .	3	2	Legget Check .	3	0
Bladenoch Bridge	1	4	Whitehorn .	2	0
Newton .	1	0			
			In the whole	409	4
	400	4			

WIGTON is supposed to have been built by the Saxons when they were in possession of this part of the country, in the eighth century. It is situated near the river Bladenoch, and an arm of the sea called Wigton bay, at the mouth of the river Cree. The number of inhabitants is rather more than 1000.

At Sorby is Galloway-house, a seat of the earl of Galloway.

Whitehorn, or Whithern, and anciently Leucophibia, or Leucopibia, consists chiefly of one street, with a public hall or town-house in the centre. It is a place of great antiquity, having been a Roman station, and the capital of the Novantes; and the see of one of the oldest bishoprics in Scotland.

Ninian, who went to Rome in the year 370, was ordained bishop of the Britons, and founded a church here in the fourth century, which he dedicated to St. Martin. Of this church there remain some ruins, and four Gothic arches, which make part of the present church.

Here was a priory of Premonstratensians. It is now a royal burgh, and contains about 760 inhabitants.

Three miles and a half to the south-east, near the coast, is the small island of Whitehorn, where are the

Remains of an ancient church, said to have been the first place of christian worship in Scotland. There is one village on the island, and about 400 inhabitants.

On the neighbouring coasts are traces of many ancient camps and forts.



London to North Berwick.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dunbar, p. 45.	366	2	Brought up	368	6
Beltonford	2	4	North Berwick	5	2
	368	6		374	0

NORTH BERWICK is situated near the German sea, at the entrance of the Frith of Forth; with a population of about 700 inhabitants, with a small harbour, chiefly of use in the corn trade. Near it is a beautiful conical hill called North Berwick Law, about 800 feet above the level of the country round, which is generally flat.

Here was a convent of Cistercian nuns, under a prior and prioress, founded by Duncan earl of Fife, who died in 1154. Part of the lodgings, some of the offices, and a gate, were remaining in 1789. A little to the east of the harbour is a picturesque little ruin, which was probably a chapel, as the adjacent ground appears to have been used as a cemetery.

Tantallan castle, from the style of its architecture, seems of considerable antiquity. It stands a little more than two miles east of the town of North Berwick, on a high rock overlooking the sea, which surrounds it on three sides, its shape being half an irregular hexagon. Much of the building is remaining, though in

a ruinous state. It is encompassed towards the land side by a double ditch, the inner one very deep. The entrance was over a draw-bridge, through a strong gate, which, with some other parts of the wall, is built with a rough stone, blended, at certain distances, with square stones. A rising ground covers the ditches and lower parts of the wall, so as to render them invisible to persons approaching it.

This castle, with the barony, was in the last century sold by the marquis of Douglas to sir Hugh Daltymple, in whose family it still continues.

It was formerly one of the strong holds of the Douglasses, and was held for some time against king James V. His siege of it, in the year 1527, is thus related by Lindsay of Pitscottie :

“ Further, the king made proclamations to Fife, Angus, Strathern, Sterlingshire, Lothian, Merse, and Tiviotdale, to compear at Edinburgh the 10th day of December, in the year 1527, with forty days victuals, to pass within to Tantallon to siege the same ; and to that effect gart sent to the Castle of Dunbar, to captain Morice, to borrow some artillery, and laid great pledges for the same, because the castle was then in the duke of Albany’s hand, and the artillery thereof his own ; but it was ever at the king’s pleasure, when he had ought ado, and that by the command of the said duke of Albany : but yet, for restoring and delivering of the same, and observing of a good order, caused three lords to pass in pledge for the said artillery, till it were delivered again and received the same, in manner as after follows ; that is to say, two great cannons thrown mouthed, mow and her marrow, with two great botcords and two moyans, two double falcons, and four quarter falcons, with their powder and bullets, with gunners for to use them, conform to the king’s pleasure. Syne past forward to Tantallon, and sieged the same the space of twenty days ; but they came no speed : wether the castle was so strong, or the gunners corrupted by the earl of Angus’s moyen, I cannot tell,

but the king left it, and was constrained to depart home to Edinburgh without any success of victory, or any hope of winning the said castle, and had both many men and horse slain at the pursuit of the said castle; and, at his returning, had a noble captain of war slain, called David Falconer, who was murdered cruelly by the hands of Archibald Douglas, umquhile treasurer, and foster brother to the said earl; at whose slaughter the king was heavily displeased, and lamented the same greatly, casting all his engine, that he might, by his counsel, to obtain the castle of Tantallon; knowing well, if he had the castle, there would be no refuge to the earl, nor his friends, in that country: therefore he caused sundry lords and gentlemen to make moyen with the said captain, called Simeon Penango, promising to him great gifts and rewards, both of lands and gear, with the king's special favour, and remit of all things by post to the said captain, his brother, friends, and servants, when he desired, except the Douglasses.

“ Of their offers, the captain took to be advised till a certain day, and syne promised to give the king an answer, conform to his majesty's desire; and in the mean time, the said captain sent to the earl, Archibald, and George, to wit, what was their minds, shewing that he was evil victualled, and wanted artillery; powder, and bullets; and therefore desired the said earl and his friends to furnish him therefore within a certain day, or otherwise it were force to him to render the aforesaid castle to the king, or others in his name that pursued it.

“ The earl hearing this message, was nowise content therefore, because he knew well he could no ways support him, neither with artillery, powder, nor bullets, because he had none at that time, nor could provide none hastily; nor yet could he furnish them with victuals, neither by sea nor land, because the king had watches on them; that is to say, ships on the sea, and

gentlemen on the land, ever watching that no furnishing should come to the said castle.

“ The captain waiting for an answer of his master the earl, and seeing no support to come to him by the said earl and his friends, appointed with the king, and rendered the said castle to him, on these conditions as after follows : that is to say, that the king should remit the said captain all offences done by him to his majesty, or otherwise contrary to the common weal ; and shall give a free remission thereof to him, and his friends and servants, and shall grant to him all bag and baggage ; and the king shall have the said castle, with artillery and weapons used in defence of the said place, but all other furnishing, as gold, silver, clothing, and abuilziements and victuals, shall be the said captain's, to dispose at his pleasure.

“ Of this appointment the king and his council were very well content, and received the said castle of Tantallon from Simeon the captain, and rewarded him according to the king's promise. Shortly after the king gart garnish it with men of war and artillery, and put in a new captain, to wit, Oliver Sinclair ; and caused masons to come and renforce the walls, which were left wast before, as trances and thorough passages, and made all massy work, to the effect that it should be more able in time coming to any enemy that would come to pursue it.”

There is a tradition, that the Scotch march was first composed for the troops going on this siege, and meant to exprefs the words *ding down* Tantallon.

The castle was destroyed by the covenanters in the year 1639, the marquis of Douglas having favoured the cause of Charles I. In the year 1650 it was taken by colonel Monk after a short defence ; and it is now in ruins.

To the north-east lies Bass, a small island, or insulated rock, within the Frith of Forth, about a mile distant from the south shore, on all sides inaccessible,

except by one narrow passage. Upon the top of this rock there is a spring, which supplied a sufficient quantity of water for the garrison of a small castle (now neglected); there is also pasture for twenty or thirty sheep, and a small warren of rabbits. But this rock is more particularly famous for the great flock of sea fowls which resort thither in the month of May and June, the surface of it being almost covered with their nests, eggs, and young birds. The most esteemed among these birds are the solan goose and the kittie waikie; this island and Ailsa being the only places where these geese breed, and from these two islands the country is supplied with them.

The island of Bass was an ancient possession of the family of Lauder, who for a long time refused to sell it, though solicited by several kings: king James VI. told the then laird he would give him whatever he pleased to ask for it; to which he answered, "Your majesty must e'en resign it to me, for I'll have the old craig back again." However, the family at length coming to decay, it was in the year 1671 purchased by king Charles II.; during whose reign, and that of his brother James II. it was made a state prison, where the western people, in those days called Cameronians, were confined for taking up arms against the king. After the revolution a desperate crew of people got possession of it; and, having a large boat which they hoisted up on the rock or let down at pleasure, committed several piracies, took a great many vessels, and held out the last of any place in Great Britain for king James; but their boat being at length seized or lost, and not receiving any supply of provisions from France, they were obliged to surrender. A cavern runs through this rock from north-west to south-east; it is quite dark in the centre, where there is a deep pool of water, from whence it widens towards both apertures; that at the south-east side is the highest.

London to Aberdeen.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Edinburgh, p. 45. .	394	3	Brought up	442	6
North Cramond .	3	7	Cupar of Angus .	6	1
Cramond Bridge .	2	0	Meikle Bridge .	5	3
South Queen's Ferry,			Effie Bridge, Angus.	4	5
Linl. .	3	2	Glamis .	2	1
North Ferry, Fife	2	0	Forfar .	5	4
Inverkeithing .	2	2	Findhaven Bridge	5	5
Keltie Bridge, Kinros.	8	2	Careston Bridge	2	2
Maryburgh .	0	3	Brechine .	4	6
Gairney Bridge .	1	7	North Esk Bridge,		
Kinross .	2	2	Kincardinesf. .	5	4
Mills of Forth .	1	6	Lawrence Kirk .	6	0
Damhead Bridge,			Drumlithie .	7	5
Perthf. .	4	2	Stonehaven .	6	1
Erne Bridge .	6	1	Dee Bridge .	12	6
Pentth .	3	6	Aberdeen .	2	2
Rosefield .	6	3			
			In the whole	519	3
	442	6			

AT North Cramond are traces of a Roman station. About a mile beyond Cramond bridge is Craigiehall, the seat of Mr. Hope Weir. This is one of the most beautiful places in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, ornamented with walks and plantations on the banks of the river; over which is thrown a bridge of one large arch, built of rough stones, above which the river forms one of the finest cascades imaginable, by running betwixt, and over, a vast number of rocks, whereof the bed of the river in that part entirely consists. This bridge very properly bears the motto *Utile dulci*. After passing it you rise a gentle hill, on the top of which is a temple, from whence you have a view of the house, park, and adjacent country, which is really very fine.

On the right, near the sea, is Barnbugle, a seat of the earl of Roseberry.

Near South Queen's-ferry is New-hall, a seat of Mr. Dundas; and on the left Hopetown-house, the seat of the earl of Hopetown, built on a delightful plain, on the bank of the river. It was originally a square, but there are two wings lately joined to it, which add greatly to the beauty of the building. The situation is so extremely good, and gives so elegant a prospect as well to the sea as to the land, that nothing can be finer. It is exquisitely finished both within and without; and there are some pieces of curious painting in it, besides a great number of family pictures. The stables and riding-place are by far the finest and most magnificent in Scotland.

On the south shore, upon a narrow point of land running into the water, stands Blackness castle, wherein state prisoners were confined in former times, especially such as were taken up for religious differences; many of whom miserably perished here, either by the unhealthiness of the place, want of conveniences, or something worse. This castle might be of use, if the harbour were more frequented; but as it is not much so, there seems to be no occasion for it at present.

Queen's-ferry derives its name from Margaret, queen of Malcolm Canmore, who frequented this passage much, and was the patroness of the place. It is situated on a narrow part of the Forth, opposite to a projecting point of land of the county of Fife; and the right of the passage is private property, which seems originally to have been attached to the lands of Muiry-hall, in the neighbourhood. Rules and regulations for the passage are painted on boards, and fixed up in proper places on both sides the river. There were formerly several ships belonging to the port, and some years since a large vessel built for the Greenland fishery; but at present there is not a vessel belonging to the port. There are some lodging-houses, and accommodations for sea bathing; the number of inhabitants is about 500.

About a mile and a quarter from Queen's-ferry is the island of Inch Colm, anciently called *Æmonia*, on

which are the remains of a once celebrated abbey; which, according to Fordun, owed its foundation to the following occasion: About the year 1123, king Alexander I. having some business of state which obliged him to cross over at the Queen's-ferry, was overtaken by a terrible tempest blowing from the south-west; this obliged the sailors to make for this island of Æmonia, which they reached with the greatest risk and difficulty: here they found a poor hermit, who lived a religious life, according to the rules of St. Columba, and performed service in a small chapel, supporting himself by the milk of one cow, and the shellfish he could pick up on the shore; nevertheless, out of these small means he entertained the king and his retinue for three days, the time which they were confined here by the wind. During the storm, and whilst at sea and in the greatest danger, the king made a vow, that if saint Columba would bring him safe to that island, he would there found a monastery to his honour, and which should be an asylum and relief to navigators: he was moreover farther moved to this foundation, by having from his childhood entertained a particular veneration and honour for that saint, derived from his parents, who were long married without issue, until imploring the aid of St. Columba, their request was most graciously granted. This monastery was founded for canons regular of St. Augustine, and dedicated to the honour of St. Columba. King Alexander endowed it with many benefactions. Alan de Mortimer, knight of Aberdour, gave also to God and the monks of this abbey the entire moiety of the lands of his town of Aberdour, for a burying-place of himself and posterity in the church of that monastery.

In the duke of Somerset's expedition, this monastery, after the battle of Pinkey or Musselburgh, was occupied as a post commanding the Forth.

Great part of the monastery is still remaining; the cloisters, with rooms over them, enclosing a square area, are quite entire: the pit or prison is a most dismal hole, though lighted by a small window: the refectory

is up one pair of stairs; in it, near the window, is a kind of separate closet, up a few steps, commanding a view of the monks when at table; this is supposed to have been the abbot's seat: adjoining to the refectory is a room, from the size of its chimney, probably the kitchen.

The octagonal chapter-house, with its stone roof, is also standing; over it is a room of the same shape, in all likelihood the place where the charters were kept. Here are the remains of an inscription, in the black letter, which began with

Stultus—

At North Ferry are the ruins of an ancient chapel, founded and endowed by Robert I.

A little above North Ferry is Roseyth castle, situated on a rock which advances a little into the Forth, which Sir Robert Sibbald describes as "remarkable, being situated upon a rock that advances a little into the Forth; the water at full tide furrounds it, and makes it an island. It was anciently the seat of the Stuarts of Roseythe, or Dunideer, brother german to Walter, the great steward of Scotland, father to king Robert II.; that family failed lately: the last laird of that name dying unmarried, without brother or children, disposed of the estate to a stranger, and it is at present in the possession of Primrose earl of Roseberry." The tradition of the country, however unfounded, is, that the mother of Oliver Cromwell was born in this castle, and that the Protector himself therefore visited it during the time he commanded the army in Scotland. It is at present the property of lord Hopetown.

Innerkeithing, or Inverkeithing, is supposed to derive its name from the Gallic word inner or inver, which signifies *mouth*, and keith a small stream, which runs by the east end of the town. It is a very ancient royal burgh, being first incorporated by king William, surnamed the Lion. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, dean of guild, treasurer, and town-council. The harbour is a small bay; at the mouth of it lies a large Dutch vessel as an hospital or lazaretto, where,

instead of detaining ships from foreign ports, the particular goods in which any infection may be supposed to reside are immediately received and fumigated under the inspection of proper officers. The depth of water at spring tides is from thirteen to fifteen feet.

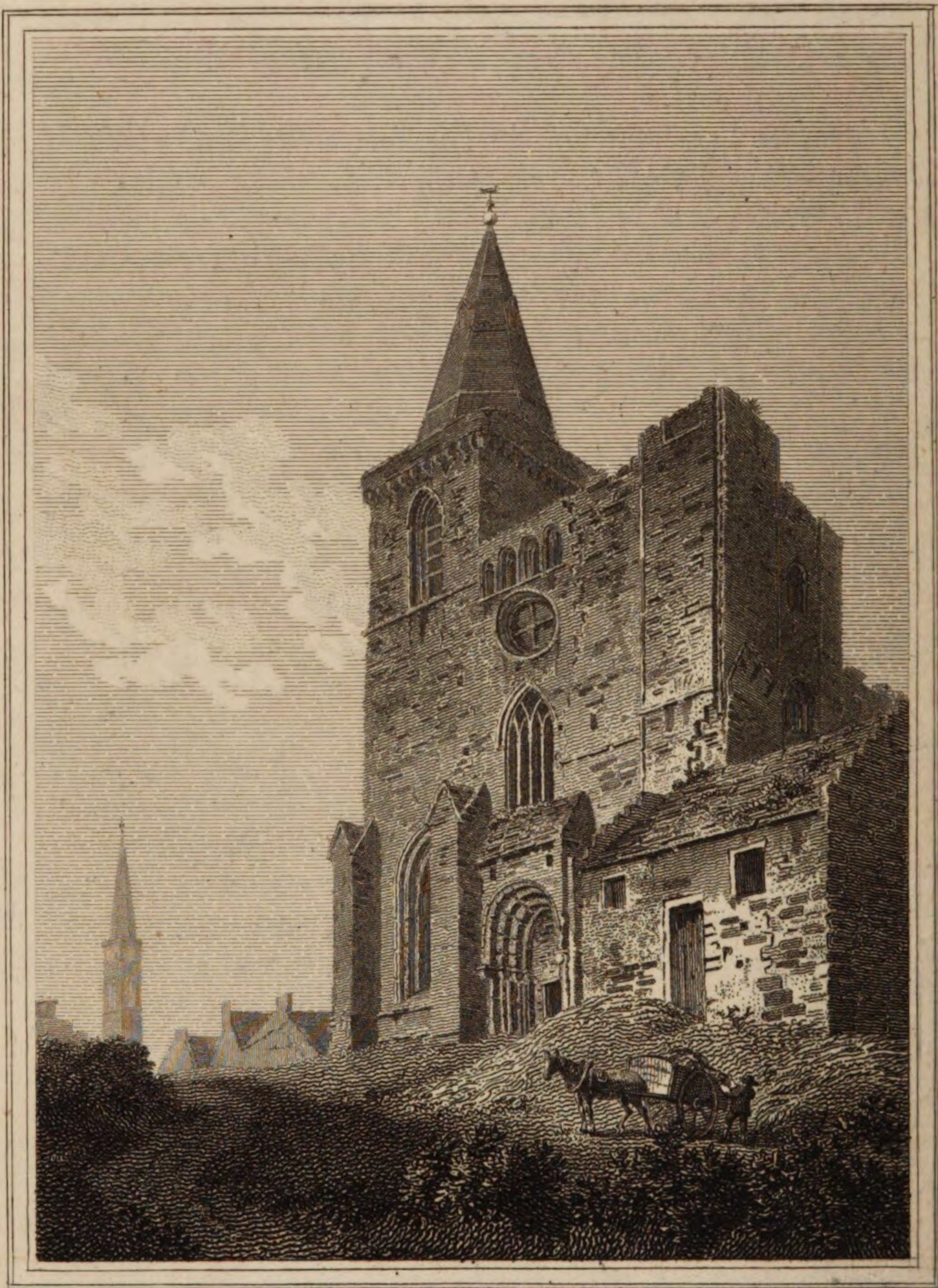
Before the entrance of the harbour is a large and safe bay, which affords good shelter for vessels of large size from all winds; and vessels of war sometimes quit Leith roads and ride at anchor to avoid the winter storms. There are sometimes as many as forty vessels waiting here for coals, especially in the winter season; and several vessels belong to the port, but none of any considerable burden.

Innerkeithing was anciently walled; it contains about 2200 inhabitants. A lead mine was discovered in the parish some years since. On the top of Lethem hill, near the town, are some large stones, placed in a circular form, called druidical.

The former editor of this Tour says, "I cannot pass over a tragical story which happened in this town in the reign of the late queen Anne. The master of Burleigh (so the eldest son of a lord or viscount is called while the father is living) fell in love with a young woman in his father's family, but could not prevail with her either to marry him, or to sacrifice her virtue to him; which being known, she was sent away, and he persuaded to travel. However, before his departure, he declared she should be his wife at his return; and if any one else should marry her in his absence, he would murder him. This passed without much notice, and the young woman was soon after married to a schoolmaster in this town.

"The gentleman returned, and understanding who was her husband, went to his house at noon-day, pulled out a pistol, and shot him dead on the spot, making his escape unmolested.

"But a proclamation being afterwards issued, with a reward of 200l. for apprehending him, he was at last taken, and tried at Edinburgh by the lords of the justi-



DUMFERMLING ABBEY.

ciary, and condemned to have his head cut off. Great intercession was made to the queen for his pardon, which proving ineffectual, he found means to make his escape out of the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, disguised in his sister's clothes, the night before he was to have been executed.

"After that he appeared in the rebellion of 1715, and was in the battle of Dumblain or Sheriffmuir; but again escaped with his life, though his estate, which was but small, was forfeited among the rest.

"He lived many years after upon a small allowance from his sisters, principally in England, where the present editor frequently conversed with him. He became a very grave, sober man, and detested the crime he had been guilty of."

Six miles north-west from North Ferry is Dumfermline, a royal burgh, and one of the most considerable manufacturing towns in Fife; situated about three miles from the Forth, on an elevated spot, with a pretty bold descent towards the river. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, dean of guild, and a town-council; and is united with Stirling, Innerkeithing, Queen's-ferry, and Culrofs, in electing a member to serve in parliament.

The principal manufacture is that of diaper, in which no less than 1200 looms were employed in 1792; and the annual value of goods manufactured between 50 and 60,000*l.* sterling.

In the corporation chest is preserved a man's shirt, wrought in the loom about a century ago, by a weaver of the name of Ingles: the shirt was formed without a seam, and finished without any assistance from the needle; the only necessary part he could not accomplish was the neck button.

Here was a monastery of Benedictines, begun by king Malcolm III. or Canmore, and finished by king Alexander I. surnamed the Fierce. It was famous for being the burial-place of several of the kings of Scotland. It is by some thought to have been originally intended for an hospital or infirmary, being styled, in

some old manuscripts, *Monasterium ab Monte Infirmorum*. At first it was governed by a prior, but David I. changed it into an abby, and brought into it, in the year 1124, thirteen monks from Canterbury; but at the dissolution there were twenty-six. The remains of this abby are very extensive, and also shew it was once an elegant building. The frater, with its beautiful window, is extremely striking. The abbot's house is adjacent. In 1303 Edward I. burned down the whole abby, except the church and cells; his excuse for this sacrilegious barbarity was, that it gave a retreat to his enemies.

Part of the church is now used for parochial service. It is supported by massy pillars, scarcely seventeen feet high, and thirteen and a half in circumference; two are ribbed spirally, and two marked with zigzag lines, resembling those of Durham; this is accounted for from its having been built by Malcolm Canmore, at the instance of Turgot bishop of St. Andrew's, who had been prior of Durham. The arches of this part are semicircular. The inside, like those of most of the Scotch churches, is very ill kept, and strongly lumbered up with pews. The south side seems as if it had been like to give way, being supported by a number of clumsy buttresses, apparently more modern than the rest of the building.

Here, as before observed, several of the Scottish kings were buried; viz. Malcolm, Edgar, and Alexander, David I. Malcolm IV. Alexander II. and Robert Bruce; the two first apart, the others under as many flat stones, each nine feet long. The queen of Malcolm is also interred here. Here is likewise the tomb of Robert Pitcairn, commendator of the abby, and secretary of state in the beginning of the reign of James VI.

Malcolm Canmore had a castle here, of which some small remains are visible on a mount at Pittencrief; and there is a popular story of a subterranean passage from it to the monastery. A palace was afterwards built on the side next the town, which falling to de-

cay was rebuilt by Anne of Denmark, as appears by a Latin inscription in 1600.

This palace is now quite in ruins ; but nevertheless it may be plainly seen that it was once a magnificent building. In it was born the unfortunate monarch Charles I. A gateway intervenes between the royal residence and the abby church.

In the parish church is shewn what is said to have been the tombstone of St. Margaret ; and six flat stones, each nine feet in length, where as many kings are said to lie.

In the church-yard is a handsome monument, erected to the memory of the late earl of Elgin, with the following epitaph :

Sacred to the memory of
Charles earl of Elgin and Kincardine,
who died the 14th of May, 1771, aged thirty-nine years.

By the goodness of his heart, and the virtues of his life,
he adorned the high rank which he possessed :

In his manners amiable and gentle ;
in his affections warm and glowing ;
in his temper, modest, candid, and cheerful ;
in his conduct, manly, and truly honourable ;
in his character of husband, father, friend, and master,
as far as human imperfection admits,
unblemished.

Pious without superstition,
charitable without ostentation,
while he lived ;

The blessing of them that were ready to perish came upon him ;

Now
their tears embalm his memory.

Reader,
beholding here laid in dust
the remains,

which once so much virtue animated,
think of the vanity of life,
look forward to its end,
and prepare, as he did, for eternity.

In the present church are the tombs of Mr. Robert Pitcairn, commendator of Dumfermline, and of Mr. William Shaw, architect to king James VI. King

Robert the Bruce is said to lie here. His interment at Dumfermline is thus described by one of our ancient Scottish bards :

They have him had to Dumfermline,
And him solemnly erved syne
In a fair tomb into the quire,
Bishops and prelates that their were,
Affoilzied him, when the service
Was done, as they best could devise,
And syne, upon the other day,
Sorry and wo they went there way ;
And he debowelled was cleanly,
And also balmed syne full richly ;
And the worthy lord of Douglas
His heart, as it forespoken was,
Received has in great daintie,
With great and fair solemnitie.

Dumfermline was honoured as the birth-place of the princess Elizabeth, from whom his present majesty is descended. It having been the frequent residence of Malcolm Canmore and his illustrious queen, it may here be presumed some short account of these personages will not prove unworthy of notice. Malcolm Canmore was the eldest son of Duncan king of Scotland, who was assassinated by Macbeth. Upon the usurpation of Macbeth, Malcolm fled into England, and during his exile in that country, resided a considerable time at the court of Edward the Confessor; through the exertions of Macduff thane of Fife, and Siward earl of Northumberland, the usurper was slain, and Malcolm ascended the throne of his father in 1057. About the year 1070 Malcolm espoused the celebrated Margaret. "Malcolm (says lord Hailes) was a prince utterly illiterate, of intrepid courage, but of no distinguished abilities." With respect to the internal polity of his kingdom, he appears to have been guided by queen Margaret. An incident is related of Malcolm, which is highly descriptive of his character: Having received intelligence that one of his nobles had formed a design against his life, he sought an opportunity of meeting the traitor in a solitary place. "Now," said

he, unsheathing his sword, "we are all alone, and armed alike; you seek my life, take it." The penitent threw himself at the king's feet, implored forgiveness, and obtained it. At the earnest request of Margaret, Malcolm is said to have abolished an abominable law of king Evenas, or Eugenius. "*Uxoris etiam precibus dedisse fertur, ut primam novæ nuptæ noctem, quæ proceribus per gradus quosdam lege regis Eugenii debebatur; sponsus dimidiata argenti marca redimeri posset: quam pensionam adhuc marchetas mulierum vocant:*" says Buchanan.

Malcolm was slain at the siege of Alnwick in Northumberland, 13th September, 1093; his body was deposited at Tinmouth, but brought afterwards to Dumfermline.

About three miles east from Maryburgh is Loch Or, or Lochore castle, situated on a peninsula on the south side of Loch Lochor, was founded by Duncan de Lochor, in the reign of Malcolm IV. king of Scotland, in 1160. It consisted of a strong square tower, with many lower buildings surrounded by a wall, with round towers, washed by the waters of the loch, which abounds with pike and perch.

In this castle Christopher Seaton, who had married the sister of king Robert Bruce, and had assisted at the slaughter of Comyn, at Dumfries, was taken, and by the order of king Edward I. was beheaded at Dumfries in 1306.

Kinross signifies, in the Celtic, the head of the peninsula; it is situated at the western extremity of Loch Leven, near the centre of the county to which it gives name. The chief manufacture is that of Silesia linens, of which upwards of 118,000 yards are annually made on an average. It was formerly famous for cutlery, but that business is now on the decline. The number of inhabitants is about 1450.

Six miles west from Kinross, in the parish of Fossaway, are some remarkable natural curiosities; as the Devil's Miln, the Rumbling Bridge, and the Caldron Linn on the river Devan.

The Devil's Miln lies highest up the river, about a mile from Fossaway church. It is formed by the water falling from a cascade into a hollow of the rock below, and making a noise like a mill driven by a great body of water: from its going Sunday and Saturday the people have named it the Devil's Miln.

About 350 yards below is the Rumbling Bridge, so called from the rumbling noise which the water falling from precipice to precipice makes in the stream below. The line of the arch is twenty-two feet, the breadth of the bridge is eleven, and the height eighty-six: its height, however, varies in flood time. This bridge, surrounded with the high rocks, partially covered with woods, and the river Devon falling from cascade to cascade, form a most striking and picturesque scene.

A mile further down is the Caldron Linn. There are two cascades, the upper fall is thirty-four feet, but not perpendicular; the lower is forty-four feet, nearly perpendicular; they are about thirty yards distant from each other: the distance between the rocks from side to side is from twelve to twenty-two feet, and is least at the upper fall. Here too are intervening rocks, and there is one like a pillar in the middle of the river, horizontal at the top, by which many persons have passed from one side to the other. In the space between the two falls are three round cavities like caldrons, from which the name is derived. In the first the water is constantly agitated as if boiling, the second is covered with foam, and the third is generally calm and smooth. The caldrons are of different dimensions, the largest about twenty-two feet in diameter; when the river is low, they communicate with each other by apertures, which the force of the water has made through the rocks which divide them. The caldrons may be seen on both sides of the river; but the greatest fall is best seen from the south, and the time in which it appears in its greatest beauty is between one and two o'clock in the afternoon.

Three miles west from the Rumbling Bridge is

Campbell castle, which, from its romantic situation, resembles one of those described in ancient romances, in which a cruel giant, assisted by a pagan necromancer, kept confined and enchanted a number of captive knights and princesses.

Nothing can be more dreary than the scenes surrounding this building, which is seated on a steep peninsulated rock, between and under vast mountains which overshadow it, having to the south a view through a deep glen, shagged with brush-wood and watered by a rivulet. From the dreary and solemn situation, this pile was formerly called the Castle of Gloom, and the names of the adjacent places seem to be analogous to it, for it stands in the parish of Dolor, was bounded by the glen of Care, and washed by the burn of Sorrow.

Here is an extraordinary contrivance for procuring water under cover: a subterraneous way to the burn running at the bottom of the rock, on which the castle is situated, having been made with stone and lime, it is now broken at the top, and is to be seen through the bushes and brush-wood with which it is overgrown; looking down the conduit or steps affords a most tremendous sight. This castle, which, with its circumscribing demesnes, belonged to the Argyle family, was in 1645 taken and burned by the marquis of Montros, who carried fire and sword through the whole estate. The landlord of the inn at Dolor said his grandfather, who was agent to the Argyle family, put a roof on it. It was inhabited when the family were marquises of Lorn; at present it belongs to the duke of Argyle.

Near Loch Ern bridge is Dupplin, the residence of the earl of Kinnoul, situated at the edge of a deep glen: only a single tower remains of the ancient edifice; the part is modern.

Near this spot was the battle of Dupplin, fought in 1332, between the English, in behalf of John Baliol, and the Scots; in which the latter were defeated, and such a number of the name of Hay slain, that the

family would have been extinct if several of their other wives had not been left at home pregnant.

Loch Leven is a magnificent and beautiful piece of water, at the foot of the hills called Lomonds, about twelve miles in circumference. On an island, near the centre of the loch, measuring about eight acres, are the remains of a castle. It is not known when this castle was built. It occurs in history as early as the year 1335, when it was besieged by sir John de Sterling.

The following account of that siege is in substance given by Fordun. In the year 1315, in the midst of Lent, sir John de Sterling, a soldier in the king of England's service, with a great number of Anglesied Scots, among whom were Michael de Arnot, Michael and David de Wemys, and Richard de Melville, knights, with many others who had embraced the English party, assembled to besiege the castle of Loch Leven, and reconnoitring the borders of the lake, and seeing that the castle would not be easily taken, established their quarters at Kinross, surrounding the church with a fortress, thereby converting the house of God into a den of thieves. Alan de Vipont was then governor of the castle, and had with him James Lambyn, a citizen of St. Andrew's, and many other brave and robust Scotchmen. The siege went on for a while in the ordinary manner, but the besiegers gaining little ground, had recourse to stratagem, and in order to overflow the castle and drown the garrison, constructed a strong and high dam, with turf and hard rammed earth, cross the recess of the water of Leven, where it empties itself; at this work the neighbouring people, women as well as men, worked incessantly; they also, by channels cut in the earth, drew down the water of Leven to the town of Kinross.

The festival of the blessed Margaret queen of Scotland approaching, which was annually celebrated at Dumfermline, sir John de Sterling thought it necessary for form sake to attend, taking several of his people with him; the remainder he disposed of in the best

manner for carrying on the siege ; but the blessed Servanus, the protector of the islanders, inspired them with the following mode of defence.

The governor and garrison, informed of Sterling's absence, and being in want of victuals, firing, and all other necessaries, secretly detached four valiant men in a light boat, and provided with proper instruments, to destroy the dam ; they got out on the east side of the castle, unperceived by the besiegers, and after labouring almost the whole night, despairing of accomplishing their purpose, had determined to desist ; but one of them suggesting that they should persist a little longer, and that he would promise them help from the faith he had in St. Servanus, resuming their work, the water began to ooze through the dam by drops, which they observing, in haste returned to their boat, and regained the castle, carrying the joyful news to their comrades, who were thereby filled with courage.

The water continued by degrees to widen the breach, and within the space of two hours run out with great impetuosity, it having been more than a month in collecting. And such was its fury, that it swept away not only the tents, sheds, booths, and cottages, of the English, and of those lodged on the banks of the lake, carrying their horses and harness to the sea, but also tore up and carried away the banks themselves of even great districts.

It being now quite day, the garrison of the castle unanimously, as had been previously settled, embarked themselves with warlike instruments for the fort, which the soldiers there observing, and being under great astonishment, quickly sallied forth to meet them, when many of each party were wounded with arrows ; the English at length, though with difficulty, were obliged to fly ; on which the Scots joyfully entered the fort, and obtained a considerable booty, besides provisions, all which they conveyed away with them. The news of this event having been carried to John de Sterling, he bound himself by oath not to retire from the castle till he had completely demolished it, and

punished the garrison with death. But the providence of God, which is ever watchful over his faithful servants, depressed the affairs of the English, and raised those of the Scots, and in a short time delivered them from the English yoke, under which they had been severely oppressed. John de Sterling seeing it was not for his interest to persevere, and having, as a note suggests, made a sort of treaty of peace with the garrison of the castle, disgracefully retired home, not without the stain of perjury.

It is remarkable, that Fordun here makes this defence a kind of miracle performed by St. Servanus; but this is not the island in which St. Servanus's monastery formerly stood, and it does not appear he was protector of any other.

Maitland, who places this event in the year 1334, doubts the truth of the story, and offers several substantial arguments in support of his opinion.

It is said this castle was anciently a royal residence, and granted by king Robert III. to Douglas, thence probably styled lord of Loch Leven: but what makes this castle the most remarkable is, that it was the prison wherein the unfortunate queen Mary was confined, and from whence she made her escape. It had occasionally been used as a prison, both before and after that time. The castle in 1790 consisted of a rectangular wall, enclosing a small area flanked by little towers, some of them round; with some ruined walls, said to be those of the chapel and apartment where queen Mary was confined. The keep is a square tower, which stands in the north-east angle of the area. In it, it is said, there is a pit or dungeon, and a vaulted room over it: the chief entrance is through a gate in the north side.

On the outside of the castle, chiefly towards the east, are several ancient trees, particularly the remains of an ash, which appears, when entire, to have been of a great size.

Perth is the capital of the county to which it gives name, and one of the handsomest towns of the king-

dom, stretching itself in length under the Grampian hills, on the western bank of the Tay, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge of nine arches: so beautiful is the approach, that the Romans, on seeing the river, exclaimed, "*Ecce Tyberim.*"

The town consists of one principal wide street, well paved, but ill built; from which branch off two others on each side, at right angles. The infirmary is a good building, finished in the year 1750, on the site of the Carthusian friary. The houses of the grey and black friars in this town, the former founded by lord Oliphant in the year 1460, the latter by Alexander II. in the year 1231, were the first that felt the rage of reformation in Scotland, in 1559. The black friars stood without the north wall of Perth. Here James I. was murdered, in the year 1437, by Robert Graham, who gave him twenty-eight wounds: the queen received two, and was carried off. The king was buried in a very stately monument, in the Carthusian monastery, called *Monasterium vallis virtutis*, of his own founding, one of the most magnificent buildings in the kingdom, which, with the rest, was destroyed by the populace. The only remains of this magnificent structure is to be seen in the carved stones with which the south-east porch of St. John's church is built, now greatly decayed. The king's garment, full of stabs, was preserved here after the reformation. The present stately parish church, now divided into two kirks, belonged to one of these houses.

The linen manufacture brings a considerable revenue to this town, 150,000*l.* worth being annually exported; 10,000*l.* worth of wheat and barley; and 48,000*l.* worth of salmon. In the river here are found pearls, of which 10,000*l.* worth were sent to London between the years 1761 and 1764, and sold from 1*os.* to 36*s.* per ounce, but the avarice of the owners exhausted the fishery.

The house, and the very room, where the attempt

of the Gowries to seize, or assassinate, the king was supposed to have been made, is now converted into barracks for a train of artillery: but the back stair, down which the Ruthvens were thrown, is pulled down. This strange event, however magnified or attested by contemporary writers, is made up of many improbabilities.

The kings of Scotland, before James II. were crowned at Scone, and resided at Perth, as the metropolis of the nation. James resided, and was educated, in the castle of Edinburgh, and was crowned there, in the year 1437. The parliaments, and courts of justice, were removed from Perth to Edinburgh, but Perth kept its priority till the year 1482.

After the battle of Falkirk, in the year 1298, Edward I. rebuilt the walls of Perth, and made it the residence of his deputies. Robert Bruce attacked it in the year 1306, when it was the head-quarters of the earl of Pembroke, the English guardian. The earl sallied out and defeated him at Methven. In 1311 he scaled the walls, after a six-weeks' siege, took and burnt the town, and levelled the works. After the battle of Duplin, Baliol took possession of, and fortified it. It was soon after blockaded, without success, by the Scots, but it was surprised and its fortifications razed the same year. It stood a long siege against the regent Robert, in the year 1339, and was taken by draining the ditch: the walls were repaired by James II.

The first demolition of monasteries began at Perth, in the year 1559; and the queen regent, by her perfidy and tyranny to the protestants, provoked them to besiege and take possession of the town. They marched thence to the relief of Stirling, with ropes about their necks; and a picture of this their march, painted in the town-clerk's office at Perth, is still to be seen. The marquis of Montrose seized the place after the battle of Tibbermoor, in the year 1644, and Cromwell made himself master of it in 1651, and the commissioners ordered a citadel to be built on the south

inch, capable of containing 500 men; now a green beautifully planted.

The earl of Mar lay here a considerable time, with his forces, in the year 1715, and the Pretender was proclaimed. The town is supposed to have increased one third since the year 1745. The inhabitants amount to 11,000.

Gowrie castle stands on the south-east side of the town; when or by whom it was built is not ascertained; but if we may judge of the outward appearance and style of architecture, it is not older than the time of James V. or his father James IV.

It was the residence of the earls of Gowrie, till forfeited by that noble family on account of that strange and mysterious transaction, called Gowrie's conspiracy, the scene of which was this house.

After lord Gowrie's forfeiture, the magistrates obtained the property of the castle, which, in the year 1746, they presented, together with the freedom of the town, to William duke of Cumberland; of whom it was purchased by the board of ordnance, and has ever since been converted into barracks for the detachment of the royal artillery in Scotland.

In the garden of Gowrie-house is an ancient building called the Monks Tower. It is of an oval form, with a high roof vaulted within; the area, or internal measure, is about twenty-four feet by thirteen; it has a fire-place and covered cieling, on which are coarsely painted the signs of the zodiac, heathen gods and goddesses, and the arms of the Hay family. This tower was apparently intended for a summer-house or banqueting-room, the walls being too thin for a place of defence.

Some suppose that this tower obtained its appellation for having been built in obedience to the command of king Edward, at the expence of the monasteries of Lindores, Balmarinoch, Aberbrothick, and Cupar in Angus. In Cant's History of Perth, we have the following lines and note:

The great and strong Spey Towre,
And Monks Towre builded round a wall of power.

Note. The Spey Tower is gone; it was a stately fortress, and had a strong prison. The Rosses of Cragie were governors of the fortress. At the reformation Robert Ross of Craigie delivered up the keys under a protestation. There remains nothing of it but a pitiful ruin where the toll-house is.

On the south side of the Tay, four miles below Perth, is Elcho castle, in ruins, not having been inhabited for many years.

At Tibbermuir, four miles west from Perth, is Hunting Tower castle, or Ruthven castle, the ancient seat of the Gowrie family. The latter was the more ancient name, but being forfeited on account of the plot called the Gowrie's conspiracy, the name, to obliterate every trace of the family, was changed to that of *Hunting Tower*. When, and by whom, it was built, are equally unknown.

In this castle James VI. was in 1582, on his return from a hunting party in Athol, stopped by a number of his most faithful peers, with an intent to rescue him from his worthless favourites, who were poisoning his young mind with arbitrary principles, under the specious appellation of royal prerogative. The king endeavoured to escape, but was prevented, upon which bursting into tears, he was told by the guardian of Glamis, "That it was better children weep than bearded men." The confederated lords carried the king off; but shortly after getting out of their hands, he put himself into the possession of lord Arran. This transaction was called *the Raid of Ruthven*.

Mr. Pennant mentions another remarkable, though more happy, event, which happened here: A daughter of the first earl of Gowrie was addressed by a young gentleman in the neighbourhood, much her inferior in rank and fortune; her family, though they gave no countenance to the match, permitted him to visit them, and lodged him in a tower, near another in which was the young lady's chamber, but up a different staircase,

and communicating with another part of the house: the lady, before the communicating doors were shut, conveyed herself into her lover's apartment; but some one of the family having discovered it, told it to her mother, who cutting off, as she thought, all possibility of retreat, hastened to surprise them; but the young lady, hearing the well-known footsteps of her mother hobbling up stairs, ran to the top of the leads, and took a desperate leap of nine feet four inches, over a chasm of sixty feet from the ground, lighted on the battlements of the other tower, whence descending into her own chamber, she crept into her bed; her mother having in vain sought her in her lover's chamber, came into her room, where finding her seemingly asleep, she apologised to her for her unjust suspicion. The young lady eloped the next night, and was married. The top of the towers, from and to which the lady leaped, are still shewn under the appellation of *the Maiden's Leap*.

This castle consists of two ancient square towers, connected by buildings of later date; it is still inhabited as a farm-house, though the back part is in ruins. The banqueting-hall is still discoverable, the chimney of which is ornamented with grotesque heads of stucco; two of them in alto-relievo, but much mutilated, the other two in basso-relievo; they seem from their style about the time of James V. This building, which is delightfully situated amidst beautiful groves and plantations, belongs to the duke of Athol: near it is a spring dedicated to St. Conwal, whose anniversary is celebrated the 18th of May. It is said a late duke of Athol took great delight in this place, and would have repaired it, but was prevented by a dowager, on whom it was settled, who would not suffer any alteration to be made in it during her life.

Near Rosefield are the remains of Macbeth's castle on Dunfinnan hill: this hill is 1024 feet above the level of the sea, insulated, of an oval form, with a flat and verdant summit; towards the north-west the

ascent is gradual ; on all others it is steep and of difficult access. The area on which the castle stood was anciently surrounded with a wall built of stone without cement. No traces of the fort now appear, though it is probable the foundations remain, as the building was destroyed by fire.

Cupar of Angus, to distinguish it from Cupar in Fife, contains about 1600 inhabitants ; with a considerable linen manufacture, and a large tannery : the streets are paved and supplied with lamps. Near it are still visible the marks of a camp formed by Agricola. It is nearly a square of twenty-four acres. On the centre of this camp Malcolm IV. founded an abbey of Cistercian monks in 1104, and endowed it with large revenues. The number of inhabitants is about 2078.

Glamis castle originally consisted of two rectangular towers, longer than broad, with walls of fifteen feet in thickness ; they were connected by a square projection, and together formed a figure somewhat like the letter Z, saving that in the castle all the angles were right ones ; this form gave mutual defence to every part of the building. Great alterations and additions were made to this house by Patrick earl of Kinghorn ; these, according to the above-cited plan, a date carved on a stone on the outside of the building, and other authorities, were done in the year 1606, and not 1686, as is said in an ancient print, engraved about that time. The architect employed on this occasion, as tradition reports, was Inigo Jones ; indeed the work seems greatly to resemble Herriot's hospital at Edinburgh, and divers other buildings, designed by him. The great hall was finished in 1621. It is a handsome room, with a coved ceiling, adorned with heads and ornaments in stucco. Here are many family portraits ; among them a large picture, in a carved oaken frame, representing earl Patrick and his three sons ; in the background a view of the castle as it was in 1683. At that time there were three gates leading from the park : in the ancient part of this castle is shewn the

room wherein Malcolm II. was murdered. Fordun has it that he was killed at or near the town of Glamis, but does not say in the castle.

When the Pretender lay here, they made eighty-eight beds within the house, for him and his retinue, besides the inferior servants, who lay in the offices out of doors. The present earl's elder brother saved the estate from being forfeited, by being killed at the head of his regiment on Shiremore.

In the court before the minister's house is shewn a stone, on which is engraved a cross and divers figures, said to allude to the murder of king Malcolm, and the deaths of the murderers, who attempting to cross the lake of Forfar, then slightly frozen over, the ice broke, and they were drowned: this stone is described and engraved by Mr. Pennant. Divers weapons, and some brass vessels, found in draining the lake, are preserved in the castle.

The tradition of an ancient lofty building, called the Tower of Glamis, situated on an eminence near the centre of the town of Kinghorn in Fifeshire, is still preserved in that place. It served as a sea-mark to sailors navigating the Forth. This building becoming ruinous, a gentleman in the neighbourhood obtained leave of the Strathmore family, to whom it belonged, to take the stones for building, on the condition that he should erect a pillar on the spot from whence he took the stones, with this inscription—

“ Here stood Glamis tower.”

This pillar is now removed.

Forfar is an ancient royal burgh, and capital of the county of Angus or Forfar, governed by a provost, two bailies, and a town-council; and is concerned with Perth, Dundee, St. Andrew's, and Cupar, in the election of one member to serve in parliament.

Forfar is conjectured to be the same with the ancient Or, and the Roman Orrea, signifying a town situated on a lake, to which description it exactly an-

fwers, and the lake has long been known by the name of Forfar. The company of shoemakers, which is still the richest in the town, was before the year 1745 the most numerous, being employed in manufacturing a peculiar kind of shoes adapted to the use of the country people, particularly in the braes of Angus. The manufacture of osnabrucks was introduced about the year 1746.

About seventy years ago there were not above seven tea-kettles, as many pair of bellows, and as many watches; now not a house is without the two first, nor a servant without the last. About the same time four stone of beef might have been purchased for five shillings, and other things in proportion; an ox, worth at that time about forty shillings, supplied the flesh market of Forfar eight days or a fortnight, except on extraordinary occasions from Christmas to Lammas. Between Halloweef and Christmas, when the people laid in their winter provision, about twenty-four beeves were killed in a week; the best not exceeding sixteen or twenty stone. A man who had bought a shilling's worth of beef, or an ounce of tea, would have concealed it from his neighbour like murder. Eggs were bought for one penny per dozen, butter 3d. to 4d. per pound, and a good hen thought high at a groat.

The gradual advancement of population, trade, and agricultural improvement, has produced the gradual rise in the price and consumption of all these articles, which, within these last twenty years, are some of them doubled, and many of them trebled. And there are few artificers who cannot well afford to treat themselves and their families frequently with meat and wheaten bread, considerable quantities of both being consumed by them. At an average, there is not less than 50l. worth of meat sold in the flesh market of Forfar every week throughout the year.

The church of Forfar, situated near the centre of the town, has been rebuilt within a few years to hold 2000 persons: the town-house is likewise new, and

there is a weekly market on Friday. The number of inhabitants is about 3450.

In the year 1057 Malcolm Canmore held his first parliament, after the death of Macbeth, in the castle of Forfar. A figure of the castle cut in stone remains upon the manse and the market-cross, and forms the device of the common seal of the burgh.

Brechin is a royal burgh, and assists in the election of a member to parliament; the number of inhabitants is about 5000. It is situated on the river South Esk, over which it has a stately bridge of two arches, and is considerable for its salmon and cattle markets. It is also memorable for a great victory obtained here over the Danes, by the chief of the family of Keith, earl Marshal, who, having killed their general, was advanced to great honours by Malcolm II. There was an high stone erected over the grave of the Danish general, which is still called Camus's Cross, from his name; and at ten miles distance is another cross, over the grave of another eminent Danish warrior; and both of them have antique letters and pictures upon them.

On the 5th of July, 1572, sir Adam Gordon, who, with a party of the queen's, was laying siege to the castle of Glenbervie, surprised some of the king's friends in this town, and cut off the whole. In the year 1452 a battle was fought a little way from Brechin, between the earls of Crawford and Huntley, when the former was defeated. There is a well-supplied weekly market on Tuesday. The chief trade is in linen and yarn.

The church is collegiate. Brechin was formerly a bishop's see, founded by David I. about the year 1140. The cathedral church was a handsome building; the eastern part is in ruins, the western is used for a parish church. The Culdees had a convent here, which afterwards gave way to the Mathurines, or red friars; but neither of them seem to have had any thing to do with the cathedral church. The ruins of the abby of

red friars, called the college, according to Maitland, are yet to be seen in the College wynd, adjoining to the north-western end of the grammar-school.

Between Brechine and North Esk bridge, on the right, is Strickathrow, in the church-yard of which parish John Baliol is said to have surrendered his crown to Edward I. in 1296.

Near North Esk bridge is English Maldy, a seat of lord Kinton; and about a mile beyond Hatton, a seat of lord Arbuthnot.

Near Lawrence Kirk is Newton, a seat of lord Halkerton. The ancient name of Laurence Kirk was Con-
veth; the present appellation it is said to have received from the saint to whom the church was dedicated before the reformation. In the year 1730 the number of inhabitants did not exceed eighty, and in 1761 they were reduced to fifty-four. At this time lord Gardenstone purchased the estate of Johnston, and soon after began to build a new village, and marked out ground of his own property, three quarters of a mile in extent, which is nearly filled on each side with houses. In 1779 it was erected into a burgh of barony; the burghesses are by charter empowered to elect their magistrates, to consist of a bailie and council, every three years, to regulate the police of the town, with the privilege of weekly markets. The proprietor likewise built an excellent inn, with a library for the amusement of travellers, who may stop there.

Stonehaven, or Stonehive, the capital of the county of Kinkardine, is situated on a bay of the German sea, at the mouth of the river Carron; with a harbour chiefly frequented by fishermen, to the south of which the rocks rise to a considerable height. Here is a manufacture of canvas and sail-cloth, and some trade in dried fish and oil, and which is chiefly obtained from the dog-fish caught on this coast.

About two miles south from Stonehaven is Dunottar castle, situated on a rock projecting into the sea, accessible from the land on the west side, and that only

by a narrow, steep, and winding path, over a deep gully, by which it is connected with the main land, and which serves as a kind of natural foss or ditch, the adjacent rock having been scarped, and rendered inaccessible by art.

The entrance into the castle is through a gate, in a wall of about forty feet high, whence by a long passage, partly arched over, and through another gate pierced with four oillets or loop holes, you enter the area of the castle, which measures about an English acre and a quarter. This passage was also formerly strengthened by two iron portcullises. This area is surrounded by an embattled wall, and occupied by buildings of very different ages. The oldest, except the chapel, is a square tower, said to have been built about the latter end of the fourteenth century. A large range of lodging-rooms and offices, with a long gallery of 120 feet, seems of a very modern date, not older than the latter end of the sixteenth century.

Here are also shewn the ruins of divers other buildings, and conveniences necessary for a garrison; such as a chapel, barracks, a basin or cistern of water, twenty feet diameter, a bowling-green, and a forge, said to be used for casting iron bullets.

On this rock, notwithstanding its difficulty of access, the church and burial-place of the parish was originally situated; the building now called the chapel, being formerly the parish church. During the contention between Bruce and Baliol, the natural strength of this rock induced sir William Keith, then great marshal of Scotland, to build a castle on it, as a place of safety for himself and friends during those troublesome times; but, in order to avoid offence, he first built a church for the parish in a more convenient place, notwithstanding which the bishop of St. Andrew's pronounced sentence of excommunication against him, for violating sacred ground. Sir William on this applied to pope Benedict XIII. setting forth the exigency of the case, and the necessity of such a fortress,

with the circumstances of his having built another church: on which his holiness issued his bull, dated July 18, 1394, directing the bishop to take off the excommunication, and to allow sir William to enjoy the castle at all times, on the payment of a certain recompence to the church. Since which it has continued in the Keith family, till the forfeiture of the late earl in 1715.

About the year 1295 this castle was taken by sir William Wallace, who, according to his historian, burnt 4000 English in it; he says,

The Englishmen that durst them not abide,
Before the host full fear'dly forth they flee
To Dunnoter, a swake within the sea.
No further they might win out of the land,
They sembled there while they were four thousand
Ran to the kirk, ween'd girth to heve tane,
The lave remained upon the rock of stane,
The bishop then began treaty to ma,
Their lives to get, out of the land to ga;
But they were rude, and durst not well affy;
Wallace in fire gart set all hastily,
Burnt up the kirk, and all that was therein,
Attour the rock, the lave ran with great din;
Some hung on craigs right dolefully to die,
Some lap, some fell, some fluttered in the sea;
No southeron in life was left in that hold,
And them within they burnt to powder cold.
When this was done, feil fell on their knees down,
At the bishop ask'd absolution.
When Wallace leugh, said I forgive you all:
Are ye war-men, repent you for so small?
They rued not as into the town of Air,
Our true barons when they hanged there.

In 1336 this castle was refortified by king Edward III. in his progress through Scotland; but was, as soon as that king quitted the kingdom, retaken by the guardian, sir Andrew Murray.

Nothing respecting this castle occurs in history, till the civil wars of the seventeenth century, when it was besieged by the marquis of Montrose, and the church again burned.

This castle was inhabited till the beginning of the present century, but was demolished soon after its forfeiture in the year 1715, when its ruins were repurchased by the earl, and afterwards sold by him to Mr. Keith of Revellston. The annotator of Camden mentions the stately rooms in the new buildings, and the library; he also speaks of St. Padie's church here, famous for being the burial-place of St. Palladius, who, in 431, was sent by pope Celestine to preach the gospel to the Scots. In this castle, during Cromwell's usurpation, the regalia of Scotland, consisting of the crown, sword, and sceptre, were deposited; the earl being then appointed by Charles II. one of the commissioners for managing the government while his majesty was abroad. Mr. Ogilvie, to whom the defence of this castle was committed, finding it so closely invested that he could not long hold out, prevailed on the wife of the minister of Kineef, a bold and prudent woman, who happened to be in the castle at that time, to assist in conveying them away; this she did by packing them up in a bundle, as things of no value, and walking boldly out with them. They were afterwards hid under the pulpit of Kineef, till the restoration. This escape succeeded the more easily, as Mr. J. Keith, who, on the castle being invested, sailed immediately for France, had industriously caused it to be reported that he had taken them with him. For this piece of service, the king, at his restoration, created sir William Keith knight marechal of Scotland, and earl of Kintore. The castle was at the time of the above-mentioned siege well stored with cannon and ammunition. On the surrender the enemy allowed the iron guns and four mortars to remain, but carried off the rest, viz. twenty-one brass cannon, 140 fixed muskets, and many firelocks, twenty-six barrels of powder, and ten chests of musket balls.

Aberdeen, the capital of the county to which it gives name, and situated at the mouths of two rivers, the Don and the Dee, and divided into Old and New

towns, the former chiefly situated at the mouth of the Don, and the latter at that of the Dee; was erected into a royal burgh by Gregory king of Scotland, first named the Great, in the ninth century; but the original charter was, with the town itself, burned by the English, so that the oldest charter is granted by William the Lion, who had a palace here.

About the year 1306 or 1307, we are told by Hector Boetius, that the citizens, who had favoured Robert Bruce, being made desperate by the unwarrantable behaviour of the English garrison which Edward I. had placed in the castle, they with a number of others surprised the garrison, put them to the sword, and destroyed the castle. A party of the English, who happened to be in the neighbourhood, came immediately to revenge the disaster; but they were met and engaged by the Aberdonians and their associates, in the church-yard of St. Nicholas, where the English were totally defeated with great slaughter.

In 1333 Edward III. of England having sent a fleet of ships to ravage the east coast of Scotland, a body of the English landed, and by surprise attacked the town of Aberdeen in the night-time, killed a great number of the inhabitants, and burnt and destroyed the town for six days together, in revenge for the several defeats which their countrymen had there received.

In the year 1336 Edward III. invaded Scotland, and marched with an army as far north as Inverness, during which time the citizens of Aberdeen went out, and attacked a party of English forces, who had landed at Dunnoter, and killed their general. In revenge of which Edward, upon his return from Inverness, made a violent attack upon the town of Aberdeen, put the greatest part of the inhabitants to the sword, and again burnt and destroyed the town. At this time, as well as in 1333, many of the more ancient charters and records belonging to the community were lost. Some years after the town was rebuilt, and con-

siderably enlarged, particularly towards the hills, upon the principal part of which it now stands, viz. the Woolman hill, St. Catharine's hill, the Port hill, and the Castle hill (the old town having lain along the Green and Shiprow, &c. eastwards); and in this the citizens were greatly assisted by king David Bruce, for their steady loyalty and attachment both to himself and his father. The same king David resided for some time at Aberdeen, where he erected a mint, as appears from some piece of money coined there: and the whole town after being rebuilt as above, was afterwards called the New Town of Aberdeen, in contradistinction to the Old, which had been burnt down.

In September, 1644, during the time of the civil wars, the marquis of Montrose, with an army of about 2000 men, having approached the town of Aberdeen, and summoned it to surrender to him, the magistrates, after advising with lord Burleigh, who then commanded in the town a force nearly equal in number to the assailants, refused to give up the town; upon which a battle ensued within half an English mile of the town, at a place called the Crabstone, near to the Justice-mills, where Montrose prevailed, and many of the principal inhabitants were killed. An account of this engagement is contained in the council records.

From 1336, when the town was last burnt, to 1398, there does not appear to have been any public records regularly kept. But from the last-mentioned period to the present time (except for about twelve years in the beginning of the 15th century), there is a regular and uninterrupted series of record of the acts and proceeding, both of the town-council and bailie-courts, all in good order and condition, consisting of above seventy volumes, remaining in the town's chartulary, containing in the whole a connected period of near 400 years.

The harbour, at the mouth of the Dee, was formerly injured and almost blocked up by a bar of sand; which, at the highest tides, had never more than thr-

teen feet of water, and was always shifting by the force of storms or river floods, so that few vessels could enter without soundings to ascertain the situation of the bars, as well as the depth of water. These inconveniences have been for the most part removed by the erection of a new pier, which extends 1200 feet along the north side of the river, and a considerable way into the sea, at the cost of about 18,000*l.* sterling; which pier was finished in 1780.

The principal manufacture of Aberdeen, prior to the year 1745, was knitted stockings, which were mostly exported to Holland, and from thence dispersed through Germany. After that period the linen manufacture was introduced, and brought to considerable perfection.

In the article of thread, particularly white, and coloured pound threads, the Scotch stand unrivalled; and they must maintain their superiority by local advantages which no other country at present can possess, and the manufacture is carried on to an extent equal to any demand. Aberdeen exceeds in quantity that of any other town in Scotland, and none have surpassed, if they have yet come up to, their fabric in quality.

In the year 1789 a water-mill was erected near Aberdeen, with machinery for teasing, scribbling, carding, and rooving of wool, and jennies for spinning the same to manufacture into cloth. Previous to this period the manufacturer was obliged to import his warp-yarn from the north of England.

Old Aberdeen is but a poor town; the college is built round a square, with cloisters on the south side. The chapel is very ruinous within, but there still remains some wood work of exquisite workmanship. This was preserved by the spirit of the principal at the time of the reformation, who armed his people, and checked the blind zeal of the barons of the Mearns; who, after having stripped the cathedral of its roof, and robbing it of the bells, were going to violate this

seat of learning. They shipped their sacrilegious booty with an intention of exposing it to sale in Holland; but the vessel had scarcely gone out of the harbour ere it perished in a storm, with the whole of its ill-gained lading.

Hector Boethius was the first principal of the college, and sent for from Paris to fill that station, at an annual salary of forty marks Scots, worth thirteen pence each. The square tower on the side of the college was built by contributions from general Monk and the officers under him, then quartered at Aberdeen, for the reception of students; of which there are about 100 belonging to the college who lie in it.

The cathedral is very ancient; no more than the two very antique spires, and one aisle, which is used as a church, are now remaining.

The bridge of Don is a fine Gothic arch, thrown over that fine river from one rock to the other; the height from the water to the top of the arch is sixty feet, its width seventy-two. It was built by Henry de Cheyn, bishop of Aberdeen, and nephew to John Cummin lord of Badenoch, who, suffering exile for his attachment to the faction of the Cummins, on his being restored to his see, applied all the profits that had accumulated during his absence toward this magnificent work.

In the year 1795 sixty-one British vessels, and twelve foreign, arrived in this port; and eighteen British, and one foreign vessel, received their cargoes: the former amounting to about 7000 tons, the latter to 3250. The number of inhabitants is about 24,500.

The bishopric of Aberdeen was originally founded at Murthlack, in the county of Bamff, by Malcolm II. in the year 1010, in commemoration of a great victory obtained by him over the Danes. Beanus was by him appointed bishop thereof; he was the first Scotch prelate that had a diocese assigned to him.

This see, having continued 127 years at Murthlack,

was, in the year 1137, translated to Aberdeen by king David I. who confirmed to it the lands of Murthlack, Cloveth, and Dunmeth.

Alexander Kennimouth, the second bishop of that name, the sixteenth after the translation of the see, succeeded about the year 1356. He, not thinking the church sufficiently beautiful for a cathedral, caused it to be pulled down, and laid the foundation of one more magnificent; but before the work had advanced six cubits high, he was sent out of the land by the king on an embassy, and died soon after his return.

About the year 1340 the English set fire to the town of Aberdeen, which burned six days, when the bishop's palace, and all the prebendal houses, were destroyed.

The cathedral appears to have remained unfinished till the accession of bishop Henry Leighton, in the year 1424, who greatly advanced that work, and bestowed large sums of his own for perfecting it; he built also a chapel within it called St. John's chapel, in which he was buried about the year 1441. Bishop Thomas Spence, who died in 1480, greatly adorned this cathedral, and rebuilt the bishop's palace, &c. which had remained in ruins ever since the burning thereof by the English. This venerable pile, which had suffered so much by the Reformation, did not escape the fury of the covenanters, in the unfortunate reign of king Charles I. So violent was the zeal of that reforming period against all monuments of idolatry, that, perhaps, the sun and moon, very ancient objects of false worship, owed their safety to their distance. As there was then nothing to be found worth carrying off, the illiberal zealots wreaked their vengeance upon the stones and timber. The high altar-piece, of the finest workmanship of any thing of the kind in Europe, had to that time remained inviolate; but in the year 1649 was hewed to pieces by order, and with the aid, of the parish minister. The carpenter employed for this infamous purpose, awed by the sanctity of the place, and

struck with the noble workmanship, refused to lay a tool on it, till the more than Gothic priest took the hatchet from his hand, and struck the first blow. The wainscoting was richly carved, and ornamented with different kinds of crowns at the top, admirably cut; one of these, large, and of superior workmanship, even staggered the zeal of the furious priest; he wished to save it, perhaps as a trophy over a fallen enemy: whatever his motive may have been, his hopes were disappointed; while the carpenter rudely hewed down the supporting timbers, the crown fell from a great height, ploughed up the pavement of the church, and flew in a thousand pieces.

Here was a grand cross-aisle from south to north, and a fine tower, which fell down in the year 1688, having been undermined by Oliver Cromwell's soldiers, for stones to build a fort; by its fall the rest of the church was much damaged.

Of this ancient building there at present remain the two spires, 112 feet high, and the nave. It has a handsome window at the west end, and on the boarded ceiling are painted in three columns forty-eight armorial bearings.

The King's college is situated in Old Aberdeen, and is a neat and stately edifice.

The church and steeple are built of hewn stone, and the summit of the latter resembles an imperial crown. The windows of the church were formerly esteemed for their paintings, and something of their splendor still remains. In the steeple are two bells of extraordinary size, besides others.

Close to the church is a library, well furnished with books.

This college was founded by bishop Elphinston, in the year 1500, and the greatest part built by him; but king James IV. taking the patronage upon him, it was called the King's college. The bull for it was procured from pope Alexander VI. in 1494, endowing it

with as ample privileges as the colleges of Paris and Bononia.

There are in this college a principal, a sub-principal, who is also one of the regents, three other regents, professors of philosophy, a professor of humanity or philology, a professor of divinity, a doctor of physic, a professor of the oriental tongues, a professor of the civil law, and a professor of the mathematics.

In New Aberdeen stands the Marshal college, founded by George earl Marshal, in the year 1593, to which the city has added many buildings at their own charge.

In this college, which is a distinct university of itself, are a principal, four professors of philosophy, a professor of divinity, and a professor of mathematics; and there is lately added a professor of physic. It has a good library, which was founded by the city, enlarged by the gifts of several learned men, and furnished with mathematical instruments.

In this city is also a grammar-school, founded by Dr. Dune, having one master and three ushers. There is also a music school.

The church called St. Nicholas's is a handsome edifice of free-stone, with a lofty steeple, resembling a pyramid; it was formerly divided into three churches: that to the west, being in a ruinous condition, was pulled down, and a very handsome one of free-stone erected on its site, Mr. Wyllie of Edinburgh being the architect.

Here is also a prison and a work-house belonging to the town, likewise an alms-house and three hospitals; and near the harbour stands the custom-house. The market-place is beautiful and spacious, and the streets adjoining are very handsome: most of the houses are built of stone, four stories high, with handsome sash-windows, and are well furnished within, the citizens here being as gay, as genteel, and perhaps as rich, as in any city in Scotland. In the year 1739 an infir-

mary was erected here, since which two wings have been added to it; the whole is supported by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants of the town and country. In the year 1766 upwards of 700 patients were taken in, who were treated with the greatest humanity.

The bridge at Old Aberdeen, over the Don, consists of one immense arch of stone, sprung from two rocks, one on each side, which serve as buttments to the arch; so that it may be said to have a foundation coeval with nature, and which will last as long. The other bridge is upon the river Dee, a mile to the west of New Aberdeen; and has seven stately arches, as I have already mentioned. The streets are paved with a sort of flint and pebbles.

The air of this country, to those who were born in a warmer, seems cold; but is in itself healthful and temperate. The winter is milder than can be expected from such a climate, which seems wonderful to Danes, Poles, and Prussians, when they come into this country, and consider that with them, during the winter, there is nothing but perpetual frost and snow. The soil in general is not unfruitful, if duly cultivated; it produces wheat, rye, barley, oats in abundance, peas and beans; nor do they want roots and herbs for food and physic, and foreign plants grow very well there, as daily experience testifies. The mountainous part of the county affords very good pasturage, and the other as good corn.

The adjoining sea not only furnishes them with plenty of fish, but reproaches them with their negligence, when they see the Dutch fleets continually fishing on the coasts, from whence they reap great gain; but it is the humour of the inhabitants to apply themselves to the salmon fishing, and to neglect that of all other sorts.

The quantity of salmon taken in both rivers almost exceeds belief. The profits are very considerable, the salmon being sent abroad into different parts of the world, particularly into England, France, the Baltic, &c. &c.

London to Aberdeen, by Leith, Perth, and Montrose.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Edinburgh, p. 45.	394	3	Brought up	448	0
Leith . . .	2	1	Long Forgan . . .	2	2
New Inn, Fifeshire	7	0	Dundee, Angusshire	6	0
Kinghorn . . .	0	6	Muir drum . . .	11	0
Kirkcaldie . . .	3	0	Aberbrothick, or		
Path Head . . .	1	2	Arbroath . . .	5	7
Gallowtown . . .	0	7	Montrose . . .	12	7
Plasterers . . .	4	3	North Esk Bridge	3	0
Balbirnie . . .	1	2	St. Cyrus Kirk, Kin-		
New Inn . . .	1	2	cardinesf. . .	2	3
Falkland . . .	2	5	Benholme . . .	4	5
Strathmiglo . . .	3	3	Bervie . . .	2	6
Erne Bridge, Perth-			Stonehaven . . .	9	0
shire . . .	8	5	Dee Bridge . . .	12	6
Perth . . .	3	6	Aberdeen . . .	2	2
Inchture . . .	13	3			
			In the whole	522	6
	448	0			

A MILE from Edinburgh, on the right, is Duddingstone-house, a seat of the marquis of Abercorn.

Leith is the seaport of Edinburgh, situated at the mouth of a river called Leith-water, which divides it into two towns called North and South Leith, with a communication by means of a drawbridge. The harbour is formed by a noble stone pier, and accommodated with a good quay.

The road of Leith affords good anchoring ground for ships of the greatest size. In 1781 a fleet of above 500 sail of merchant ships, under convoy of several ships of the line, remained here for some weeks. The commerce of this place is very considerable, and the vessels employed in the London trade are in general of a large size, and well constructed. The largest ships at this port, however, are those employed in the Greenland whale-fishery. The port of Leith is conveniently situated for the navigation of the eastern seas. To Germany, Holland,

and the Baltic, are exported lead, glass-ware, linen and woollen stuffs, and a variety of other goods. From thence are imported timber, oak-bark, hides, linen-rags, pearl-asbes, flax, hemp, tar, and many other articles. From France, Spain, and Portugal, wines, brandy, oranges, and lemons. From the West Indies, and America, rice, indigo, rum, sugar, and logwood.

Ships of considerable size are built at this port, and several extensive rope-works are here carried on. Three glass-houses have been long employed for manufacturing bottle-glass, window-glass, and crystal, and three others have been lately erected. A great carpet manufacture, a soap-work, and some iron forges, are also worthy of mention. The number of inhabitants in Leith is reckoned to be about 12,000. There are three places of public worship, belonging to the established religion.

The citadel in North Leith was fortified in the time of Oliver Cromwell; but these works were demolished at the restoration of Charles II. A little to the south-west of the citadel stands a small fortification, or battery, which commands the entrance of the harbour.

Here the rebels, in 1715, made a bold stop, and took possession of it for one night; but not finding their friends in the city in any condition to join them, and the troops preparing to attack them, they quitted it in the night, and marched off to the earl of Winton's house.

This town was once very strong; for the French held it for some years against the reformers, but were at last driven out by an army which queen Elizabeth sent from England to assist the protestants. It is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of Edinburgh, and is governed by a bailiff under them.

At Leith the Forth is seven miles over, and holds that breadth for five or six miles; but it is narrower a little beyond Cramond; and at Queen's-ferry is reduced to three miles in breadth.

Upon Inch-keith, a small island half way between Leith and the shore of Fife, are the ruins of a fort which was garrisoned by French soldiers in the reign of Mary.

There are two harbours at Kinghorn, one at the bottom of the town, called Kirk harbour, from being near the church, and another called Pettycur, about half a mile south-west from the town: the latter was built about 40 years since for the more convenient passage to Leith, and was lately much choaked up with sand; but by care the complaint is removed; and a light-house has lately been erected on the end of the quay. But neither harbour will admit vessels of above 150 tons.

Formerly there were a few brigs and several sloops belonging to the town, but they were generally freighted by merchants residing in other places, or engaged in smuggling. At present, there are only two sloops employed in the coasting trade that sail from this port, with nine passage-boats of about 50 or 60 tons each, and a few pinnaces that ply the ferry.

Some cotton mills have been erected within a few years.

Many of the inhabitants let out horses, and were formerly, as well as the ferrymen, remarked for their impudence. The method of riding post is, you have a horse for yourself, and a man or lad runs on foot before as a guide, and to take the horse back again: but this business is greatly lessened by the number of post-chaises.

With respect to the morals of the people, the reverend author of the statistical account says: "The public ferry may justly be considered as having been hitherto the ruin of Kinghorn, both in respect of industry and morals. It opens, it is true, an easy road to an immediate subsistence; but it introduces at the same time all those vices and miseries to which people are exposed whose time is not half occupied, whose thoughts are never turned towards the acquisition of capital, and who seldom look beyond the present moment. Drunkenness, dissipation, and debauchery, in youth; poverty and wretchedness in old age; and besides this, to say nothing of the tendency of burgh-politics, the scum of the creation continually floating here cannot fail to taint whatever it touches. All the banditti and vagabonds of the country continually passing and repassing through this great thoroughfare, and occasionally stopping and

lodging for days and weeks together, cannot fail to poison the principles and to corrupt the morals of those with whom they mingle. Not but that there are exceptions to be found, even among those that are the most exposed to these temptations. Not but that there are many here as sober, as industrious, and as respectable in their several stations as in any other place: even where the plague rages with the greatest virulence, there are always some that escape the fatal infection. And here we must do justice to a class of men whom we had frequently had occasion to hear represented as drunken, rude, and insolent to a proverb, we mean the boatmen. That some such there are we readily admit, but at the same time we will venture to affirm that there is not in the island, nor perhaps in Europe, a public ferry where the watermen are in general more active, more civil, and more obliging; if to the rough and insolent they sometimes behave with rudeness, the fault surely is not entirely theirs. To their skill and activity, and even general sobriety, it may in some measure be attributed that there is not an instance of so much as one of these boats having been lost within the memory of man, or even upon record. The number of inhabitants is rather more than 1100.

Kirkaldie is by some supposed to derive its name from the Culdees, who had formerly a cell here: it is situated along the sea-coast, and consists chiefly of one long street, narrow, winding, and irregular, and at the same time ill paved, the houses mean, and built without any regard to order or uniformity.

It was erected into a royal burgh in the 15th century, which charter was ratified by Charles I. in 1644; and is governed by a provost, bailies, and council, at which time it is said that a hundred sail of ships belonged to the port. In the dispute between the king and parliament, the inhabitants took a decided part with the latter; the solemn league and covenant was publicly sworn and subscribed, and numbers, especially seamen, joined the army, and were present at the battle of Kilsyth; in the

event of which this place suffered very severely: no less than 50 ships belonging to the port were either taken or lost at sea before the English invasion in 1650; and from that to the reformation 36 more were taken, many of them with cargoes; amounting in the whole to the sum of 53,792l. sterling.

Trade revived a little at the revolution, but was materially injured by the union; and in 1760 there was no more than one coaster of 50 tons, and two ferryboats each of 30. In 1772 there were 11 vessels carrying 515 tons and 49 men; and at the close of the American war, twelve vessels carrying 750 tons and 59 men. At this time there are 26 square-rigged vessels, one sloop, and two ferryboats, carrying 3700 tons and 225 men. Some of these trade to the West Indies, America, and the Mediterranean, others to the Baltic and Holland. The chief article of export is coals: the importation consists of corn, flax, flax-seed, linen-yarn, wood, iron, ashes, tallow, bark, hides, &c. The duties payable on exports and imports in all the towns on the north side of the Firth from Aberdeen to Largo are under the management of the custom-house at Kirkcaldy.

Here are some considerable manufactures of linen, such as striped hollands, checks, and ticks, in which about 250 looms are employed in this town and parish. Here is likewise a large tannery, and some cotton spinning, and some looms for the making of stockings.

Kirkcaldy is united with Dysart, Kinghorn, and Burntisland, in electing a member to serve in parliament. The number of inhabitants in the town is about 2600.

Among the natives of Kirkcaldy are reckoned Michael Scot, born in the 12th century, and celebrated for his knowledge of languages, the mathematics, and chemistry; and Dr. Adam Smith, the celebrated author of the Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations.

At Gallowtown, or Gallaton, and at Path Head, there are some manufactures of nails; of the annual value of about 1000l. each place.

A mile and half to the right of Balbirnie is Balgownie, a seat of Lord Balgownie.

Falkland was erected into a royal burgh by James II. in 1458; and is the seat of the stewartry of Fife. On the attainder of Murdoch Stuart, the 17th earl of Fife, in 1424, the palace became forfeited to the crown. In the year 1406, Robert III. king of Scotland, through the persuasions of his uncle the duke of Albany, confined here his eldest son, David, prince of Scotland and duke of Rothsay, on the pretence of some irregularities, where he was starved to death by his uncle, and afterwards buried in Lindores abby. The palace was rebuilt by James V. whose initials, as well as those of his queen, Mary Guise, are on it, with the date 1537; the duke of Athol is hereditary keeper. Part of it was burned in the civil war. Near it are several houses built by James VI. for his attendants. One has this inscription:

Al praise to God and thankis to the most excellent Monarche of Great Britane, of whose princelie liberalitie this is my portionne.

Nicol Moncrief, 1610.

Three miles north from Falkland is Auchtermuchty, a royal burgh, with a population of about 1150 souls, governed by three bailies and council, but not represented in parliament. Here is a manufacture of brown linen, of white linen, and Silesia. The church was built new in the year 1780.

Three miles north from Auchtermuchty is Newburgh, on the south side of the Tay, erected into a burgh of regality under the abby of Lindores; and made a royal burgh by Charles I.; but it sends no member to parliament. Newburgh consists chiefly of one long street, with small suburbs at each end, and a lane leading to the river; many of the houses are new, and the thatched cottages are fast converting into comfortable habitations

of better architecture. The principal manufacture is linen cloth of various kinds.

Till of late years, the inhabitants were remarkable for their rusticity and freedom of speech; "We will let the best lord of the land ken, that when he sets his foot on Newburgh causeway, he is Bailie Lyell's vassal," was the language in which they expressed their emancipation from feudal tyranny. The number of inhabitants is about 1550.

At the extremity of the parish are the remains of the abby of Lindores, founded by David earl of Huntingdon, in 1178; and demolished by the reformers in 1599. There are besides in this parish two ancient crosses; one called the cross of Mugdrum, a little to the west of the town, consisting of one large stone, placed upright in another, which was hollowed for its reception. The other, about a mile to the south, is called Cross Macduff; it is a large square block of free-stone. The following is said to be the inscription on the latter:

Maldraradrum dragos, maleria largia largos,
Spalando spados, five nig fig gnippite gnaros
Lauria lauriscos lauringen, lauria lufcos,
Et Columburtos, et sic tibi curcia curtos
Exitus et baradrum, five lim, five lam, five labrum,
Propter magidrum et hos oblatum
Ampi smileridum, super limpide, lampide, labrum.

Part of it is pretended to be thus translated!

"I, king Malcolm Kenmore, grant to thee, Macduff earl of Fife, free liberty to punish all traitors that desert, and troublers of the peace, and free indemnity to thy own kin; thou paying to the king nine cows and a heifer?"

Four miles west from Newburgh, in the road to Perth, is Abernethy, once the capital of the Picts, situated near the junction of the Ern and the Tay. A collegiate church was built and endowed by Garnard Macdompnack; after which, St. Brigid, a virgin of Caithness, was introduced by St. Patrick, with her nine virgins,

who died within five years after their arrival, and were buried in the north part of the church. According to Spotswood, St. Brigid, in 518, was also buried here.

Here was a bishopric, the metropolis of all Scotland, till, in 840, it was translated to St. Andrew's by Kenneth III. Here was also a convent of Culdees, changed in 1272 to a priory of canons regular.

This place is most remarkable for having one of those tall slender conical towers, of which there is only one more in Scotland, namely at Brechin, although they abound in Ireland; but their date, and the use for which they were constructed, remains still doubtful, notwithstanding the researches and investigations of antiquaries of different periods and nations.

By some they have been deemed watch-towers, for the purpose of discovering invaders at a distance, and communicating by signals their approach: others conceive them to have been belfries, introduced by some of the crusaders in imitation of the minarets of mosques, from whence the criers summoned the people to prayers; and this they think receives some countenance from the Culdees; the ancient religious order in Scotland being attached to the ceremonies of the Greek church. Some have supposed them penitentiary towers, the residence of a sort of hermits, imitators of Simon Stylites. All these conjectures are supported, as usual, by etymologies.

With respect to the first supposition, it is objected that they cannot have been meant for watch-towers, since they are not always placed on elevated situations, commanding an uninterrupted prospect around them; but, on the contrary, are frequently covered by commanding hills, particularly towards that side from whence danger was most probable. That they were imitations of minarets, seems extremely improbable: the detestation in which every article and circumstance of pagan worship was held by the crusaders, makes it scarcely possible they would introduce any of them into the christian church. And for the argument deduced from the Culdees following the ceremonies of the Greek church, it remains

to be proved that the Greeks used minarets; besides, it is generally held there were no Culdees in Ireland.

The third opinion, namely, that they were penitentiary towers, seems, on the whole, the most prevalent.

At Monimail, four miles north-east from Auchtermuchty, is Melville-house, a seat of lord Leven and Melville; which, in the year 1733, was struck with lightning; by which the house was on every side affected from top to bottom. The lightning, it is supposed, was attracted by a long iron spike at the top of a cupola covered with lead. Near the church, within Melville park, is an ancient tower in good preservation, once the residence of cardinal Beaton, and repaired by him.

Between Perth and Inchturre are Kinfauns, a seat of lord Grey; Fingask, sir S. Thriepland; and many other seats.

Between Inchturre and Long Forgan are Huntley-castle, Mr. Paterfon; Drimmie, lord Kinnaird, &c.

At Long Forgan we cross the Tay to Dundee.

Dundee, anciently Dondie, or Dondai (in Latin, *Deidonum*), whence it has been by some considered as signifying a gift, or hill, of God; and this seems to have given rise to a tradition that it obtained the name, about the middle of the 12th century, from David earl of Huntingdon, who landing here after a dreadful storm in his return from the holy wars, designed by it to express his gratitude for his deliverance, and in consequence of a vow built the present parish church.

The Tay is between two and three miles broad, where it bounds the parish: the adjacent coast is high and rocky; at the west end it is perpendicular, and more than forty feet high; as it approaches the town it falls lower, till it becomes a precipice of gravel apt to be undermined by the sea and encroached on by the wind. In all the tract of ground west from the town, there are but one or two places where small vessels can come to land.

The harbour of Dundee lies to the south of the rocks

on which the principal part of the town is situated; and here the ground slopes to the water more gently, and the harbour is capable of receiving vessels of 300 tons. Some rocks lie off the harbour; but, except three or four marked by buoys, they are visible above water. The principal channel is on the Fife shore.

To the east of the harbour there is an excellent road for vessels of any burden which can get within the bar, across the mouth of the river. This bar is about three miles below Dundee; and as vessels can hardly attempt to cross it in a storm, many shipwrecks happen on the coast beyond it, when the storm is from the east, and the vessels are too near the shore.

Great numbers of sea fish are caught without the bar, as haddocks, whittings, cod, ling, soles, turbot, mackerel, herrings, &c. Of these the haddocks are the chief.

Dundee is a free and royal burgh, of great antiquity, and its privileges have been confirmed by many charters. It is governed by a provost, four bailies, and a town-council, and unites with Perth, Forfar, St. Andrew's, and Cupar in Fife, in sending a member to parliament.

Before the reformation there were several religious houses, but their situations can hardly be traced.

In the reign of king Edward I. Dundee was twice taken by the English, and retaken by Wallace and Bruce, by the latter of whom the castle was demolished. It was again taken and reduced to ashes by Richard II. and a fourth time by the English in the reign of Edward VI. The marquis of Montrose took it by assault in 1645, gave it up to plunder, and set the north and east parts of it on fire. In 1651 it was besieged by general Monk, and, after an obstinate resistance, he took it by assault, massacred the inhabitants and garrison, and gave the town to pillage. The loss of people in the siege by Monk, and especially in the storming of the town, appears, on many accounts,

to have been great, and cannot be estimated at less than a sixth part of the whole of the inhabitants.

The principal manufacture of Dundee is that of linen, of various kinds, as osnaburghs, canvas, bagging, diaper, &c. Besides this there are manufactures of cotton and coloured thread, and cordage, with some considerable tanneries.

In the year 1792, 116 vessels belonged to the port, navigated by 698 men, and measuring 8550 tons; of these thirty-four were employed in the foreign trade, seventy-eight were coasters, and four were engaged in the whale fishery.

The lanes and streets of Dundee are uncommonly narrow, and the dwellings of the inhabitants too close upon each other, the greatest part of the inhabitants living by half dozens, as formerly in Edinburgh, under the same roof, with common stairs, without backyards or courts, and many possessing only single rooms. The late additional suburbs have been built without any general plan, or the least regard to health, elegance, or cleanliness.

Two of the most ancient burial-grounds are unenclosed, so that those who for cheapness have recourse to them, have the mortification of seeing the remains of their friends treated with indignity.

The number of inhabitants is thought to be rather more than 22,000.

Two miles from Arbroath, on the left, is an ancient mansion, called Kelly-castle, the seat of the honourable Mr. Maude, brother of the earl of Dalhousie.

Arbroath, or Aberbrothick, is a royal burgh, situated on the German sea, at the mouth of a small river called Brothick. It is pleasantly situated within an amphitheatre of small hills. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, dean of guild, and town-council.

Before the year 1736, Arbroath was a place of little trade, and destitute of manufactures. Since that time the manufacture of osnaburghs, and other brown linens, have been established, as likewise of sail-cloth,

and a particular kind of brown stuff, used chiefly by upholsterers and coachmakers; so that near five hundred looms are employed. Here is likewise a tan-yard, and manufacture of cotton and calicoes. There belong to the harbour thirty-two vessels, making in the whole about 1700 tons, and carrying 160 men.

In the year 1781 the town was threatened by a French privateer from Dunkirk, and a few shots fired; but the inhabitants spiritedly set the commander at defiance. The number of souls is about 4550.

Here was one of the richest and most sumptuous abbies in Scotland, founded in 1178, by William the Lion, who was buried in it. It was dedicated to St. Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, and filled with Benedictine monks, brought from the abbey of Kelso.

For the administration of justice the convent elected and paid an officer, called Bailie of the Regality, which became hereditary. The family of Airly held it before the reformation, and till the year 1747, when it was sold, and vested in the crown, with other heritable jurisdictions. The walls of the regality prison are still remaining.

In the year 1445 the election of this officer proved fatal to the chieftains of two noble families. The convent had that year chosen Alexander Lindefay, elder son of the earl of Crawford, to be judge or bailie of their regality; but he proved so expensive by his number of followers, and high way of living, that they were obliged to remove him, and appoint in his place Alexander, nephew to John Ogilvie, of Airly, who had an hereditary claim to the place. This occasioned a cruel feud between the families; each assembled their vassals, and terminated the dispute near the town. The Lindefays were victorious, but both the principals fell in the battle, with about five hundred of their followers.

This abbey was built with a red stone found here-

abouts, which ill resists the weather, so that the ornamented parts, exposed to the open air, are much defaced, and the carvings scarcely distinguishable.

The buildings of this house were all enclosed by a strong wall, the ground forming an irregular figure; the length from north to south about 190 geometrical paces, and the mean breadth from east to west 113; the breadth at the north end exceeding that at the south upwards of one third.

On the south-west corner is a tower, now the steeple of the present parish-kirk; and at the south-east corner is the darn, or private gate, over which was a house for catechising. The greatest part of the walls were standing within the memory of man, but are now nearly demolished.

On the north side of the area, and almost in the middle, between the two corners, stood the abbey-church, which was of the figure of a cross. West of the transept it was divided into a middle and two side aisles, by a double row of columns, supporting arches.

Part of the abbot's house is still standing, and inhabited; in it some of the ancient floors are remaining, and several handsome carvings in oak.

This abbey, on the whole, though not the most elegant when entire, yet, from the magnitude of its parts, is the most magnificent in Scotland.

Between Arbroath and Montrose, on the right-hand, is Lunan bay, so called from a village of that name. This bay is a famous road for safety in all hard gales, except the easterly. The shore is sandy, and bounded with hillocks, covered with bent; but the adjoining land is lofty and steep, commanding an extensive view of the German sea.

South of the town, on the opposite side of a river which runs into the sea, near its mouth, stood Red castle, situated on a high cliff, called the Red Head; from whence, and the colour of its stones, it received its appellation. According to tradition it was once the

residence of king William, surnamed the Lion, by whom it is likewise said to have been built. He began his reign in the year 1165, and died in 1214. Very little of this castle is at present remaining. Its ragged fragments carry the appearance of antiquity.

The ancient name of Montrose is said to have been Celurea. The present name is, by Buchanan and others, supposed to signify the mount of roses; and, in allusion to this fanciful etymology, the seal of the town is impressed with roses, and the motto is

Mare ditat, rosa decorat.

The sea enriches, and the rose adorns.

It is situated on a gentle eminence, in a peninsula, formed by the South Esk and the German sea. It is a royal burgh, and, in union with Aberdeen, Arbroath, Bervie, and Brechin, returns one member to the British parliament. The corporation consists of a provost, three bailies, dean of guild, &c. The harbour is commodious, and the trade has for a long time been considerable. In the beginning of this century, and till about the year 1744, Montrose was distinguished by its shipping. It was also famous for a market for linen yarn, which was brought from all parts of the counties of Angus and Mearns, and sold here, whence it was sent to London and Manchester. The first manufacture of any consequence, that of canvas, was erected here by a company in 1745; but this was so much overdone at the peace of 1783, that all the great companies here, and most of the smaller ones, gave up, turned their working-houses into dwelling-houses, and sold off their machinery and utensils, &c. Little, therefore, is now attempted in that line, compared with what was done before. During this period two different companies set up a large manufacture of coloured and white thread, and were followed by others on a smaller scale. It is at present the most considerable article of manufacture in the town. Some brown sheetings and osnaburghs are also made here, and a pretty considerable trade is carried on, in the

commission line, in osnaburghs and yarn sent to Glasgow. The cotton manufactures have been lately attempted, and various smaller articles, as stockings, &c. are manufactured. There is a good tannery and rope-works, belonging to different companies. This town has been long distinguished for making and exporting excellent malt, and for making good malt liquor of all kinds. To Montrose there belong commonly about sixteen or eighteen fishermen, but many of them are old, and, for some years past, they have had very indifferent success. At the harbour of Montrose there is a good wet dock, where ships are built and repaired, not only for this, but for other ports.

The port of Montrose, which comprehends all the coast from Todhead northward, to the lights of Tay on the south, had, in 1789, belonging to it,

	Ships.		Tons.
At Montrose and Ferryden	53	.	3543
Arbroath . . .	29	.	1539
John's haven . . .	12	.	457
Gourdon . . .	6	.	192
East and West havens	3	.	118

Total ships 103 Total tons 5849

The principal articles imported were pearl-ashes, wood-ashes, flax, hemp, iron, clover-seed, whale-blubber, whale-bone, fir timber, deals, and tar.

Montrose is a neat well-built town, the houses mostly of stone, covered with blue slate; and, in the principal part of the town, each family possesses a separate house. The number of inhabitants is about 6200.

At St. Cyrus Kirk, or Eccles Greig, are several dens, as they are called, or deep hollows, which sink suddenly from the common level of the country. One of these is called Den Fenel, *i. e.* Fenella's Den, as is supposed, from Fenella, daughter of the earl of Angus, who, after the murder of Kenneth III. to which she was instigated by the loss of her son, fled from her castle of Kincardine to that den, where she

was overtaken, and put to death. Over this den, about seven miles from Montrose, there is a bridge, resting on a rock on each side, along which the road runs. A little below the bridge, where the den grows very narrow, there is a beautiful cascade of about sixty-five feet perpendicular fall; and when the rivulet is swelled by rain, the beholder is struck with astonishment at the grandeur of the scene.

In this parish are the remains of the Kame of Mathers, the ancient residence of the Barclays, built on a peninsular rock, whose base is washed by the sea. The access was by a narrow and almost impassable isthmus. The rock on which it stands is perpendicular, and about sixty feet in height above the sea.

The history of this building is said to be as follows: The sheriff of the Mearns, of the name of Melville, exercised his authority with a high hand. He, of course, became obnoxious to the gentlemen of the county, who complained of his conduct to the king then reigning, who, it is said, was James I. of Scotland. Barclay, of Mathers, in particular, made frequent and repeated complaints; tired of which, in a moment of unguarded impatience, the king said to him, "Sorrow gif he were soddon, and supped in brie." "As your Majesty pleases," replied Barclay; who instantly withdrew from the royal presence, and coming home in haste, convened the gentlemen of the county, who were as much dissatisfied with the conduct of the sheriff as he was himself. Having met in close cabal, they agreed to adhere literally to the king's word, and to make the innocent but unguarded expressions of royal impatience a pretext for destroying the sheriff. In order to accomplish their plan in a manner the least likely to create suspicion in the mind of Melville, or put him on his guard, they agreed to have a hunting party in the forest of Garvock, and invited him to make one in their number. In the midst of the hunting ground, a fire was, by their direction, kindled, and a caldron full of water boiled upon it. In the

midst of their sport, they rushed with fatal design to this memorable spot, seized the unsuspecting sheriff, stripped him naked, and threw him into the boiling caldron. After he was boiled for some time, or sodden, according to the king's expression, they took each a spoonful of the soup; so, after he was sodden, they supped him in brie. When the king heard of this tragical event, he was highly incensed against the gentlemen of the Mearns, and particularly against Barclay, Wishart, and Arbuthnott, who were the active and leading men in this horrid business. To screen himself from royal vengeance, Barclay built the Kame of Mathers, where, in those days, he must have been very secure. So tradition reports the story, and many firmly believe it. Indeed, compared with the civilised and gentle manners of our days, those of our forefathers, in every part of Scotland, were rude and barbarous. From the natural aversion which we have to every species of inhumanity and cruelty, a tragic tale of this sort appears scarcely credible. It is affirmed, however, that there is extant, amongst the papers of Arbuthnott, a royal pardon to the laird of Arbuthnott for being art and part in that murder; and the ground of this pardon was, "because he is within the tenth degree of kindred to M'Duff, thane of Fife." There is but a small part of the ruins remaining.

On the side of another den is the ancient castle of Laurieston, erected in the tenth or eleventh century. It was formerly surrounded with a deep moat, and walls of immense thickness, part of which, with two of the towers, are still preserved, and incorporated with a new and elegant structure, built on the site of the old castle, by Mr. Brand, the present proprietor. This estate was four hundred years in possession of the Stratton family, of which there were many who signalized themselves by their valour in turbulent times.

Alexander Stratton, who fell, with several of his sons, at the battle of Harlaw, in 1411, was of this family of Laurieston; and their attachment to the name

of Laurieston was so great, that they changed the name of the place where any of them settled to Laurieston.

In 1336 it fell into the hands of the English, who strengthened the fortifications; but, before the year expired, it was recovered by the Scotch, under sir Andrew Murray.

On the south side of another den was the ancient castle of Morphy, once the seat of the Grahams, in whose possession the estate has been for several centuries. It was once a place of strength, and defended by a ditch and drawbridge; but now few remains of it are to be seen. A huge square stone pillar, about twelve feet high, is still standing, and called the Stone of Morphy.

Near Benholme is John's Haven, formerly a small fishing-town, but there are at present no vessels employed that way. There is a small manufacture of sail-cloth.

At Bervie, Invergourie, Liff, Denhead, and other neighbouring villages, are manufactures of linen.

There is a story, that when king David came to Bervie, his attendant desired a fish-woman to gut a fish for supper: "Gut twa," says the king: "I'll gut three," says the woman: "Well, well," replies David, "Gut three for ever shalt thou be:" and hence, they say, the name of Guthrie is derived.

Edinburgh to Kirkwall, in the Orkneys.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Perth, p. 114.	42	0	Brought up	187	6
Auchtergaven	8	4	Invergordon	3	6
Dunkeld	6	0	Ballintraid	2	0
Dowally	5	4	Port Leich	1	4
Bodanluig	3	4	Tain, Ross-shire	8	4
Blair Athol	12	4	Mickle Ferry	4	0
Dalnacardoch	10	4	Dornoch, Suther-		
Dalwhinnie, Inverness	13	0	landshire	5	4
Erith	6	4	Little Ferry	3	4
Bridge of Spey	4	0	Golspie	4	0
Pitmain	3	0	Brora	5	0
Aviemore, Murray-			Loth	7	0
shire	13	2	Helmisdale	5	0
Corrybrough	13	6	Oufedale	5	0
Dalmagarrie	3	6	Berrydale	4	0
Inverness	12	6	Dunheath	5	4
Beauley	10	0	Nottingham	5	2
Scuddel Ferry, Ross-			Poakmaft	3	6
shire	6	4	Mydd Clyth	1	0
Dingwall	2	4	Wick	10	4
Mountgerald	3	0	Thurso	20	4
Drummond	3	0	Kirkwall	35	0
Bridge of Alnes	4	2			
			In the whole	328	9
	187	6			

TWO miles north of Perth, on the right of the road, is Scone, called in the highlands Skain or Skan, once the residence of the Scottish kings.

At the reformation, the mob, from Dundee and Perth, impelled by their aversion to popery and private resentment, as well as the hope of booty, spoiled and burnt both the ancient abby and the palace. The abby,

wall, from the foundations which have been dug up, is supposed to have enclosed a space of twelve acres.

“This abby,” says Spottiswood, “was founded by Alexander I. in 1114, and was dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St. Michael. It was the place where our kings were accustomed to be crowned, and where the fatal marble chair, now at Westminster, was usually kept. It formerly belonged to the Culdees, if we trust George Buchanan, and several other authors; and it was erected into a temporal lordship, in favour of sir David Murray, a cadet of the family of Tullibardine, in the year 1604.”

It is uncertain whether the present house of Scone, a seat of the earl of Mansfield, stands on any part of the foundations of the former buildings. Two lines of a Scotch poet, a native of Perth, who had every opportunity of informing himself with regard to this particular, would lead a person to suppose that it does:

As thus we talk'd, our barge did sweetly pass
By Scone's fair palace, some time abbey was.

The house itself is in that style of architecture which prevailed about a century and a half ago, which gives it a certain noble and venerable air, more pleasing to men of genuine taste than the most finished modern building. It is about seventy yards in length, and thirty-five in breadth. The gallery, which is on the east side, is one hundred and forty feet long; the cieling is of timber, and arched: on the one side of it is painted the hunting of a stag, in all its different stages; on the other are represented the exercise of hawking, the hunting of the wild boar, and the wild bull. It is said, that king James VI. appears in every scene, that the groups of figures attending him are the nobles of the court, and that all of them are exact representations of the originals.

In a chamber on the west side of the house, which is called the queen's room, is a bed of flowered crimson

velvet, said to have been the work of queen Mary, when a prisoner in the castle of Lochleven.

About one hundred yards due east from the south-east corner of the house are the vestiges of the old abby church; but such changes does time introduce, that, on that spot where our ancient kings were crowned, there now grows a clump of trees.

Between sixty and seventy yards north of this place is what is vulgarly called the Boot-hill; it is likewise called *Omnis terra*, or every man's land. Hume, in his History of the Douglasses, gives us the origin of this name: "That when Robert Bruce was crowned, 27th March, 1306, sir James, the eighth lord Douglas, assisted; and cast into a heap, as did the other barons, a quantity of earth of his lands of Douglas, which making a little hill, is called *Omnis terra*."

The tradition of the people of the parish concerning the Boot-hill is, that at the coronation of a king, every man who assisted brought so much earth in his boots, that every one might see the king crowned standing on his own land; and that afterwards they cast the earth out of their boots on this hill, upon which account it obtained the name of Boot-hill, and *Omnis terra*. But perhaps Boot-hill is a corruption of Moot-hill, or Mute-hill, which is probably the same with the Saxon word Folk-mote, and may signify the hill of meeting. The people in the highlands, it is said, call the Boot-hill, at this day, Tom-a-mhoid, *i. e.* the hill where justice is administered.

On the Boot-hill, David, first viscount of Stormont, built an elegant parish-church, about the year 1624, when the old abby-church, or what remained of it, fell. But, a few years ago, this church wanting repairs, and being insufficient to accommodate the parishioners, was, except the aisle, thrown down, and the present church built in the village of Scone.

On the north wall of this aisle is a very stately marble monument, erected to the memory of David, first viscount of Stormont. It seems to have been intended

for an altar-pice, and to represent the inside of a chapel or oratory. In the middle, towards the lower part of it, is a statue of his lordship, as large as the life, clad in armour, kneeling on a cushion at an altar, a book lying open before him, and the palms of his hands closed, as if earnestly engaged in devotion. On either side is a man in armour, somewhat smaller than the life; the one said to be the marquis of Tullibardine, the other the earl marshal. Above these are several emblematical figures; towards the top are the arms of the family; and, over all, an angel, who seems to look down with approbation.

On the east wall is an elegant monument of blue and white marble, erected in honour of lady Stormont. On a pedestal, in a marble niche in the wall, stands a large urn of white marble, in which is enclosed the lady's heart, embalmed; and below, on the pedestal, a remarkably elegant and pathetic Latin inscription.

Every year, on Shrove Tuesday, the bachelors and married men drew themselves up at the cross of Scone, on opposite sides. A ball was then thrown up, and they played from two o'clock till sun-set. The game was this: He who, at any time, got the ball into his hands, run with it till overtaken by one of the opposite party, and then, if he could shake himself loose from those on the opposite side, who seized him, he run on; if not, he threw the ball from him, unless it was wrested from him by the other party; but no person was allowed to kick it. The object of the married men was to hang it, *i. e.* to put it three times into a small hole in the moor, the doole or limit on the one hand; that of the bachelors was to drown it, *i. e.* to dip it three times into a deep place in the river, the limit on the other. The party who could effect either of these objects won the game. But if neither party won, the ball was cut into two equal parts at sun-set. In the course of the play one might always see some scene of violence between the parties; but, as the pro-

verb of this part of the country expresses it, "all was fair at the ball of Scone."

This custom is supposed to have had its origin in the days of chivalry. An Italian, it is said, came into this part of the country, challenging all the parishes, under a certain penalty in case of declining his challenge. All the parishes declined the challenge, except Scone, which beat the foreigner; and, in commemoration of this gallant action, the game was instituted.

Whilst the custom continued, every man in the parish, the gentry not excepted, was obliged to turn out, and support the side to which he belonged; and the person who neglected to do his part on that occasion was fined: but the custom being attended with certain inconveniences, was abolished a few years ago.

The celebrated chair was brought away from hence, as is well known, by the victorious king Edward I. and placed in Westminster-abbey, where it now is; but the Scottish royal blood succeeding to the English crown, in the person of king James I. of England, and VI. of Scotland, verified the following prophetic distich, though, at the time, it was accounted no small loss and disgrace to the kingdom. The lines were these:

*Ni fallat Fatum, Scoti, quocunque locatum
Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.*

Thus translated by the Scots:

Unless old prophets fail, and wizards' wit decay,
Where'er this stone is found, the Scots shall reign for ay.

It is said to have been first dignified by king Kenneth, who, having fought a bloody battle here with the Picts, in which he gave them a great overthrow, sat down to rest himself upon this stone, after he had been tired with the slaughter of the enemy; upon which his nobles came round him to congratulate his

success, and, in honour to his valour, crowned him with a garland of victory; from whence he dedicated the stone to the coronation of all the future kings of Scotland, hoping, from this omen, that they should, like him, be victorious over all their enemies. But the better sort of Scots historians say, their kings brought it from Ireland into I-Coln-Kill, in the Isles, and from thence to Scone, or Scoon, when they had subdued the Picts.

In 1715 the Pretender lived and kept his court here, in all the state and appearance of a sovereign. He issued proclamations, created several lords, knights, and bishops; and preparations were made for crowning him.

Near Aughtergaven, on the banks of the Tay, is Stanley-house, a new-built seat of lord Nairn. The ancient seat of the family, at Loak, is in ruins.

Near Stanley-house is Luncarty, where the famous battle was fought between the Danes and Scots, in which the family of Hay behaved so well, in the tenth century. This battle was so decisive, that of the enemy, according to tradition, none returned, those who escaped the field being drowned in the river.

Dunkeld is beautifully situated on the north bank of the river Tay, and is the principal market-town of the highlands, as it was once the chief town of Caledonia. It was formerly the see of a bishop, and the choir of the cathedral is now converted into a parish church; this choir was built by bishop Sinclair, and finished by him in 1350. In the middle of the eastern gable is to be seen a part of the old wall of the abby of Culdees, which had stood there. The windows, originally Gothic, were modernised in 1762, when the church was repaired. The nave and aisles were without roofs, and in ruins.

In this church is a monument erected to the memory of Alexander earl of Buchan and Badenoch. He was the third son of king Robert II. and from his ferocious and sanguinary disposition was called the

“Wolf of Badenoch.” The bishop of Moray excommunicated him on account of some predatory outrage against his ecclesiastical possessions. In revenge the earl, with a band of his retainers, ravaged the diocese, and burnt the town of Elgin, with its hospital of *Maïson Dieu*, and its magnificent cathedral. For this sacrilegious misdemeanor he was compelled by his father to appear barefooted and in sackcloth, at the door of the Black Friars church in Perth, and afterwards to promise, at the high altar where the king and his nobles were assembled, indemnification to the bishop of Moray. He died in 1394. His monument consists of his effigies recumbent, in armour, and large as life; supported by a row of ornamented pillars intermixed with figures, with a short epitaph. It was defaced at the revolution, but is still in tolerable preservation. Dunkeld is a barony, and the only magistrate a baron-bailie, appointed by the duke of Athol. Charles II. offered to erect it into a royal burgh, but the offer was refused.

A story is told of Crichton bishop of Dunkeld: “Nobly disposed,” says Spotswood, “and a good housekeeper, but in matters of his calling not very skilled.” Dean Forest, afterwards burned at Edinburgh, had been called before the bishop for heresy; “I thank God,” says Crichton, “that I never knew either the Old or New Testament, and yet have prospered well enough. Dean Thomas, if you leave not these fantasies you will repent when you cannot mend it.” The bishop died in 1543.

The chief employment of the people is spinning of yarn; here is a manufacture of linen, and a tannery: the market is on Saturday.

Near the town is a seat of the duke of Athol, who has planted several thousand acres with forest-trees, ash, beech, oak, fir, &c.

The air of Dunkeld is recommended by physicians as a summer residence for consumptive patients. The number of inhabitants is about 1100.

In the parish of Little Dunkeld is Birnam hill, made classic ground by Shakspeare; a round mount at the bottom of this hill covered with oaks, except a few yards where it is fortified, is called Court hill and Duncan's hill, and is thought to have been sometimes occupied by the unfortunate monarch who was killed by Macbeth. It is twelve miles distant from, but within view of, Dunfinan hill and castle, the seat of Macbeth. Birnam was anciently a royal forest.

Two miles from Little Dunkeld is a field called Yoke Haugh from the following circumstance: A man who was with his two sons ploughing in this field on the day of the battle of Luncarty, seeing the Scots retreating, each of them seized the yoke of an ox-plough, and persuaded their countrymen to renew the fight, marching at their head. They met the Danes on the banks of the Tay, and completely defeated them. In consequence of this, the brave old man was highly honoured by his sovereign, obtained the name of Hay, and the implement of his valour for his arms. From him the earl of Kinnoul derives his descent.

On the banks of the Bran, three miles from Little Dunkeld, are the ruin of the castle of Trochrie, formerly one of the seats of the Gowries.

Six miles north from Dunkeld, at the union of the Tumel and the Tay, is the village of Logierait, near which are the ruins of a castle, said to have been the residence of king Robert II. after he had resigned the government into the hands of his brother the duke of Albany: the fosse is pretty entire, and near the castle is a field called Cannon Brae, where it is supposed a battery was erected.

Among the ancient customs which modern refinement has not removed, is a festival held in this village annually on Midsummer-day. It is chiefly celebrated by the cow-herds, who assemble in great numbers in the fields, to dress a dinner for themselves of boiled milk and eggs. These dishes they eat with a sort of cakes baked for the occasion, having lumps like the

cow's teats raised over the surface. The common language is Gaelic.

Six miles east from Dunkeld is Clunie, near a loch of the same name. On an island in this loch was a castle of great antiquity, of which there are but small remains: according to the opinion of the people here, in this island the admirable Crichton was born. He was the son of sir Robert Crichton of Elliock, lord advocate of Scotland, who was proprietor of the whole barony of Cluny: the estate now belongs to lord Airly.

Between Dunkeld and Blair Athol is the celebrated pass of Killicrankie, where a battle was fought in 1689, between the troops of king William III. under general Mackay, and a body of highlanders, headed by Graham viscount Dundee, in which the latter were victorious; but the gallant leader was mortally wounded, and fell on a spot called Tomb Clavers, i. e. Mount Clavers; and it is said he was removed from thence to Blair, where he died of his wounds. A number of human bones were found here some years since in digging for gravel.

At Killicrankie the river Garry crosses the road, which was formerly passed by a ferry, till in the year 1767 the boat was overfet, and eighteen persons drowned, after which a bridge was built, and finished in 1770.

At Moulin, a little to the east of Killicrankie, are the remains of an ancient stone building of a square form, seventy-six feet by eighty, the walls five feet thick. It was originally situated on a lake, which has been drained, only a part of the walls are now standing. There is a tradition that a number of persons infected with the plague were shut up, and afterwards buried in it; but for what purpose, or when, this building was erected, is not known.

Near Blair is the seat of the duke of Athol, who has an extensive estate in this part of the country. This seat is an ancient castle, occupied by Montrose,

who first erected his standard in these parts, in 1644; and stormed by general Daniel for Cromwell in 1653, who blew it up with the magazine of provisions in it. The relief of it brought on the battle of Killicrankie. Being garrisoned by the royal forces it was besieged by the rebels in 1746, under lord George Murray, the late duke's brother, and reduced three stories lower, being before this seven stories high, with turrets and vaulted rooms. It was so much damaged as to be rebuilt. Though it now makes but an indifferent figure from the park, few houses exceed it in Scotland. The whole is completely furnished; the few family pictures that remain are in the great stairs. It stands on an eminence above the plain, watered by the river Garry. The gardens are inferior to those of Dunkeld: here is a fall of water forty feet high, another of five falls, the three uppermost single, the next double, and so on. About a mile distant is York cascade, a magnificent cataract, among suitable scenery. Several lesser falls catch the eye along the road to Dalnacardoc. This mountainous dreary country, whose native produce is only birch, by the various plantations of its present owner, assumes the face of improvement. The chieftain here, while vassalage subsisted, could raise two or three thousand fighting men. The extensive treeless forests feed vast numbers of stags, which were formerly hunted with the train of an eastern monarch: witness the magnificent hunt made for James V. and his mother, by an earl of Athol, described by sir David Lindsay. Between this and Dunkeld is the famous pass of Killicrankie, a most rude astonishing view, near half a mile long; a road cut on the side of a mountain which rises to a great height: above and below is in many places a perpendicular precipice of 100 yards; the rapid river Carric rolling over rocks at the bottom, in a deep darksome channel, overhung with trees. On the north of the pass, in a small field, near the entrance, was fought, in 1689, the battle between

general Mackay and viscount Dundee, who was killed in the moment of victory. A plain stone marks the spot where he fell. A mile below is Faskally, the seat of Mr. Robertson, in a beautiful meadow. On the Bruer is another fall, divided into five others, visible at once, in a line with each other; the four uppermost form together a fall of 100 feet, the fifth alone is nearly the same height, and altogether in floods they form one sheet of near 200 feet.

Eight miles east from Blair is Ben Gloc, a mountain 3724 feet in height.

Inverness is situated in the extremity of the Frith of Murray, at the mouth of the river Nefs. It is a royal burgh of great antiquity, governed by a provost, four bailies, dean of guild, and a treasurer. The first charter was granted by king Malcolm Canmore, and the last by James VI. The principal trade of the town from the last charter to the revolution was in corn and skins, and the greater part of the town consisted of kilns and granaries. The export trade was to France, Holland, and Germany. The skin trade was a source of great wealth, and the manufacture of malt extensive.

At the revolution Inverness declined, till in 1746 it began to revive, and from that period to the present it has rapidly improved; the town has been rebuilt and enlarged.

The harbour is convenient and safe. Seven vessels belong to it of 400 or 500 tons, and manned by about thirty men. They chiefly trade to London, carrying out the produce of the manufactures, fish, skins of goats, deer, foxes, rabbits, &c.

There are two tanneries, and one of tawing work, in the town; a manufacture of facking, and another of white and coloured thread.

Here was a house of Dominican friars, founded in 1233 by king Alexander II. A little to the east of the town are some druidical remains. By the side of the Nefs, a considerable way within flood mark, is a large

cairn of stones of great antiquity, called Cairnarc, i. e. the cairn of the sea; there is a beacon erected on Cairnarc to apprise vessels coming into the river of danger from it. It is accessible at low water.

On the summit of a rock called Craig-Phatrick are the remains of a vitrified fort, generally believed to have been Pictish, and the royal seat at Inverness, where St. Columba converted Brudius the Pictish monarch to christianity.

A fort erected by Oliver Cromwell was demolished soon after the restoration, and sold to the inhabitants; of this citadel nothing remains but the inside of the ramparts, forming a regular pentagon, surrounded on four sides by a ditch, and on the fifth by the river.

The castle, near the river, on the west side of the hill which covers the town, is thought to have been the residence of the ancient kings, and where Duncan was murdered. It was destroyed during the rebellion in 1745, together with the contiguous barracks: nothing now remains but rubbish.

On the eastern extremity of the hill stood the thane of Calder's castle, the seat of Macbeth, razed to the ground by Malcolm in detestation of the murder of his father.

The number of inhabitants is about 5100.

Near Inverness is Culloden moor, famous for the decisive battle fought between the rebels and the troops of king George II. commanded by the duke of Cumberland; 2000 men were killed in the battle and pursuit, and about 450 taken prisoners. Culloden-house was besieged by the rebels in 1715, but without success.

A little to the west of Inverness is Lochness, a lake twenty-four miles in length, and generally about two in breadth. The common depth, according to sir John Pringle, from 116 to 120 fathoms, and in one place 135 fathoms. Loch Ness never was known to freeze, nor the river Ness. On the loch is a king's gally, to supply the garrison stationed at Fort Augustus.

tus with stores. The fish are salmon, bull trouts, and flounders.

In the neighbourhood of Inverness are some lofty mountains, a part of the great chain which runs from Loch Lomond to the frith of Tain. The plantations of forest trees, within the last century, have been great indeed, as well as the improvement in agriculture and general civilization.

Ten miles south-east from Inverness is Moyhall, called Starshnach-nan-gai'el, or the threshold of the Highlands, being a very natural and strong marked entrance from the north. This is the seat of the clan Chattan, or the Mackintoshes, once a powerful people; of whom, in the year 1715, fifteen hundred took the field; but in 1745 scarce half the number.

Here is preserved the sword of James V. given by that monarch to the captain of clan Chattan, with the privilege of holding the king's sword at all coronations; on the blade is the word JESUS: that of the gallant viscount Dundee is also kept here. This ancient family was as respectable as it was powerful, and that from very old time. Of this the following relation is of sufficient evidence: In 1341 a Munro of Foulis having met with some affront from the inhabitants of Strathardale, between Perth and Athol, determined on revenge, collected his clan, marched, made his inroad, and returned with a large booty of cattle. As he passed by Moy-hall, this threshold of the Highlanders, the Mackintosh of the time sent to demand a part of the booty, challenging the same as his due by ancient custom. Munro acquiesced in the demand, and offered a reasonable share; but not less than half would content the chieftain of clan Chattan: this was refused; a battle ensued near Keylock; Mackintosh was killed. Munro lost his hand, but from that accident acquired the name of Black-Lawighe, and thus ended the conflict of Clagh-ne-hercy.

Boethius relates, that in his time Inverness was greatly frequented by merchants from Germany, who

purchased here the furs of several sorts of wild beasts; and that wild horses were found in great abundance in its neighbourhood: that the country yielded a great deal of wheat and other corn, and quantities of nuts and apples. At present there is a trade in the skins of deer, roes, and other beasts, which the highlanders bring down to the fairs.

At Beauley was formerly an abby, founded about the year 1219, by lord Patrick Besset, for monks of the order of Vall Ombrosa: the shell of the conventual church remains, with the floor covered with tombstones of various ages. Near Beauley stood Castle Dunie, a seat of the Frasers, lords Lovat, which was burned in 1746.

Beauley is situated on a river of the same name, near its opening into the frith of Murray; with a post-office. Some vessels belong to its port, and a few as large as ninety tons burthen have been built there. The river, especially near the mouth, abounds in salmon.

Dingwall is a royal burgh, situated at the bottom of the frith of Cromarty; and is concerned with Tain, Dornoch, Wick, and Kirkwall, in sending a member to parliament. Here is a manufacture of linen.

At the end of the town are the ruins of an ancient castle, once the principal residence of the earls of Ross: the number of inhabitants in the town is about 750.

Two miles beyond Port Leich, on the left, is Balnagouan, the seat of sir Charles Ross, and two miles below New Tarbat, once the magnificent seat of the earl of Cromarty, who engaged in the rebellion of 1745, and suffered on the scaffold: the house is hastening to ruins; and, says Mr. Pennant, the tenants, who seem to inhabit it gratis, are forced to shelter themselves from the weather in the very lowest apartments, while swallows make their nests in the bold stucco of some of the upper.

Between Mountgerald and Drummond is Foulis, a seat of sir Hector Monro, bart. which estate he holds

of the crown, by the tenure of delivering a snow-ball when demanded.

Tain is a royal burgh, situated at the end of the frith of Dornoch; with some vessels employed in fishing. It is united with Dingwall, and some other towns, in electing a member of parliament. The church was made collegiate in 1481, by Thomas bishop of Ross, and the ancient church is pretty entire.

Near to Tain are the ruins of a chapel dedicated to St. Duthac, or Duffus, bishop of Ross, who died in 1249. It was destroyed in a contest between two clans, in 1427. Frefwick, chief of one of the clans, fled to it for sanctuary, and was burned together with the chapel.

Meikle Ferry is so called in opposition to Little Ferry; at each is a large boat for transporting carriages, horses, and cattle; and a yawl for foot passengers. At Little Ferry there is an excellent harbour.

In the parish of Fearn, four miles south-east of Tain, was an abby founded by Farquhar first earl of Ross. The conventual church fell down in 1742, during divine service, when thirty-six persons died on the spot, and eight more, by the fall, soon after. In the same parish is the castle of Lochlin, said to have been built 500 years. There is another castle called Cadbol, equally ancient, of which there is a singular tradition, that though inhabited for ages, yet never any person died in it; and that many desirous of death have been brought out of it to breathe their last.

Dornoch is situated on the north side of an arm of the sea, called the frith of Dornoch. At the shore small vessels lie in safety in tolerable weather; but a formidable bar runs almost across to the south side of the frith, called, from the incessant noise, the Grizzing Briggs. Dornoch was erected into a royal burgh by Charles I. in 1628, and is governed by a provost, four bailies, dean of guild, and treasurer; and with Tain, Dingwall, Wick, and Kirkwall, sends a member to parliament.

Sir Patrick Murray founded here a monastery of Trinitarians in 1271, and soon after Gilbert Murray, bishop of Caithness, built a church, which he made the cathedral of his diocese, and was burned in a quarrel between the Murrays and the earl of Caithness; part of the remains is converted into a parish church. About the year 1260 the Danes landed on this coast, but were repulsed. A brother of the bishop's fell in the fight, and is said to have been buried in a stone coffin above ground, near the font in the east aisle, where is a figure, probably of a warrior, placed on the coffin. The monument without the town, called Thanes Cross, said to have been erected in memory of this victory, differs from all the others ascribed to such events. It is plain, and has only at top a plain cross in an open circle, and on one side of the shaft the arms of Sutherland, on the other those of Caithness, and is probably a boundary mark in memory of some alliance between the earls of those contending counties. The number of inhabitants is about 2500.

At Craigchonichan, in the parish of Kincardine, fifteen miles from Dornoch, the last battle was fought by the marquis of Montrose, in which he was defeated by colonel Strachan. He concealed himself for some time in Affynt, but being discovered, was sent prisoner to Inverness. The ground whereon the battle was fought took its name from the action of that day, signifying, in Gaelic, the Rock of Lamentation. Janet Macleod, so remarkable for fasting, lived in this parish; the utmost of her nourishment was thin gruel, which was conveyed through an opening made by breaking out two of her fore-teeth.

Between Little Ferry and Golspy, in the year 1746, a party of the rebels had a skirmish with the militia of the country, in which they were worsted. The earl of Cromarty and several other men of rank were taken prisoners.

A mile beyond Golspy is Dunrobin castle, the ancient seat of the earls of Sutherland, now of the earl Gower Sutherland; it was built about the year 1100, by Robert, or Robin, second earl of Sutherland, on a round hill near the sea.

Among the pictures is a singular one of the duke of Alva in council, with a cardinal by his side, who puts a pair of bellows, blown by the devil, into his ear; the duke has a chain in one hand, fixed on the necks of kneeling Flemings; in the other he shews a paper of recantation for them to sign; behind them are the reformed clergy. The cardinal is the famous Grandville, secretary to Margaret of Austria, duchess-dowager of Savoy, governess of the Netherlands, the chief author of the troubles, and promoter of the cruelties afterwards exercised by the blood-thirsty duke of Alva, who succeeded her in the government.

Near Dunrobin are the remains of an ancient castle called Cairn Lia', or Grey Tower, supposed to be Pictish. It is 130 yards in circumference, and raised so high above the ground as to form a considerable mount; on the top was an extensive, but shallow, hollow; within were three low concentric galleries, at small distances from each other, covered with large stones; and the side walls were about four or five feet thick, rudely made.

There are generally three of these places, near and within sight of each other. Buildings of this kind are very frequent along the coast of Sutherland and Caithness. Others agreeing in external form, but differing within, are common in the Hebrides. In the islands they are attributed to the Danes; on the continent, to the Picts.

Brora is situated near the sea, at the mouth of a river, which abounds in salmon, as does the loch, from which it runs about two miles to the north-west; the loch, the river, and the village, are all called Brora: the river is crossed by a bridge, near which is a large

cave called Uai na Calman. There is a tolerable harbour for boats and small ships at the mouth of the Brora.

The loch of Brora is a beautiful piece of water, about four miles in length, and near one in breadth. At two different places it is so contracted, as to exhibit the appearance of three lochs.

In the loch is an island, said, by tradition, to be artificial, and constructed on an immense collection of stones brought there, so well chosen and wrought, that it must, in ancient times, have been very strong.

The figure of the island is an oblong square, consisting of two inferior squares of seventy feet diameter. It was divided into two parts; one half appropriated for lodging in time of war, the other half laid out for the advantage of a garden. The walls are still pretty high, and ascend perpendicular from the surface of the water without a vestige of the island behind them, and are only accessible by two stairs which fronted the south and east; so that with plenty of stores, and the fishing of the loch abounding with salmon, trout, and eel, the place was rendered impregnable when properly defended. Among many reports of the good purposes of this island, there is one traditionary story, repeated with pleasure by the inhabitants to this day. They tell, that, on a certain occasion, the neighbourhood was suddenly invaded by a numerous army of Caithness men, which they were not prepared to resist. Upon this occasion they fled to the island for an asylum, where they were secure from the assault of the enemy. Upon this the invaders were so enraged, that they attempted damming up the narrow mouth of the loch at which the river breaks out, and made such progress in the work, that the islanders were obliged to take to their boats in the night-time to accomplish their escape; but being pursued, they would have all perished, had it not been for the seasonable assistance of the clan Gun, who marched from Strathulie upon hearing of the danger of their countrymen. The Caithness

men, in consequence of this assistance, met with a total defeat; and the part of the river or loch at which they had been employed, retains to this day the name of Daman, or Davan, which signifies a dam.

In the parish of Loth was another Pictish castle, called Carn-Bran, on the site of which a house was built a few years since; and the remains of several are to be seen. There is in a small river, of the same name with the parish, a beautiful cascade.

At Helnesdale was a castle built by Margaret Bailie, countess of Sutherland.

At Berridale, on a peninsula jutting into the sea, are the ruins of a castle.

Dunbeath castle, the seat of Mr. Sinclair, is situate on a narrow neck of land, on one side impending over the sea, on the other over a deep chasm, into which the tide flows. This castle was taken and garrisoned by the marquis of Montrose in 1650, immediately before his final defeat.

There are the remains of many castles along this coast. The shore is composed of high rocks, intersected by various creeks, where fishing-boats can shelter themselves. The fishermen, to get to the boats, descend a huge precipice by winding steps on the side of the rock, and not unfrequently some lives are lost. To secure their boats from being dashed against the rocks, particularly in storms, the fishermen hang up their yauls by ropes on hooks fixed in the face of the rock, above high water mark, where they are suspended till the weather serves for sailing. At one of these creeks, called Faligoe, two miles from Mid Clyth, is a beautiful cascade.

At Uibster, three miles beyond Mid Clyth, is a rock called Lechan Ore, a name which, according to tradition, it obtained from the following circumstance: Gun of Clyth, a gentleman of Caithness, going over to Denmark, prevailed on a Danish princess to marry him. In returning home with the lady and attendants, the vessel was wrecked upon this rock, and every soul

perished. A pot full of gold being found on the rock, it obtained the name of Lechan Ore, or Golden Flags. The body of the princess was thrown on the shore, and buried at Ulbster; and the same stone which is said to cover her grave is still extant, and has some hieroglyphic characters much obliterated by time.

Before we come to Wick is Old Wick, with a castle built on a narrow promontory near the sea. It is now in ruins, but serves for a beacon, and is called by sailors the Old Man of Wick. It was once the residence of the lords Oliphant, and appears to have been anciently a place of refuge; with a ditch, a drawbridge, a number of port-holes, and a stair descending to the sea.

Wick, or New Wick, was erected into a royal burgh by James VI. of Scotland, in 1589. It is governed by a provost and two bailies, and is united with Dingwall, and other burghs, to send one member to parliament. It is situated on the north side of a river which soon after runs into the German sea. The harbour at present is very apt to be choaked with sand. A scheme has some years been in agitation to form a new harbour, which is certainly much wanted on this coast, fit to receive vessels of burden.

A little to the north of Wick is the Beak of Staxigoe, so called from a pyramidical rock, called here a stack: into this creek vessels resort in the summer, but it is not safe in the winter.

It appears from the custom-house books, that in the year 1782, 363 barrels of white herrings were exported; in 1783, 700 barrels; in 1784, 1800; in 1785, 1850; in 1786, 2338; in 1787, 5000; in 1788, 8800; in 1789, 9613, of red and white herrings; and in 1790, 10514 barrels of white, and 2000 barrels of red herrings, besides 700 barrels consumed at home. The number of inhabitants at Wick is about 1000.

In the neighbourhood are several large stones, eight or nine feet above the ground, which, according to tradition, were erected to commemorate battles fought

here between the people of the country and the Danes. Hard by is a cairn of stones, called Earl Alexander's Hillock.

Thurso is a royal burgh, and a sea-port, with a custom-house collector, comptroller, land-surveyor, &c. but the duties are not sufficient, one year with another, to defray the expences. Thurso unites with Wick, &c. in sending a member to parliament, and has a weekly market on Fridays.

The coasting trade is pretty considerable, and employs about 11,500 tons of shipping, including the repeated voyages of different vessels. The goods sent out are corn, grain, fish, wool, linen yarn, kelp, salt provisions, whisky, &c. Goods imported, or brought in coastwise, are flax, salt, wood, wines, coals, limes, haberdashery, and shop goods.

The foreign trade is very inconsiderable, especially in war time. There are belonging to the town and port sixteen decked vessels, whose tonnage amounts to 858 tons, all employed in the coasting trade and the herring fishery. The harbour admits vessels of ten feet draught of water at stream tides, and after getting over the bar they lie in perfect safety; but for want of a pier they can only load and unload at low water.

There are six rivers in Caithness abounding in salmon; viz. Thurso, Berrydale, Langwall, Wick, Forfs, and Dunbeath. The general average of fish caught in the Thurso only is from 700 to 800 kitts a-year; some years 1200 have been caught.

Near Thurso is Thurso East, the seat of sir John Sinclair; where is to be seen the Arch, or Thurso castle, as it is sometimes called, built in 1665, and reckoned the most ornamental piece of architecture in the north. It has lately been repaired.

The earldom of Caithness was formerly possessed by a family named Harold; one of these warriors was killed in the engagement of Thurso, and the stones erected as a memorial over his grave were well known by tradition; and within a few years, at the request

of the reverend Mr. Pope, minister of Reay, a new monument has been erected by sir John Sinclair, in the form of an ancient castle or fortrefs.

The rocks which bound the coast from Holburn head to Brims castle, are grand and picturesque. The Clett is an insulated rock of great height, separated from the land by a deep channel, not above eighty yards across at the broadest part. The rock itself is on all sides perpendicular, about 160 yards long, and half as broad; the height about 400 feet above the surface of the sea. It is well worth visiting in the months of May, June, and July, when it is frequented by prodigious flocks of sea-fowl, chiefly gulls, cormorants, and marrots. The marrots range themselves in regular lines on the shelves of the rock, where they suffer themselves to be shot by dozens. Their flesh is eaten only by the fishermen, and their feathers are neglected.

Kirkwall is situated on the north-east coast of Pomona, the principal of the Orkney islands, on a narrow strip of land, with the open sea, called the road of Kirkwall, washing one side of the town, and an inlet of the sea flowing on the other close to the gardens at high water. The town is about a mile long, of inconsiderable breadth, and composed chiefly of one street. It was formerly the see of the bishop of Orkney, and is a royal burgh, united with Wick, Thurso, &c. in sending a member to parliament.

If credit is to be given to the poems of Ossian, to the times when they are thought to have been written, and to the interpretation that has been given of them, it was of considerable note at a very early period. This was, perhaps, the Carriethuna of that justly celebrated work, where was the palace of Cathulla king of Inni-store, which was besieged by Trothal, on account of an indignity which he imagined he had received from that prince, and which was afterwards delivered by Cathulla's good friend and ally, the mighty Fingal. The Danes, we are informed, called it Kirkivog, which

both Buchanan and Forfeus improperly thought should have been written Cracoviaca; and that this word had first been corrupted into Circua, and thence into Kirkwall. But all these words are said to signify the same thing, namely, Kirkvaa, or Kirkwaa, the Great Church, or perhaps the church of St. Magnus. The number of houses it contains are about 300; and though it be the common practice for one family only to occupy a house, yet it sometimes happens that a house lodges two or even more families. Many of these houses bear strong marks of old age, as the doors and windows are very small, the walls uncommonly thick, and almost all the apartments narrow, gloomy, and irregular. To this form, however, there are also many exceptions; for such of them as have been lately repaired or rebuilt, and particularly such new ones as have been erected, may, for elegance and conveniency, compare with those of any other town of the same extent in Scotland.

The only buildings here worthy of remark are the cathedral of St. Magnus, the king's castle, and the bishop's and earl's palaces. The first of these is a large Gothic pile, reared by the superstition of the dark ages, nearly in the same form and dimensions with many others in different parts of the kingdom: Rognwald count of Orkney, we are told, laid the foundation of it in the year 1138. Bishop Stewart, who lived in the time of king James IV. made an addition of three pillars or arches to the east end of it, with a window, which, for grandeur and beauty, is far superior to any other in the fabric; and Robert Reid, the last popish bishop of this see of Orkney, added three pillars to the west end of it, which, though never completely finished, were, in point of elegance, much inferior to the former. The length of this stately fabric, on the outside, is 226 feet, its breadth fifty-six; the height of the main roof is seventy-one, and from the level of the floor to the top of the steeple, is 133 feet. The roof is supported by a row of four-

teen pillars on each side, besides four of the most magnificent of the whole church that support the steeple. In it there is an excellent chime of bells, which, by the inscription upon them, appear to have been made by Robert Borthwick in the castle of Edinburgh, 1528; and they were furnished to the cathedral by bishop Robert Maxwell. The window in the east is thirty-six feet high, by twelve broad, including a circular rose window at the top, twelve feet diameter. There is a window in the west end somewhat similar, but much smaller; as also a rose window on the south gable of the cross, of like form and dimensions with that on the top of the east window.

Opposite to the cathedral of St. Magnus, on the west side of the street, stood the king's castle of Kirkwall. Time, and the ravages of war, have long since laid it in ruins. No tradition remains by whom it was founded; though it is probable, from the representation of a mitre sculptured on a stone in the wall next the street, it was the work of some bishop. The walls of it are very thick, the dimensions are large, and the stones with which it is constructed are so firmly cemented together, that it is more difficult to dig them from the rubbish of it in which they are buried, than it would from a quarry. This fortress seems to have been in good repair, and a place of no inconsiderable strength in the days of Patrick Stewart earl of Orkney. This man was son of Robert Stewart, natural son of king James V. who, in 1581, was created earl of Orkney. His son Patrick, who was a man of a haughty turn of mind, and cruel disposition, committed many acts of oppression against the people, and of rebellion against his sovereign; and in order to screen himself from the punishment he so justly deserved on that account, he took refuge in the castle, which he maintained with much desperate valour for some time against the king's troops, till it was at last taken and demolished. This same earl built that extensive and elegant mansion on the east side of

the town, known by the name of the earl's palace. From the date above the principal door, which is still legible, it appears to have been built in 1607, and indicates much vanity in the founder; for there are engraven on stones, on many parts of it, the capital letters P. E. O. the initials of his name and dignity. This palace has walls remarkably well built, though only of grey stone. They are at present as straight as if they had been erected only twenty years ago; and there are on several parts of the building, particularly on the corners, projections of hewn stone, in the form of turrets, but in fact balcony windows. One very spacious and elegant hall is the chief room in the mansion. It has long been unroofed, and without inhabitants since bishop M'Kenzie, who died in 1688.

Almost adjoining are the ruins of much greater antiquity, denominated the bishop's palace. Of the foundation nothing is known: but, so long ago as the year 1263, when Haco king of Norway undertook his expedition against Alexander III. it seems to have been a place of consequence; for, on his return, he took up his head-quarters at Kirkwall, and kept court in the hall of the bishop's palace, till, worn out with disease and vexation, he expired, and was interred in the cathedral church.

The commerce of Kirkwall is not inconsiderable. The chief articles of exportation are beef, pork, butter, tallow, hides, calf-skins, salt fish, fish oil, feathers, linen yarn, coarse linen, and, in some years, corn. The inhabitants import wood, flax, coal, sugar, spirits, wines, tobacco, flour, soap, leather, hardware, broad cloth, cottons, &c.

About the beginning of the eighteenth century, the wool of the country is said to have been manufactured into cloth and stuffs, for the wear of the natives, and for exportation. The manufacture of linen yarn was introduced in 1747, and after that the manufacture of coarse linen cloth; but kelp seems to have been a more fortunate article than either of the others, and has,

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for several years, employed 3000 hands during the months of June and July, each earning in that time, on an average, 40s. sterling.

The number of inhabitants is about 2200.

Edinburgh to Johnny Groat's House.

	M.	F.
Wick, p. 168.	272	4
Keis	7	6
Miltown	2	0
Frefwick	2	0
Houna	5	0
Johnny Groat's House	1	0

In the whole 290 2

TWO miles north from Wick, on the right, are the ruins of Akergill tower, once the residence of the earls mareschal, and now the property of Mr. Dunbar.

Three miles to the east is a high rocky promontory, called Nofs head, visible at a great distance from the sea; and near it are Sinclair and Girnigo castles, the ancient residence of the earls of Caithness. Emery is dug near Sinclair castle.

At Keis, which gives name to a bay of the German ocean, is an ancient castle.

At Frefwick is a feat of Mr. Sinclair, and near it are the ruins of an ancient castle. It lies in a bay, but has no harbour.

From Houna the boat crosses with the mail to the Orkneys once a week. If a passenger goes with the

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mail, the fare is one shilling: a boat hired on purpose is seven shillings.

Johnny Groat's house is, or rather was, situated at the further extremity of Great Britain, near the promontory called Dungisbay head, and has been visited by travellers of various nations. The history of this house, which is remarkable, and conveys an useful moral lesson, is thus related by the rev. Dr. Morison:

“ In the reign of James IV. of Scotland, Malcolm, Gavin, and John de Groat (supposed to have been brothers, originally from Holland), arrived in Caithness from the south of Scotland, bringing with them a letter, written in latin by the king, recommending them to the countenance and protection of his loving subjects in the county of Caithness. They purchased or got possession of the lands of Warfe and Dungisbay, lying in the parish of Canisbay, on the side of the Pentland frith; and each of them obtained an equal share of the property they acquired. In process of time their families increased, and there came to be eight different proprietors of the name of Groat, who possessed these lands amongst them; but whether the three original settlers split their property among their children, or whether they purchased for them small possessions from one another, does not appear.

“ These eight families, having lived peaceably and comfortably in their small possessions for a number of years, established an annual meeting, to celebrate the anniversary of the arrival of their ancestors on that coast. In the course of their festivity on one of these occasions, a question arose respecting the right of taking the door, and sitting at the head of the table, and such-like points of precedency (each contending for the seniority and chieftainship of the clan); which increased to such a height as would probably have proved fatal in its consequences to some, if not to all of them, had not John de Groat, who was proprietor of the ferry, interposed. He, having acquired more knowledge of mankind, by his constant intercourse

with strangers passing the Pentland Frith, saw the danger of such disputes; and having had address enough to procure silence, he began with expatiating on the comfort and happiness they had hitherto enjoyed since their arrival in that remote corner, owing to the harmony which had subsisted among them. He assured them, that, as soon as they appeared to split and quarrel among themselves, their neighbours, who till then had treated them with respect, would fall upon them, take their property from them, and expel them from the country: he therefore conjured them, by the ties of blood, and their mutual safety, to return quietly that night to their several homes; and he pledged himself that he would satisfy them all with respect to precedence, and prevent the possibility of such disputes among them at their future anniversary meetings. They all acquiesced, and departed in peace. In due time, John de Groat, to fulfil his engagement, built a room, distinct by itself, of an octagon shape, with eight doors and windows in it; and having placed in the middle a table of oak, of the same shape, when the next anniversary meeting took place, he desired each of them to enter at his own door, and to sit at the head of the table, he taking himself the seat that was left unoccupied. By this ingenious contrivance any dispute in regard to rank was prevented, as they all found themselves on a footing of equality, and their former harmony and good humour were restored. That building was then named John O'Groat's house; and, though the building is totally gone, the place where it stood still retains the name, and deserves to be remembered as long as good intentions and good sense are estimable in a country. The remains of the table have been seen by many now alive."

The narrow sea to the north, between the mainland of Caithness and the Orkneys, is called the Pentland frith, about twenty-four miles in length, and from twelve to fifteen in breadth, and forms a com-

munication between the German sea and the Atlantic.

In the mouth of the frith, and nearly half way between Dungisbay head and the Orkneys, are two small uninhabited islands, called the Pentland Skerries. The parts of the frith most dangerous to navigation are two currents, stretching from Dungisbay head and St. John's head to a considerable distance from land. The former is called the Boars of Dungisbay, the other the Main of Mey. The waves often rise to a tremendous height, even in the finest summer day; and, without pilotage, they are dangerous in the calmest weather.

Not less than 2000 vessels pass and repass the Pentland frith in the course of a year.

The island of Stroma is situated in the Pentland frith, about three miles from the shore. It is a mile long, and half a mile broad, and contains thirty families. It is productive in corn, but destitute of fuel, which is brought from the moor on the main-land. On the west side of the island there is a vast cavern, or glupe, as it is called, at about thirty yards from the beach, stretching down to a level with the sea, which pours into it by a narrow opening at the bottom. The sea is often exceedingly rough and boisterous round the island in the winter months. From the antiseptic quality of the air, mummies were preserved a long time, and were wont formerly to be exhibited in a chapel on the island; but the mummies are now destroyed, and the chapel is in ruins. The parish church is at Canisbay, to which the inhabitants come by sea regularly to attend divine service.

The prospect from Dungisbay head, the *Berubium* of Ptolemy, commands the whole of the Pentland frith and the Orkney islands, as far as the eye can reach; the German sea, the frith of Murray, with the hills of Murray, Bamff, and Aberdeen.

The Stalks of Dungisbay are two lofty pyramids of free-stone rock, appearing like the pillars of a Gothic building in ruins. They are frequented by eagles, and

innumerable sea-fowl, who hatch and bring up their young about their sides.

Canisbay, a little to the west of Houna, is the mother-church, and in its parish includes a considerable district. It lies near to the Pentland frith; and on the coast as much as 100 tons of kelp are collected annually. There are many boats kept for fishing, not for sale, but for private use; so that almost every farmer is a fisherman, and every fisherman a farmer.

Near to St. John's head, a cape about two miles to the west, are the ruins of an ancient chapel, with vestiges of a ditch and draw-bridge; and also some rocks, called the Men of Mey.

Edinburgh to Fifeness.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Kirkaldy, p. 150.	12	7	Brought up	30	0
Gallowtown .	2	1	Pittenweem .	4	0
Sconie .	8	4	Anstruther .	1	4
Largo .	3	2	Kilrenny .	1	0
Balchristie .	2	2	Crail .	3	0
Collinsburgh .	1	0	Fifeness .	2	0
	30	0	In the whole	41	4

AT Largo is a large and safe road for vessels of any size.

About four miles to the south of Collinsburgh, near the Forth, is Earl's Ferry. It is a royal burgh, governed by a provost and council; but the inhabitants have, for some centuries, lost the privilege of sending representatives to parliament.

West of the town is Kinraig rock, remarkable for caves; in one of which, called Macduff's cave, are some remains of a wall, which, according to tradition, was built by Macduff earl of Fife, as a place of security against Macbeth. It is said, that, on account of the kindness which the town's people shewed to the earl, while in his hiding-place, king Malcolm granted the town several privileges.

There is one sloop, and a few small fishing vessels, belonging to Earl's Ferry. The number of inhabitants is under 400.

At Pittenweem there is a good port and harbour. The town lies low. Here was formerly a house of canons regular of St. Augustine, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and a cell to the mitred priory of St. Andrew. When or by whom it was founded is not ascertained; but, from the following story, the original foundation of this monastery took place at a very early period: "St. Fillan (if we may believe Camerarius, who reports from the Chronicles of Paisley) was born in the shire of Fife, in the seventh century; his father, Feriath, was a nobleman, and his mother's name was Kentigerna. At his birth he appeared like a monster, having something in his mouth like a stone; upon which his father ordered him to be privately drowned in an adjacent loch: but the boy being preserved by angels, a holy bishop, called Ibarus, coming accidentally by, took up the child, and, having baptized him, caused him to be brought up in all virtue and literature, in the monastery of Pittenweem; and at length, upon the death of the abbot, he was chosen in his place: but some time before his death he retired to the solitary desert of Tyrus, where he spent the remainder of his days in devotion, and died about the year of our Lord 649."

Anstruther, which was formerly a creek of the custom-house of Kirkaldy, was in 1710 made a port, and a custom-house was established. In 1753 a new quay was built. Some vessels are built here, and there

is a manufacture of thread. About 1400 tons of shipping belong to the port. Anstruther Easter and Anstruther Wester are separated only by a small river. The inhabitants of both are about 1400. They are both royal boroughs, and unite with Pittenweem, Crail, and Kilrenny, to send one member to parliament. The harbour does not admit ships of burden; but a little to the west is a creek called Westhaven, which is capable of being made a good port.

Crail was erected into a burgh by Robert Bruce, and was a place of considerable note as early as the ninth century. It consists of two parallel streets, extending along the shore, which is here high and steep. One of the streets is tolerably well built and paved. The number of inhabitants is 1300.

About the beginning of the eighteenth century Crail was the great rendezvous for the herring fishery in the Frith of Forth. Besides the great number of boats belonging to the town, several hundreds came from other places, who were supplied with nets by the inhabitants. Immense quantities of herrings were cured for home-consumption and for exportation; but, for half a century or more, the fisheries have been gradually declining. The herrings either do not visit the coast, or their stay is too short. The fisheries of great cod are still good, but very precarious for open boats, as the best fishing ground lies far off shore. About 20,000 or 25,000 lobsters are sent every year to the London market.

There are six sloops, from twenty-five to sixty tons, belonging to this port, besides a brig of 150 tons.

On the island of May, belonging to the parish of Crail, there were formerly ten or fifteen fishermen's families; at present there are only three.

At Fifeness there is one boat and two men.

The island of May was formerly dedicated to St. Adrian, who was martyred there by the Danes; and afterwards a religious house was erected there in me-

mory of him. This island is a mile long from north to south, and about a quarter of a mile broad. It lies seven miles from the coast of Fife, has a fresh-water spring, and a small lake. No corn grows there; but in the summer it affords pasturage for one hundred sheep, and twenty black cattle. The west side is inaccessible, because of high rocks; but the east side is plain, and has four places where boats may put in, one of them a safe harbour for ships during a strong west wind. There are great quantities of fish on the coast of this island, and it abounds with a variety of sea-fowl. It formerly belonged to the priory of Pittenweem, but was granted in fee, by king Charles I. to Cunningham, of Burns, with liberty to build a lighthouse there, for the benefit of ships, for the maintenance of which they were to allow two pence per ton. A tower of forty feet high was built there for that purpose, in which a fire is lighted every night. The first builder was cast away, in returning from thence to his house in Fife, in a tempest, supposed to have been raised by witchcraft, for which some poor old women were tried, condemned, and executed.

Edinburgh to Leven.

	M.	F.
Kirkaldy, p. 150.	12	7
Path-head	1	2
Dysart	1	0
East Wemyss	3	6
Leven	3	6

In the whole 22 5

THE name of Dysart is said to be Gaelic, and to signify the Temple of the Most High. It is a royal

burgh, and united with Burntisland, Kinghorn, and Kirkaldy, in sending one member to parliament. Here are some manufactures of linen cloth, employing from 700 to 750 looms, by which are made about 795,000 yards.

Twenty-three square-rigged vessels and two sloops belong to Dyfart, which measure about 4075 tons, and carry 249 men. There not being trade for them at home, they are mostly employed in the carrying trade, going out in ballast, or laden with coals, and bring home timber, and other articles, from the Baltic, to Leith, Dundee, and other ports. The chief exports from the port are coals and salt. In the parish are many mines of coals and iron ore. Here was a priory of black canons, the chapel of which being in a ruinous state, was, a few years since, converted into a forge. A high rock, commanding the harbour, is called the fort, and is said to have been fortified by Oliver Cromwell; but no remains of any works appear. North of the town is a stone erected in a field, the traditional account of which is, that a battle was fought there with the Danes.

South of the town is Ravenscraig castle, situated on a rock projecting into the sea. It was given by James III. to William St. Clair earl of Orkney, with lands adjoining, when he resigned the Orkneys, and has ever since been in possession of that family. In Oliver Cromwell's time it was held by a party of his troops, and has for many years been uninhabited, and in a ruinous state. Near the road from Dyfart to Path-head were three trees, near each other; concerning which it is handed down by tradition, that, on this spot, three brothers of the Sinclair family had met in the night, and mistaking one another for robbers, had fallen by each other's hands; that they were there buried, and the trees planted over their graves. Another account says, that all the ground in the environs of Dyfart had been originally wood; and that, when the

wood was cleared away, these three trees were left as a memorial. "As old as the three trees of Dyfart" is a proverb.

The number of inhabitants is about 1736.

Adjoining to Easter Wemyss is West Wemyss, a burgh of barony, governed by two bailies and a council; and near it Buckhaven, a small fishing-town. At West Wemyss there is a good harbour, and another at the hamlet of Methil. There are ten square-rigged vessels and two sloops belonging to the parish, measuring about 1480 tons, chiefly employed in the carrying trade, generally laden with coals out, and bringing back timber, iron, flax, &c. from the Baltic, to the different ports in the Forth. Coals and salt are the only exports; about 6000 tons of the former, and 40,000 bushels of the latter, are the average. The number of inhabitants, including Easter and Wester Wemyss, Buckhaven, and East and West Coal-towns, amounts to about 2600.

At Easter Wemyss are the ruins of a castle, usually called Macduff's castle, said to have been built by Macduff, who was created earl of Fife, about the year 1057, by Malcolm Canmore. Two square towers, and a considerable part of a wall that surrounded the castle, remain. It is situated on an eminence, about 100 yards from the shore.

The castle of Wemyss, situated a little to the east of West Wemyss, is a large and magnificent building. When it was built is not known, but part of the east wing is said to be as ancient as Macduff's castle. It was here that lord Darnley had his first interview with queen Mary, in February, 1565. The queen was at this time on a tour of visits in Fife, which, says the celebrated John Knox, raised the price of wild-fowl so much, that partridges were sold for a crown a-piece. It is the seat of the honourable Mr. Wemyss.

The word Wemyss, in the Gaelic language, signifies *cave*; and in the parish there are seven, a little to

the east of Easter Wemyss, and all but one about a hundred yards from high-water mark. Four of them are fitted up and used as pigeon-houses. There are two at the bottom of the cliff, immediately under the ruins of Easter Wemyss castle; one of them is called Jonathan's cave, from a man who resided in it some time with his family: the entrance is narrow, but the inside spacious, with a well of excellent water. This cave is visited annually by the young people of Easter Wemyss, with lights, on the first Monday of January, old style; but the origin of the custom is not known. The seventh is called the Court cave: the reason, according to some, is, that when the lands of Easter Wemyss were the property of the Colvills, they here held their baron court. Others say, that James IV. in a frolic, once joined a company of gypsies, who were here making merry, and when the liquor began to operate, the gypsies began to quarrel among themselves; upon which his majesty attempted to make peace; but they, ignorant of his rank, were about to treat him very roughly for interfering, and he was compelled to discover himself: from which time the cave has been ironically called the Court cave. Another cave, a little to the east of the castle of Wemyss, was some years since fitted up for a glass-work; but the scheme failed.

Leven is situated on the Frith of Forth, where the river Leven, which runs from Loch Leven into the sea, forms a good harbour. There is no bridge to cross the river lower down than Cameron, two miles from Leven; but there are two fords, which may be crossed, except in flood time.

Edinburgh to St. Andrew's.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Kirkaldy, p. 150.	12	7	Brought up	29	2
Gallowtown .	2	1	Darrie Bridge .	3	0
Windygates .	5	2	Kinnaird .	0	4
Kennoway .	1	0	Strathkinnes .	3	0
Cupar .	8	0	St. Andrew's .	2	4
	29	2	In the whole	38	2

KENNOWAY is a small manufacturing town, containing about 1200 inhabitants. The houses are chiefly built of a coarse kind of free-stone.

Cupar is the county town, and united with Perth, Dundee, Forfar, and St. Andrew's, in sending a member to parliament. The government is vested in a provost, three bailies, and a dean of guild. It is a neat well-built town, with paved streets, situated on the north bank of the river Eden, where it is joined by a small stream, called St. Mary. The ancient church of the parish stood formerly at a considerable distance from the town; but having become ruinous, the old building was taken down, and a new church erected in 1785. At the end of the town is a large room for county business, occasionally used for assemblies; and at the other end is a prison.

Here are manufactures of coarse linens, buckrams, of naburghs, filesias, sheetings, &c. two tanneries, and a bleach-field. The number of inhabitants is about 3150. No town in Scotland is more pestered with vagrant beggars than this.

About a mile from Cupar is Carslogie-house, a seat belonging to the family of Clephane, originally designed as a place of security and strength.

To the south of Cupar is Garlie Bank, the property of Mr. Wemyss, the highest ground in the parish, which is famous for a treaty signed there on the 13th of June, 1559, between the duke de Chatelheraut, commanding the army of the queen regent, and the earl of Argyle, commanding the forces of the congregation. In the town was a convent of Dominican friars, and there are two houses called Temple Tenements, which formerly belonged to the knights-templars.

At Cupar, as well as at most other towns in Scotland, was, before the Reformation, a place called the Playfield, where theatrical representations were exhibited. The following extract is taken from a manuscript comedy, exhibited at Cupar :

“ Here begins the Proclamation of the Play, made by DAVID LINDSAY, of the Mount, Knight, in the Playfield, in the month of ———, the year of God 1555 years.

Proclamation made in Cupar of Fife.

Our purpose is, on the seventh day of June,
If weather serve, and we have rest and peace,
We shall be seen into our playing place,
In good array about the hour of seven.
Of thriftiness that day I pray you cease ;
But ordain us good drink against allevin.
Fail not to be upon the Castle-hill,
Beside the place where we purpose to play ;
With gude stark wine your flaggons see you fill,
And had yourselves the merriest that you may.

COTTAGER. I shall be there, with God's grace,
Though there be never so great a price,
And foremost in the fair ;
And drink a quart in Cupar town,
With my gossip John Williamson,
Though all the nolt should rair,” &c.

At Kinnaird are the remains of an ancient castle, which formerly belonged to the noble family which takes the title of earl from the place.

St. Andrew's is situated on a bay of the German ocean, on the east coast of the county of Fife. The original name was Mucrofs; but a chapel being built by St. Regulus, or St. Rule, a Greek monk, who came to convert the Picts about the year 370, it was called Kilrymont, or Kilrule, which is still in use among the Highlanders. When the Picts were driven out by the Scots, it was called by its present name. At this time the metropolitan church, which under the Picts had been at Abernethy, was translated to St. Andrew's, and the town was new peopled by a colony of Scots, particularly by those under the command of Fiffus Duffus, whose great services to king Kennet were rewarded with all the lands lying in that shire, formerly called Pichtlandia, and which that captain, from his own name, called Fiffland.

The see was brought hither in 518 by Ungus, the prince who first adopted St. Andrew as the tutelar saint of Scotland. In the year 1441 it was erected into an archbishopric by pope Sixtus IV. at the desire of James III.

The cathedral was begun by bishop Arnold, in 1161. He dying the same year, the work seems to have proceeded very slowly, since it was not completed by bishop Lamberton till the year 1318, 157 years from the time it was first begun.

Of this magnificent building nothing remains above ground but fragments of the east and west ends; the south wall of the choir, measuring in length about one hundred and eighty feet, and thirty in height: there is also a wall at right angles to the choir, possibly part of the south transept. The rest was destroyed by Knox and his sacrilegious followers.

The west end consists of a large gate, with a pointed arch, called the Golden Gate, probably from its having been once gilt; over it are a series of arches, above which was a large window. On each side of the gate was a polygonal tower, crowned with a conical top; that on the north side is fallen down.

The east end has also two turrets, crowned with pointed tops; between which were three windows, and over it a large one, nearly occupying the whole interval between the turrets.

In the south wall is a range of windows, with pointed arches, but in part supposed to have been the south transept; the windows are circular, and at the bottom there runs a range of interlaced semicircular arches.

At the east end is the chapel of St. Regulus, chiefly remarkable for its tower, which is a square of twenty feet; its height an hundred and three, or, as some have it, an hundred and six feet.

The body of this chapel is still remaining, but the two side-aisles are demolished. The doors and windows are round; some of their arches contain more than a semicircle. It has lately been repaired at the public expence.

The black friars church is said to be part of the convent of black friars, probably the chapel; it stands on the right-hand of the main street, going towards the cathedral, and seems, though small, to have been a handsome building. Its arched roof greatly resembles that of the college of Lincluden, near Dumfries. Here are neither monuments nor inscriptions.

The grammar-school is within its precincts, and by some supposed to have been a part of the original building, but now entirely modernized.

The Dominicans, or black friars, of St. Andrew's, Keith says, were founded by William Wishart, bishop of that city, in the year 1274, and placed at the west part of the street called the Northgate.

King James V. annexed to this house, at St. Andrew's, the convents of Cupar and St. Monans, both in Fife, at the desire of friar John Adamson, professor of divinity, and provincial of the order in Scotland.

The castle stands by the sea-side, on a ridge of rocks north of the town, said to have been accessible only by

a narrow passage. On the east and north, the ruins of the walls, and the perpendicular rock below, are a great height above the sea, which, at high water, beats against them. The south wall has fallen to the water's edge, and large portions of the south-east wall have tumbled inwards, and formed a steep bank, covered with grass and weeds, not easily passable. The great square tower is still sufficiently entire to give some idea of the elegance of the building.

This castle was built in the year 1155, by Roger, bishop of this see, who died in 1202. It appears that at this time the sea did not approach to its walls; for a little to the south-east are still to be seen, at low water, the remains of a small chapel. Besides this, we also learn, from some old writings of an estate in the neighbourhood, that the proprietor had the privilege of driving his cattle and goods on the east side of the castle, which, for some centuries past, no man could have done.

Cardinal Beaton greatly repaired and beautified this building. From a window in it he is said to have enjoyed the cruel spectacle of Wishart's execution, who was burnt for heresy on a small green opposite the castle.

In the year 1546 Norman Leslie, brother to the earl of Rothes, with some of his followers, seizing the porter by surprise, made themselves masters of the castle; when one of them, Peter Carmichael, ran immediately to the cardinal's chamber, and slew him, and afterwards exposed his body out of the very window whence he had seen the death of Wishart.

The persons concerned in the murder seized and held out the castle for a year, though besieged by the French commander with two great cannon, called Crook-mow and Deaf-meg.

They afterwards surrendered to a French fleet, in July, 1547, and were transported to France. The castle was, in pursuance of an act of council, demolished, lest it should serve as a receptacle for rebels,

and, perhaps, lest it should be occupied by the English, who were then expected to invade Scotland.

There is a common tradition, that this castle was demolished by Cromwell. This seems to be groundless: if that was the case, it must have previously been rebuilt and repaired.

St. Andrew's is a royal burgh; and for electing a member of the British parliament is classed with Cupar, Perth, Forfar, and Dundee. The government of the city is vested in a provost, dean of guild, and four bailies; who, with the town treasurer, are called the office-bearers in the council, and are elected annually at Michaelmas by the whole council. The great opulence of this city, before the Reformation, may be conceived from this single circumstance—that there was an annual fair here, commencing in the beginning of April, which lasted for some weeks, and to which there resorted from 200 to 300 vessels from all parts of the then commercial world. After the Reformation, the city gradually fell into decay, from which it is now emerging. There are yet no exports from St. Andrew's, grain only excepted. Several vessels, from 40 to 200 tons, have, within these few years, been built at this port, which are employed by the inhabitants in the wood and coasting trades.

In the spring of 1792 a factory was established for sewing and tambouring muslin. But the chief support of this city is the university, and the conflux of strangers, who here find excellent teachers in all different branches. The university, which is the oldest in Scotland, being instituted in the year 1444, formerly consisted of three colleges, viz. St. Salvator's, founded by James Kennedy, bishop of St. Andrew's, in the year 1458; St. Leonard's college, founded by prior Hepburn in 1512; and St. Mary's, founded by bishop John Hamilton in the year 1552. In each of these colleges were lectures in theology, as well as in philosophy, languages, &c.

In the reign of James VI. 1579, under the direction of George Buchanan, the university was new modelled, and St. Mary's college was appropriated to the study of theology, and is, therefore, distinguished by the name of the Divinity college, or the New college. In the year 1747, on a petition from the masters of the two colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, the parliament united these two colleges into one society, under the designation of the United college. These colleges are independent of each other in their revenues and discipline.

Coal is found in great abundance within a few miles of the city; much also is imported from both sides of the Forth, chiefly from Dysart, Alloa, and Borrowstouness.

The harbour has of late been much improved, and the mole extended farther towards the sea. A spirit of enterprise has arisen among the inhabitants; new houses, on an improved plan of size, accommodation, and elegance, are yearly rising; and there is every reason to believe that St. Andrew's will continue to flourish, and will gradually regain its former lustre. The number of souls in the town and suburbs is estimated at 2520, in the country part 1430, making in the whole a population of 3950.

Edinburgh to Frazerburgh.

	M.	F.
Aberdeen, p. 114.	114	5
Corstean	14	4
Ellon	1	4
New Crichy	10	2
Old Deer	1	2
Mormouth	5	4
Frazerburgh	9	0
In the whole	156	5

AT Ellon is a seat of the earl of Aberdeen.

In the parish of Deer are some circles of stones, some of them very large. A cairn was opened some years since, and in it an urn was discovered, with a number of small jet-black substances, circular and perforated.

A little to the north of the village are the remains of an abby, founded by William Cumming earl of Buchan, for some Cistercian monks, which he brought from the abby of Kinloss, in Murray, in the year 1218. The estate, at the Reformation, was erected into a temporal lordship in favour of Robert Keith, commendatory of Deer, son of William the sixth earl Marischal. The abby was large, but is now in ruins; the work was plain, and the doors and windows coarsely arched.

At Pitfour, a little beyond Old Deer, is a seat of lord Pitfour.

Frazerburgh is situated in the north-east part of the county of Aberdeen, on the south side of the promontory called Kinnaird's head, which bounds the frith of Murray to the south. The town was built in the middle of the sixteenth century, by sir Alexander Fra-

fer, of Philorth, and from him obtained the name it bears. The houses, rather more than an hundred, are neatly built, and covered with slate or tiles. The cross is reckoned a fine structure. The harbour is small, but good, with from eleven to sixteen feet of water, and about twenty immediately out of the harbour, at spring-tides. It is capable of receiving vessels of 200 tons, and it might be made more extensive, and five feet deeper, by extending the pier a few yards, to a rock called the Ellie.

Seven vessels, from 50 to 100 tons, belong to the port, which are chiefly employed in the coasting and foreign trade. Some vessels have been built here; and the commerce, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, was equal, if not superior, to that of any other town on the coast, between Aberdeen and Inverness.

It is a burgh of regality, under the government of lord Saltoun (the superior), two bailies, a dean of guild, and council.

In the parish are the ruins of two chapels, one of which, formerly belonging to the abby of Deer, is called the College. Near it is a well, at which it is customary to leave some trifling offering or present after drinking.

In the west end of the town is an ancient square tower, of three stories, part of a large building intended for a college by sir Alexander Frazer, who, in 1592, obtained a charter from the crown to erect a college and university; but it did not take effect.

On the point of Kinnaird's head stands another ancient tower, called the Wine tower, built on a rock hanging over the sea. There is no communication between the lowest and the second story; a door opens into the third, from which there is a passage through the floor down to the second. No vestige of a stair, within or without, is visible. Under the tower is a cave running into the rock more than an hundred feet.

A few yards west of the Wine tower stands the castle of Kinnaird's head, built about the year 1600,

in form of a parallelogram, thirty-nine feet by twenty-seven, still entire, strong, and lately repaired. As it is to be seen a long way from the frith and the open sea, a light-house was erected on it some years since, containing twenty lamps, with reflectors. It is under the custom-house of Aberdeen, as a branch of that port.

Adjoining to Frazerburgh is a fishing village, called Broadsea, where seven boats are kept.

In the environs of Frazerburgh are some ruins of Danish or Pictish houses, as they are called. They are about ten feet square, with a door, and hearth-stone marked with fire.

Kinnaird's head is supposed to be the Promontorium Taixalium of Ptolemy, being the turning point into the Æstuarium Vararis, or Murray frith.

Edinburgh to Peterhead and Frazerburgh.

	M.	F.
Aberdeen, p. 114.	114	5
Ellon	16	0
Cruden	9	0
Peterhead	8	0
St. Fergus, Bamffshire	5	0
Longmay, Aberdeenshire	6	4
Frazerburgh	6	4
In the whole	165	5

CRUDEN, or Crudane, took its rise from a battle fought here in the eleventh century, between Malcolm II. and Canute the Dane, who was afterwards king of England.

The armies met about a mile to the west of Slains castle, the family seat of the earl of Errol, upon a plain in the bottom of the bay of Ardendraught, near which the Danes had a castle, the ruins of which are yet visible. The Scots were victorious. The night after the battle the armies lay near each other, and the light presented such a scene of carnage as inclined both parties to a peace, which Canute and Malcolm swore to observe. Canute, with his troops, left Scotland; and Malcolm not only caused the dead bodies of the Danes to be honourably interred, but commanded a chapel to be erected on the spot, dedicated to St. Olaus, the patron of Denmark and Norway, in memory of the event. No traces of this chapel are now to be seen. The village near which the chapel was founded was called Croju-Dane, or Cruden, which signifies *Kill the Dane*; and there is a tradition that the Danish military chest was concealed near that place, but it has never yet been discovered.

A little to the east of Cruden, at Bowness, is Slains castle, the seat of the earl of Errol, situated on the edge of a vast cliff above the sea. It had once a ditch and draw-bridge, now gone.

Five miles to the south are the remains of old Slains castle, situated on a peninsular rock, near the sea; demolished in 1594, by James VI. on the rebellion of the earl of Huntly. Near this place are some vast caverns, once filled with curious stalactitical incrustations, which have been removed, and burnt into lime.

Near to Bowness are the Bullers of Buchan, consisting of a vast hollow in a rock projecting into the sea, open at top, with a communication to the sea through a noble arch, through which boats can pass, and lie secure in this natural harbour. There is a path round the top, but, in some places, too narrow to walk on with satisfaction, as the depth is not less than thirty fathom, with water on both sides.

Near this is a great insulated rock, separated from

the land by a deep chasm. This rock is pierced through, mid-way between the water and the top, and in storms the waves rush through it with great violence and noise. On the sides of the rock, and the neighbouring coast, a great number of kittiwakes breed; the young of which are a celebrated dish among the North Britons, being served up before dinner as a whet to the appetite; but, from their rank smell and taste, with those unaccustomed to such food, would rather take away all desire of eating. Mr. Pennant tells us an anecdote of a gentleman who was set down, for the first time, to this kind of whet, as he supposed; but, after demolishing half a dozen, with much impatience declared, that he had eaten *sax*, and did not find himself a bit *more* hungry than before he began.

Peterhead is situated about a mile to the south of the mouth of the Ugie, on a peninsula which projects into the German sea. It was formed into a burgh of barony by George Keith earl Marischal in 1593, to whom the estate belonged, and was then called Keith Inch. It is governed by a bailie, appointed by the superior lord, and a council. The town is nearly in the form of a cross, and may be divided into four parts:—the Kirk-town, Ronheads, Keith Inch or Quenzie, and Peterhead, properly so called.

In the Keith Inch is an ancient castle, built by George earl Marischal, from the model of one he saw in Denmark, when he went to bring over the princess of that country, who was married to James VI. It has been long used as a storehouse or granary, and is in a ruinous state.

There are two harbours, the north and the south. The north harbour is the most ancient; vessels sometimes enter it, and are laid up for the winter; in general it is occupied only by large boats from the Murray frith, and the fishing and pilot boats. The south harbour is more convenient. There are two piers, which form a basin, where sixty vessels may lie in safety.

Peterhead, like most towns in Scotland, is considerably altered for the better within the last forty years. Formerly peat-stacks and dung-hills stood before the houses in the principal streets of the town; but these, and similar offences, are no longer seen; and the houses, though not magnificent, are convenient, and in their appearance elegant, being built of the finest granite.

An elegant town-house has lately been erected, at a considerable expence. The trade with London is chiefly carried on by ships belonging to a company at Bamff, who have a few vessels constantly employed in bringing goods from London to Peterhead, Fraserburgh, and Bamff. The chief exports are kelp, fish, potatoes, grain, butter, cheese, salt, &c. The principal articles imported are timber from the Baltic, coals, flax, iron, grocery, wines, brandy, &c.

The principal manufacture is that of thread. A manufacture of cotton cloth has been for some time established, and another of woollen cloth: a pan has been erected for making of salt, and there are besides manufactures of tin plate, nails, and kelp.

A little to the west of the south harbour is a medicinal spring, recommended in diseases of the stomach.

The number of inhabitants is about 2550.

In the north-west part of the parish is an ancient castle, called Old Craig, or Raven's Craig, formerly a seat of a branch of the family of the earl Mareschal. The walls are very thick, and fortified round; but it is daily hastening to ruin.

Near to Peterhead is a fishing village, called Boddom, where are the remains of an ancient castle, which belonged to a branch of the earl Mareschal's family. It stands on a promontory, between two deep fissures, with high craggy rocks on each side, where the sea rolls in a considerable way, with great force, and with such impetuosity, that the spray of the sea is often carried over the top of the house, which is built on a

precipice. The house is in ruins, but the walls are still remaining. It was formerly a fortress; several cannon were remaining till lately, and there is yet one not carried away. The house was inhabited in the beginning of the eighteenth century.

At Boddum there are five boats; and a variety of excellent fish is caught on the coast, such as haddocks, whittings, turbot, halibut, skate, dog-fish, cat-fish, &c. From the dog-fish a great deal of oil is procured, but the flesh is seldom eaten. Twenty livers will produce a Scotch pint of oil.

St. Fergus is situated in a part of Bamffshire, cut off from the rest of the county, and surrounded on all sides by the county of Aberdeen, except to the east, where it is bordered by the sea. It was anciently called Inverugie, and sometimes Longley. Here is a large bleach-field for whitening thread; and a considerable quantity of linen yarn is spun in the parish. The name of Inverugie it owes to a castle built here, on the side of the river Ugie, by the family of Cheyne, from whom, by marriage, it came to the Keiths, and was the residence of the earl Mareschal, who engaged in the rebellion in 1715. It is now in ruins.

Near Longmay is a loch, called the Loch of Strathbey. It was formerly a small rivulet, which ran into the sea; but a violent storm shut up the mouth, and successive drifts of sand have blocked up the stream, so as to form a loch of 700 acres.

Edinburgh to Bamff.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Perth, p. 114. .	42	0	Brought up	111	6
Cupar of Angus .	12	4	Kincardin O'Neil .	2	4
Forfar .	17	5	Lumphanan .	2	4
Brechine .	12	5	Alford .	9	0
North Esk .	5	4	Clatt Inn .	6	4
Fettercairn .	5	0	Towie .	1	0
Bridge of Dee .	8	4	Huntley .	9	0
Cutties Hillock .	3	4	Bamff .	18	0
Inchbear Boat .	4	4			
			In the whole	160	2
	111	6			

ABOUT a mile west from Fettercairn there are the vestiges of an ancient building, traditionally called Fenella's castle, and supposed to have been the place of her residence, where Kenneth III. was killed. The story of the brass statue which threw out the arrows, and killed the king, is often told. The fact, however, of the murder is certain. Crathilinthus, the son of Fenella, had been put to death by order of the king, for crimes which are said to have deserved that punishment. She bore Kenneth a mortal hatred on that account, and put her horrid purpose into execution in the castle near Fettercairn, in 994. The king's train coming after the king, and discovering his fate, set fire to the building, and reduced it to ashes.

A mile to the east are the ruins of another building, said to have been a palace where Kenneth resided occasionally.

At Fordun, four miles north-east of Fettercairn, are the remains of the ancient town of Kincardine, anciently the county town, and from which it was named, and where the sheriff's courts were held till the year 1600, when they were removed to Stonehaven. Here

it was that the unfortunate Baliol made his submission to Edward I.

After leaving Fettercairn we cross the Grampian hills.

About a mile from the kirk of Lumphanan is Macbeth's Cairn, where it is said he was killed by Macduff.

Alford, pronounced Awford, was probably in ancient times a place of some consequence, as a considerable district, including this and four other parishes, is called the county of Alford. It is now, however, but a mean village. In this parish a battle was fought between the royalists under the marquis of Montrose, and the covenanters under general Bailie, in which the latter were defeated; but the royalists suffered a great loss in the death of lord Gordon, eldest son of the marquis of Huntley, who was killed by a random shot, in the pursuit, near a large stone on the field of battle, which is still pointed out by the country people. About the middle of the eighteenth century some men in digging peat found the body of a man completely armed, and on the back of his horse, having been swallowed up probably in flight or pursuit from this engagement; and the country people have formerly found several pieces of money, which had probably dropped from the flying, or escaped the search of the victorious. On the summit of a hill is a large cairn, 120 yards in circumference, supposed by some to have been placed over the grave of a brother to one of the kings of Scotland. Under another cairn, which was removed some years since, a sort of chest was found, composed of thin flat stones, containing an earthen vessel filled with ashes, which mouldered away immediately on being exposed to the air.

Four miles north-west from Alford is Kildrummy, where the wife of Robert Bruce, and the ladies of his court, took shelter in the castle, after his defeat at Methven by the earl of Pembroke, and escaped from it, through a subterraneous passage, to the sanctuary of

St. Duthlac at Tain, but were delivered up by the earl of Ross to the English. The castle of Kildrummy was soon after taken by the earls of Lancaster and Hereford. In the year 1333 it was defended by Christiana Bruce against the English. During the civil wars, in the seventeenth century, it was destroyed by fire, and a new house built by the lords of Elphinston, which came by marriage to the earls of Marr, and was forfeited by rebellion in 1715.

Huntley is the modern name of the town, which it received by a decree of the lords of session, in honour of the duke of Gordon's eldest son. It was before composed of two parishes called Dumbenan and Kinore; and a place of worship was erected central to both in 1727. The town is situated on a dry and healthy spot, surrounded with hills at a moderate distance. There are two principal streets, which cross each other at right angles. Two rivers run by it, the Deveron on the west, and the Bogie on the east, which unite about a mile below the town, and run into the sea at Bamff; both of these rivers abound in excellent trout. The inhabitants of the town and parish are in number about 3600. There are some manufactures of linen and cotton.

Near the town are the remains of Huntley castle, once celebrated for its grandeur and hospitality. On the north front, the arms of the family appear cut in stone, with the names GEORGE GORDON, first marquis of Huntley, and HENRIETTA STEWART, first marchioness of Huntley, 1602; and though exposed and neglected they now appear to have been well done. A spacious staircase leads to what was once a grand hall, forty-three feet long, twenty-nine broad, and sixteen high. Over this is a grand apartment, thirty-seven feet long, and twenty-nine wide. The chimney-pieces of both are curiously sculptured, and still in a tolerable state of preservation; indeed most of the apartments are so, particularly the ceilings, which are ornamented with a great variety of paintings in small divisions, containing

many emblematical figures, with verses expressing some moral sentiment in coarse rhyme. At a small distance from the castle are the remains of some works, which seem to have been thrown up for defence.

Bamff is situated at the mouth of the Doveran; it is an ancient royalty, and with Cullen, Elgin, Inverary, and Kintore, sends one member to parliament; the government is vested in a provost, four bailies, and twelve council.

At Bamff is an ancient castle, which was a place of strength, and occasionally a royal palace, which in the absence of the king was committed to the care of a sheriff or constable; part of the ancient wall is yet entire, and the remains of the moat and entrenchments are visible. In it are some good paintings. It belongs to the earl of Findlater.

Near the castle was the chapel of the Holy Rood; and in the town was a convent of Carmelites, granted to sir Walter Ogilvy. Two of the cells are yet to be seen near the church. The parish church was new built in 1789 and 1790.

There are twenty-two vessels belonging to the port; of which eight are brigs, from 100 to 210 tons each, and fourteen are sloops of 60, 80, and 100 tons, some of which are employed in trade to London.

The manufacture of thread and linen was formerly very great, but at present the former is lessened, and has given place to that of stockings. The linen, however, still flourishes: there is a weekly market on Friday.

Some years since a battery was erected to defend the harbour.

Duff-house, the principal seat of the earl of Fife, is a large square building, planned and executed by Mr. Adam. The architecture is superb, but the design is not yet completed. Duff-house contains many noble apartments, in which are found some good paintings, chiefly portraits. The library is a spacious room, near seventy feet long, extending through the whole

breadth of the building. The books are numerous and well chosen; and in a small apartment is a cabinet, with a good collection of Roman and British coins, medals, &c. Lord Fife's park and surrounding plantations measure fourteen miles in circumference. The park is bounded by the two bridges of Bamff and Alvah, and contains within its circuit a part of two counties and four parishes. The pleasure-grounds are laid out with much taste and elegance; the walks are various and extensive, some winding near the banks of Deveron, and others leading off, in different directions, to wide and distant plantations.

About four miles south-west from Bamff is the castle of Inchdrewr, an ancient baronial castle, belonging to lord Ogilvy of Bamff, now entire and habitable.

In Bamff the number of inhabitants is estimated at 2860.

Edinburgh to Cullen.

	M.	F.
Huntley, p. 218	142	2
Keith, Bamffsh.	10	4
Cullen	12	0

In the whole 164 6

THE old town of Keith is reduced to a small village, and another town has been built about half a century, called New Keith, on a regular plan; containing about 1100 inhabitants, with a very considerable market for cattle, and a post-office.

In the year 1746 here was a skirmish between a party of the rebels and about 100 of the foldiers of king George II. in which the latter were defeated with con-

siderable slaughter. James Fergusson, the celebrated mathematician, was a native of Keith. A little below the village there is a beautiful cascade in the river Isla, called the Linn of Keith.

Cullen is a royal burgh, governed by three bailies, dean of guild, and council; and united with Bamff, Elgin, Inverary, and Kintore, in the election of a member to serve in parliament. It is situated on a small river called Cullen, where it falls into the frith of Murray, which abounds in excellent fish, such as turbot, cod, haddock, skate, &c. and there are several fishing-boats kept at and near the town. The number of inhabitants is rather more than 1000.

About the year 1748 the linen manufacture was introduced into this town by the earl of Findlater. This public-spirited nobleman brought hither two or three young men from Edinburgh, who had been regularly bred to the business. They were already possessed of some property, but for their encouragement he advanced to each the sum of 600*l.* free of interest for seven years, at the end of which the money was to be repaid by instalments at 50*l.* a-year, the remainder still free of interest till the whole was paid. Besides this, his lordship built weaving-houses, and furnished them with every accommodation necessary; and as his lordship presided at the board of trustees in Edinburgh, he obtained for his young manufacturers premiums of looms, reels, spinning wheels, and hackles, with a small salary for a spinning mistress.

Lord Findlater's chief seat is at Cullen-house, which is literally founded on a rock above fifty feet in height, hanging almost perpendicular over the river Cullen: the situation is romantic, and the prospect from it beautiful and extensive. An excellent bridge of one arch, eighty-four feet wide and sixty-four high, is thrown over the Cullen, which forms an easy communication with the park and woods, where the ground affords numberless and various beauties. This house was plundered by the rebels in 1745.

This noble family had an alms-house in Cullen for eight poor men, who were allowed peat for fuel, and six and a half bolls of meal yearly each ; but the house, being fallen to decay, was taken down a few years since ; the meal is still, however, given to poor families.

Before the year 1744 the country about Cullen was destitute of trees ; since that the earls of Findlater have planted on this, and their various other estates in the counties of Bamff and Murray, upwards of 8000 Scotch acres : allowing 4000 trees to an acre, originally planted, the number of trees will be 32,000,000. All these plantations, which were at first generally planted with firs, have been, with great care and attention, properly filled up with larch, and a great variety of hard trees, suited to the different soils ; and all this on ground which never returned one farthing of rent to the proprietor.

At the north end of the town, on a hill, are the vestiges of a castle, but by whom built, or when destroyed, is not known. According to tradition, the town of Cullen was formerly situated to the east of the castle, and on the approach of an enemy the people removed their most valuable effects thither for security, but when the castle was destroyed, the inhabitants removed to the present situation, to be under the protection of the constable of Cullen-house, the residence of the earl of Findlater.

Near Cullen-house are the traces of a mansion, in which, it is said, Elizabeth, queen of Robert Bruce, died. And a mile to the west is a heap of stones, called the King's Cairn, on the spot where Indulphus king of Scotland was killed in a skirmish with the Danes.

Six miles south from Cullen is Boyne castle, romantically situated on a high perpendicular rock, on the side of a deep gloomy ravine or glen ; the banks wooded to the water's edge.

It was the baronial castle of the district called

Boyne, and anciently the residence of the Ogilvies, ancestors of the present noble proprietor lord Findlater.

The building does not appear to have been very large, nor could it ever have been long tenable against a siege, being commanded by a hill, which runs quite to its walls, looking down into it. It was lately used as a granary, but is now a ruin.

About five miles and a half to the east of Cullen lies Portfoy, situated in a creek, where there are some fishing-boats; and a few at Sand-End, another village likewise in a creek: the coast is elsewhere high and rocky. Many kinds of fish are caught near the shore, as cod, ling, haddock, mackarel, whiting, halibut, turbot, &c. Large shoals of herrings, seals, porpoises, and sometimes whales and sharks, are seen. The lime-stone on the coast is frequently perforated by a species of small muscle. The hills are covered with heath and some grass. There are at Portfoy quarries of marble, or rather jasper, manufactured into chimney-pieces, monuments, &c. When first discovered, a quantity was exported to France, and two chimney-pieces of it put up in the palace at Versailles, but the market being overstocked it became unfashionable and neglected.

On the top and sides of Durnhill, two miles south-west from Portfoy, there are the appearances of a fortification, such as a fosse and rampart, and some flint arrow-heads have been found in the neighbourhood. In the tenth century the Danes landed at the mouth of the Cullen, but they were driven back by the Scots under their king Ingulphus, who, however, was slain at the end of the engagement.

Edinburgh to Fochabers and Garmouth.

	M.	F.
Keith, p. 222.	152	6
Fochabers	8	2
Garmouth	4	0

In the whole 165 0

FOCHABERS is situated in a vally on the side of the Spey, and consists chiefly of one street, a mile in length, with about 250 houses. It is a market-town and a burgh of barony. Here is a manufacture of stockings and of thread.

Near Fochabers is Gordon castle, the magnificent seat of the duke of Gordon, situated in a low wet country, near some well-grown woods, among which is a considerable plantation of large hollies. It was founded by George second earl of Huntley, and was originally called the Castle of the Bog of Gight. It was described in the middle of the seventeenth century, by Richard Franks, in his Northern Memoirs: "Bogagieth, the marquis of Huntley's palace, all built of stone, facing the ocean, whose fair front (set prejudice aside) worthily deserves an Englishman's applause for her lofty and majestic towers and turrets that storm the air, and seemingly make dents in the very clouds." At first sight, I must confess, it struck me with admiration to gaze on so gaudy and regular a frontispiece, more especially to consider it in the nook of a nation.

Among the principal pictures is that of the first marquis of Huntley, who, on his first arrival at court, forgetting the usual obeisance, was asked why he did not bow; he begged his majesty's pardon, and excused his want of respect by saying, where he came from every

body bowed to him. The second marquis of Huntley, beheaded by the covenanters; his son, the gallant lord Gordon, the friend of Montrose, who fell at the battle of Alford; lord Lewis Gordon, the plague of the people of Murray, then the seat of the covenanters, whence the proverb;

The Guil, the Gordon, and the hooded Crow,
Were the three worst things that Murray ever saw.

The character of lord Lewis is well contrasted with that of the brave Montrose in these old lines:

If ye with Montrose gae, ye'll get sic and wae enough;
If ye with lord Lewis gae, ye'll get rob and rave enough.

In the river is a valuable salmon fishery, which belongs to the duke of Gordon, and is by him let for £500. a-year. There is belonging to it a large house near the sea, with buildings for overseers, coopers, &c. and an ice-house; 130 men, or more, are employed in the fishery. Some thousands of salmon are sent to London in ice.

Garmouth is situated at the mouth of the Spey, which, from Gordon castle, has a fall of sixty feet, so that the tide does not run above half a mile up the river: the ordinary depth of water at neap tides is from eight to nine and a half feet. The greatest inconvenience of the harbour is that the stream, by its strength and rapidity, sometimes brings down in a flood such quantities of gravel as stuff the channel a little, especially at the entrance of the harbour; but there are always good pilots at the place, and many vessels belonging to the English timber company here; some of them 350 tons burden have sailed out and in for several years, without any particular inconvenience. Besides the salmon fishery, established as an article of commerce, here is the most considerable trade for wood, the growth of the country, as is supposed in all Scotland, brought from the forests of Strathspey and Badenoch, belonging to the duke of Gordon, sir James Grant, &c.

The wood is partly sold at Garmouth for home consumption, but the principal part is carried coastwise. A large trade has been carried on by an English company. Two capital merchants, some years since, purchased of the duke of Gordon the forest of Glenmore in Strathspey, about fifty miles from the sea; and employ a great many hands to fell the trees, and manufacture them into planks, deals, masts, &c. The planks, deals, and masts, are sent down the Spey in rafts; the logs and spars are for the most part floated down loose to the number perhaps of 20,000 at a time. Two saw-mills are built at Garmouth to saw the timber as it arrives: one, moved by wind, contains from thirty-six to forty saws; the other, by water, works from thirty to thirty-six saws. The greatest part of this wood is of the very best quality, and is sent partly to Hull, and partly to Deptford and Woolwich, in their own shipping, made of the same timber, and thought to be equal to the Newfoundland oak.

Some years since a subscription was set on foot, by the duke and duchess of Gordon, for building a bridge over the Spey, at the Boat of Bog, near Fochabers, expecting a further aid from government; but in this they were disappointed, and the plan dropped.

Near the mouth of the Spey the rebels of Murray, Ross, and Caithness, made a stand, in the year 1078, to oppose the passage of king Malcolm III. with his army, over the Spey; and here they made their submission at the intercession of the priests, and on seeing the resolution of the royal army in attempting and passing through the river.

Another army of rebels, in the year 1110, halted at the mouth of the Spey, with a determination to dispute the passage of king Alexander I. who was pursuing them. The king forced the passage, and ordered Alexander Scrimger to attack the enemy with a part of his army, who routed them and put them to flight.

In the year 1160, near the mouth of the same river,

and on the moor between Speymouth and Urquhart, as is supposed, a rebellion of a still more serious aspect was quelled, by a victory gained by Malcolm IV. over the people of Murray, when the whole army of the rebels was cut to pieces, after which the chief families of the province, and all who were concerned in the rebellion (as being, according to Buchanan, a people of a turbulent disposition), were removed and dispersed through various parts of the kingdom, and others, from different parts, were transplanted into Murray in their room.

King Charles II. landed at Speymouth from Holland, in the year 1650. Some say he arrived first at Cromarty. It is certain, however, he came by the sea to Spey, as the descendants of a man of the name of Milne, who carried his majesty on shore, are still in Garmouth, and are distinguished from others of that name in the same place, by the name of King Milne's, from that circumstance. He was here received by the laird of Innes, and other gentlemen, and dined with the factor of lord Dumfermline, who lived in Garmouth, in a house which was only lately taken down, and here it probably was that he was made to sign the covenant.

In spring, 1746, the rebels, on their return from the south, collected in great number on the bank of the Spey; and the manse of Speymouth became, for some time, according to an account left by the minister of that period, their head quarters on Spey; and several of their principal officers, as lord John Drummond, the duke of Perth, lords Kilmarnoch, Balmerino, secretary Murray, lodged in it; and many others frequented it. This, the minister observes, was expensive to him; but they used him very civilly, and gave him no disturbance in point of principles; only there was no public worship during their stay. It appears from this, as well as from what they themselves gave out, that at the time they meant to have made a stand at Spey against the king's army; and this the duke of

Cumberland expected. And there is no doubt that it was the place for them to have tried their strength; but a want of concert among their chiefs, and of subordination among the men, prevented this, and they went off in great haste on the approach of the king's army. On the twelfth of April the duke of Cumberland, with his army, passed the Spey at a ford directly opposite the church of Speymouth, with the loss only of one man, and encamped between the river and the church, and slept himself that night at the Manse; and on the 16th the battle of Culloden was fought, and thereby an end was put to the rebellion.

Edinburgh to Cullen, through Blair Gowrie.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Perth, p. 114.	42	0	Brought up	113	0
Cupar of Angus	12	4	Tomaltoule, Bamffs.	9	0
Blair Gowrie	4	4	Candlemore	1	4
Bridge of Cally	5	0	Linmore, Inverness.	9	0
Spittle of Glenshee	13	0	Cromdale	3	0
Castletown of Braemar, Aberdeen	15	0	Inveraven, Bamffs.	10	2
Gairn Bridge	13	4	Aberlour Kirk	6	4
Corgarff, or Cock-bridge	7	4	Boham Kirk	5	2
			Fochabers	9	2
			Cullen	12	2
	113	0	In the whole	179	0

BLAIR GOWRIE is a burgh of barony, formerly belonging to the Gowrie family: the baronial mansion called Newton-house is an ancient building, in the style of a castle. The river Ericht runs through the parish, formed by the union of the Ardlie and the Black-water. The channel in general is very rocky and uneven, and it often varies in its depth and breadth. The banks in

many places are so low that it frequently overflows them, and does considerable damage, especially in harvest. In other parts they rise to a great height, are very rugged, and often covered with woods. About two miles north from Blair Gowrie they rise at least 200 feet above the bed of the rivers; and on the west side are formed, for about 700 feet in length, and 220 feet in height, of perpendicular rock, as smooth as if formed by the tool of the workman. The place where this phenomenon is to be seen is called Craigloch, where the traveller may be delighted with one of the most romantic scenes in North Britain. Here hawks nestle, and their young ones have been frequently carried away by falconers from different parts of the kingdom. Here also the natural philosopher and botanist may find ample amusement. Two miles farther down the river is the Keith, a natural cascade considerably improved by art: it is so constructed that the salmon, which repair in great numbers to it, cannot get over it, unless when the river is very much swelled. The manner of fishing here is probably peculiar to this place: the fishers, during the day, dig considerable quantities of clay, and wheel it to the river side immediately above the fall. About sunset the clay is turned into mortar, and hurled into the water; the fishers then ply their nets at different stations below, while the water continues muddy: this is repeated two or three times in the space of a few hours. It is a kind of pot-net, fastened to a long pole, that is used here. The river is very narrow, confined by rocks composed of sand and small stones. The scenery, especially on the west side, is very romantic and beautiful. Many gentlemen from all quarters repair to this river for amusement. From the Keith, for about two miles down the river, there is the best rod-fishing to be found in Scotland, especially for salmon. The fishing continues from the beginning of April to the 26th of August: the fishing with the pot-nets is confined to a small part of the river near the Keith. When

the water is very low, which is often the case in summer, the fish are caught in great numbers in the different pools, with a common net. They are neither so large nor so rich as those of the Tay.

The parish abounds with lakes of different sizes; till lately there were more, but some have been drained, and now supply the neighbourhood with peat and marl. In the lakes which still remain, great quantities of pikes and perches are caught, partly with the rod, and partly with nets. They are much frequented by wild fowl of different kinds. In the middle of one of them are the remains of an old building on a small island in it, in which tradition says, treasures were concealed in perilous times. The district is said to have acquired the appellation of Stormont, *qu.* Storemount, from this circumstance.

Between the Spittle of Glenshee and Castletown of Braemarr, on the left-hand, is Scarfough, a ridge of mountains, the highest part of which is 3412 feet above the level of the sea.

At Castletown of Braemarr is Braemarr castle, originally built by the earl of Marr: after the revolution it was made a garrison, and some troops placed in it by king William to keep the country in awe; but it had a contrary effect, for the country people rose, drove away the garrison, and burned the castle. The earl of Marr engaging in the rebellion of 1715, the estate was forfeited, and afterwards came into the possession of Mr. Farquharson of Invercauld, by whom, in 1748, it was leased to government for ninety-nine years, and has been used since that time as a garrison. Near the village are the ruins of an ancient castle, said to have been a hunting seat of king Malcolm Canmore.

On the north bank of the Dee, in a narrow pass, between the river and a high steep rocky hill, stands a cairn called Cairn-na-cuimhne, or Cairn of Remembrance. The military-road is carried along the foot of the hill, and through this pass. The tradition is, that at some period the country being in danger, the high-

land chieftains raised their men, and marching through this pass, caused each man to lay down a stone on this spot. When they returned the stones were numbered, by which it was known how many men were brought into the field, and what number was lost in battle. Since that period Carn-na-cuimhne has been the watch-word of the country. At that period every able person was obliged to have his arms, a bag with some bannocks in it, and a pair of new-mended shoes, always in readiness; and the moment the alarm was given that danger was apprehended, a stake of wood, the one end dipped in the blood of some animal, and the other burnt, as an emblem of fire and sword, was put into the hands of the person nearest to where the alarm was given, who immediately ran with all speed, and gave it to his nearest neighbour, whether man or woman; that person ran to the next village or cottage (for measures had been previously so concerted, that every one knew his route), and so on till they went through the whole country; upon which every man instantly took to his arms, &c. and repaired to Carn-na-cuimhne, where they met their leaders also in arms, and ready to give necessary orders. The stake of wood was named *croishtaric*. At this day was a fray or squabble to happen at a market, or any public meeting, such influence has this word over the minds of the country people, that the very mention of Carn-na-cuimhne would in a moment collect all the people in this district, who happened to be at the meeting, to the assistance of the person assailed.

At Cromdale a battle was fought between the troops of James II. under the command of viscount Dundee, and those of William II. under colonel Livingston, in which the former was defeated with great loss.

On an island in Loch Indrob, in this parish, is an ancient fortress, with watch towers at every corner, all entire: the entrance is by a gate of free-stone. The account of this building is supposed to have been lost at the time of the English invasion under Edward I.

Three miles east from Aberlour is Balveny-house, a seat of lord Fife, situated in the parish of Mortlach, which was erected into a bishopric by Malcolm II. after a battle he fought with the Danes in 1010. The Danes at first prevailed, and several of the Scotch noblemen falling, Malcolm retreated, till he arrived opposite the church at Mortlach: here making his vows, and addressing St. Molocus, the patron saint, he made a stand, and obtained a complete victory. Four bishops sat here when the see was by David I. removed to Aberdeen, in 1139.

In the parish of Boharm are the remains of Galvull castle, which originally belonged to the Freskyns of Duffus.

Edinburgh to Dingwall by Fortrose.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Blair Gowrie, p. 230.	59	0	Brought up	162	0
Linmore	73	4	Campbeltown . .	4	0
Grantown, Inverness.	3	4	Fort George . .	1	4
Ballewaird, Murrays.	3	4	Fortrose	2	4
Bridge of Dulfie . .	11	4	Ferntosh	11	0
Glenyoulie, Nairns.	7	0	Dingwall	4	4
Croy	4	0			
	162	0	In the whole	185	4

GRANTOWN is a new village, erected by the family of Grant, to whom the lands principally belong; and near it is Castle Grant, a seat of sir Alexander Grant.

Fort George is situated on a point of land, which projects into the frith of Murray, called Ardesier point. It is a regular fortification, built since 1746,

capable of containing 10,000 men, and having barracks for 6000. It mounts 100 cannons, most of them forty-two pounders.

We cross the frith of Murray to Fortrose, formed by the union of Rosemarkie and Chanonry into a royal burgh, by a charter of James II. in 1444. At Chanonry was formerly the see of the diocese of Ross, and the cathedral church stood there. Here the bishop resided and the chapter clergy, so that there is scarce a house in the burgh of any value, which did not belong to the clergy: only a small part of the cathedral remains. It was preserved and repaired by some of the bishops since the Reformation, as a place for public worship; but it is now gone much to decay, and as the roof is in danger of falling in, it is quite deserted. It is, however, still used as a burial-place by some of the old families.

Fortrose is united with Inverness, &c. in electing a member to parliament: the number of inhabitants is about 750.

Edinburgh to Cromarty and Tain.

	M.	F.
Fort George, p. 234.	167	4
Rosemarkie	1	6
Cromartie	8	6
Nigg	2	0
Tain	9	0
In the whole	189	0

ROSEMARKIE has been already mentioned under Fortrose, Cromartie; is situated on a neck or point of land in an inlet of the frith of Murray, called the bay

of Cromarty, and is said to derive its name from two Gaelic words, *crom ba*, which signify crooked bay, and is applicable from the winding of the shore. It was anciently a royal burgh, but disfranchised by the privy-council of Scotland, in consequence of an application from sir John Urquhart, proprietor of the estate of Cromarty, for that purpose. There are some boats kept for fishing, but they are too small.

At the entrance of the bay of Cromarty are two promontories called Sutors, jutting out into the sea, and considerably above the level; the one on the north and the other on the south side of the mouth of the bay: the body of water between is about a mile and a half broad. After passing the Sutors, there is good anchoring ground for several miles up the bay, and deep water on both sides almost close to shore, and nearly the whole navy of Great Britain might ride in safety. A commodious quay was built at Cromarty in 1785. The number of inhabitants is about 1460. The passage cross into the county of Ross is hardly ever interrupted by weather, though the tides in and out through the Sutors are very strong, and no accident has ever been known to happen.

At Nigg is an ancient obelisk; on one side of which are the figures of different animals, and on the other a cross. The former is supposed to be much more ancient than the latter: tradition imputes the erection of this obelisk to be in memory of some Danes, among whom were the three sons of the king, who suffered shipwreck, and to have been buried where the obelisk stands. Another obelisk stood in the church-yard, which was thrown down by a storm in 1725.

Near Nigg, at a place called Dunskeath, on a ledge of rocks near the sea, was formerly a fortress built by William the Lion, king of Scotland; erected to suppress disorders, and preserve the country from robbers. The name is derived from *dun*, a fort or castle, and *scath*, destruction or dispersion. A farm adjoining is still called Castle Craig.

Edinburgh to Forres and Elgin.

	M.	F.
Ballewaird Inn, p. 234.	139	4
Tomdon	8	4
Forres	10	0
Elgin	11	4
In the whole	169	4

FORRES is a royal burgh, situated on the river Findhorn, near the Murray frith; and united with Fortrose, Inverness, and Nairn, in electing a member to serve in parliament. The river is navigable only for boats, and that no farther than the tide flows; but there is a large bason into which the tide flows, and a harbour might be formed at some expence.

The poor are chiefly employed in spinning yarn. About sixty years ago there were only three tea-kettles in Forres, there now 300; at that time there were only six hats, almost every body wearing blue bonnets; 400 hats are worn in the town. The number of inhabitants is about 2300.

A little to the north of Forres is Kinloss, where are the ruins of a Cistercian abby, founded by David I. in 1150. Three miles further north is Findhorn, the port of Forres. Near Forres, on the road side, is a vast column, three feet ten inches broad, and one foot three inches thick; the height, above ground, is twenty-three feet; below, as it is said to be, twelve or fifteen.

On one side are numbers of rude figures of animals and armed men, with colours flying: some of the men seem bound like captives. On the opposite side was a cross included in a circle, and raised a little above the surface of the stone. At the foot of the cross are

two gigantic figures, and on one of the sides is some elegant fretwork.

This is called King Sueno's Stone; and seems to be, as Mr. Gordon conjectures, erected by the Scots in memory of the final retreat of the Danes. It is evidently not Danish, as some have asserted; the cross disproves the opinion, for that nation had not then received the light of christianity.

On a moor not far from Forres, Boethius, and Shakspeare from him, places the rencounter of Macbeth and the three wayward sisters, or witches.

On a hill west of the town are the poor remains of the castle, from whence is a fine view of a rich country, interspersed with groves; of the bay of Findhorn, a fine bason almost round, with a narrow strait into it from the sea; and a melancholy prospect of the estate of Cowbin, now near overwhelmed with sand. A little north-east of the bay of Findhorn is a piece of land projecting into the sea, called Brugh, or Burgh. It appears to have been the landing-place of the Danes, in their destructive descents on the rich plains of Murray: it is fortified with fosses, and was well adapted to secure either their landing or their retreat.

Four miles south-west from Forres is Tarnaway castle, an ancient seat of the earls of Murray. The hall, called Randolph's hall from its founder earl Randolph, one of the great supporters of Robert Bruce, is timbered at top like Westminster-hall; its dimensions are seventy-nine feet by thirty-five ten inches, and seems a fit resort for barons and their vassals. In the rooms are some good heads; one of a youth with a ribband of some order hanging from his neck. Sir William Balfour, with a black body to his vest, and brown sleeves, a gallant commander on the parliament side in the civil wars; celebrated for his retreat with the body of horse from Lestwithel in face of the king's army; but justly branded with ingratitude to his master, who, by his favour to sir William in the be-

ginning of his reign, added to the popular discontents then arising. The fair or bonny earl of Murray, as he is commonly called, who was murdered, as supposed, on account of a jealousy James VI. entertained of a passion the queen had for him; at least such was the popular opinion, as appears from the old ballad on the occasion:

He was a braw gallant,
And he prayed at the Gluve;
And the bonny earl of Murray,
Oh, he was the queen's love.

Elgin is a royal burgh, and the capital of the county of Murray, called also Elginshire; supposed to have been built by Helgy, general of Sigurd earl of Orkney, in 927, who conquered Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, and Murray. It was anciently defended by a castle; and a fort was built in the reign of William the Lion, the ruins of which are still visible. It is situated near the Loffie.

At the beginning of the eleventh century we are told that the bishops of Scotland wore blue gowns, with their hair tucked up under a cap; without any particular diocese, but travelling from one part to another: they occasionally made use of different churches, especially Bruneth or Birnay, Spynie, and Kinnedor, as cathedrals; and about the year 1200 bishop Briceus first established his see at Spynie.

In 1224 the see was removed from Spynie to Elgin, by bishop Andrew, at the request of the chapter and king Alexander II. having obtained a bull from pope Honorius. It appears that here was a church before the translation, which probably was taken down as soon as the new one was finished, as being too mean for a cathedral. Bishop Andrew Murray is said to have laid the foundation stone of the new cathedral church, on the very day on which the translation was declared, viz. 19th July, 1224. After this church had stood 166 years from the date of its foundation, it was

burned down in the year 1390, by Alexander Stewart, lord of Badenoch, commonly called the Wolf of Badenoch, son of king Robert II. for which he was excommunicated; but on making due submission and reparation, was again received into the church.

The church at length being rebuilt, it remained entire for many years, till in the beginning of the sixteenth century, about the year 1506, the great steeple in the centre fell down; the next year bishop Foreman began to rebuild it, but the work was not finished before the year 1538.

This church (says Shaw), when entire, was a building of Gothic architecture, inferior to few in Europe; it stood due east and west, in the form of a passion, or Jerusalem cross, ornamented with five towers, whereof two parallel stood on the west end, one in the middle, and two on the east end; betwixt the two towers on the west end, was the great porch or entrance.

It is a mistake, that this stately edifice was either burnt or demolished by the mob at the Reformation. The following act of privy-council shews the contrary.

“*Edinburgh, Feb. 14, 1567-8.*

“Seeing provision must be made for entertaining the men of war (soldiers), whose service cannot be spared, until the rebellious and disobedient subjects be reduced; therefore appoint, that the lead be taken from the cathedral churches in Aberdeen and Elgin, and sold for sustentation of the said men of war. And command and charge the earl of Huntley, sheriff of Aberdeen, and his deputes; Alexander Dunbar of Cumnock, knight, sheriff of Elgin and Forreys, and his deputes; William bishop of Aberdeen; Patrick bishop of Murray, &c. that they defend and assist Alexander Clerk and William Bernie, and their servants, in taking down and selling the said lead, &c. Signed R. M.”

The lead was accordingly taken off the churches, and shipped at Aberdeen for Holland; but soon after

the ship had left the river it sunk, which was owing, as many thought, to the superstition of the Roman-catholic captain. Be this as it may, the cathedral of Murray being uncovered, was suffered to decay as a piece of Romish vanity, too expensive to be kept in repair. Some painted rooms in the towers and choir remained so entire about the year 1640, that Roman-catholics repaired to them, there to say their prayers.

The great tower, in the middle of the church, being uncovered, the wooden work gradually decayed, and the foundation failing, the tower fell in 1711, on a Peace Sunday, in the morning; several children were playing, and idle people walking within the area of the church, and immediately as they removed to breakfast the tower fell down, and no one was hurt. The college, when at Spynie, consisted of a dean, chancellor, archdeacon, chanter, treasurer, and eight canons, instituted by bishop Brecius; on the translation, the canons were increased to twenty-two. The precinct here was walled round with a strong stone wall, four yards high, and 900 in circuit. It had four gates: the east gate, called the Water-gate or the Pan's-port, appears to have had an iron-door, a portcullis, and a porter's lodge; probably the other gates, now fallen, had the same fences. Within this area stood the cathedral and the canons' houses.

On July 3, 1402, Alexander Macdonald, third son of the lord of the Isles, entered the college of Elgin, wholly spoiled and plundered it, and burnt great part of the town; for this he and his officers were excommunicated, but afterwards absolved, on paying a sum of money, applied to the erection of a cross and bells on that part of the chancery which was nearest the bridge of Elgin.

Elgin is a place of little business; the number of inhabitants is about 2600.

Spynie is situated about two miles north from Elgin, and was the first see of the bishopric of Murray.

erected by Malcolm Canmore in 1057; and after the cathedral was erected at Elgin the bishop had a palace here till the reformation. It was by the interest of the bishop of Elgin, in 1451, erected into a burgh of barony, and next year into a burgh of regality; but no vestiges of this now remains, except the market-cross. The village is situated on the south side of the loch of Spynie, which was formerly three miles in length; but now, by drains and banks, is much confined. This edifice, when entire, is said to have been one of the most magnificent episcopal palaces in Scotland. According to Shaw, in his history of Murray, the buildings occupied an area of sixty yards. In the south-west corner stood a strong tower, called Davy's Tower, twenty yards long, thirteen broad, and about twenty high; it consisted of vaulted rooms on the ground-story, and above these four apartments of rooms of state, and bed-rooms, with vaulted closets or cabinets in the wall, which is nine feet thick, with a flight of broad and easy stairs, winding to the top; the whole tower is vaulted at the top, over which is a cape-house and battlement round it. This tower was built by bishop David Stewart, who died in 1475. This bishop having some dispute with the earl of Huntley, laid him under an ecclesiastical censure, at which the Gordons were so provoked, that they threatened to pull the bishop out of his pigeon-holes, meaning the little old rooms of the former episcopal residence: the bishop is said to have replied, that he should soon build a house, out of which the earl and his whole clan would not be able to pull him.

At Pluscardin, six miles south-west from Elgin, was a priory, founded by king Alexander II. in the year 1230. It was dedicated to the honour of St. Andrew, and named Vallis St. Andreæ. It was peopled with monks of Vallis Caulium, a reform of the Cistercians, following the rule of St. Benedict. They derived their appellation from the first priory of that congregation, which was founded by Virard, in the diocese of

Langres in France, between Dijon and Autun, in Burgundy, in the year 1193. By their constitution they were obliged to live an austere and solitary life. None but the prior and procurator were allowed to go without the precinct of the monastery, for any reason whatsoever. They were brought into Scotland by William Malvoisin, bishop of St. Andrew's, in the year 1230, and were settled at Pluscardin, Beaulieu, and Ardchattan.

These monks for some time strictly observed the constitutions of their order, but at length relaxing in their discipline, and by degrees becoming vicious, the monastery was reformed, and from an independent house was degraded to a cell of the abby of Dumfermline. The walls of the precinct are almost entire, and make nearly a square figure. The church stands about the middle of the square, a fine edifice, in the form of a cross, with a square tower in the middle, all of hewn stone. The oratory and refectory join to the south end of the church, under which is the dormitory.

The chapter-house is a piece of curious workmanship. Shaw calls it an octagonal cube (by which probably he means, that its height is equal to its diameter). The vaulted roof of this building is supported by one pillar. The lodgings of the prior, and cells of the monks, were all contiguous to the church. Here are, in different parts, paintings in fresco on the walls.

Within the precincts were gardens and green walks. In a word, the remains of this priory shew, that these monks lived in a stately palace, and not in mean cottages. It belongs to the earl of Fife.

Five miles to the south, on the side of the Firth, is Calder or Gawthor castle; of the ancient part a great square tower is yet remaining: there is a large and more modern building adjoining. Mr. Pennant rode into the woods of Calder, in which were some very fine birch-trees and alders; some oak, great broom, and

Edinburgh to Nairn.

	M.	F.
Glenyoulie, p. 234.	158	0
Nairn	6	0
	164	0

NAIRN is a royal burgh, and, united with Forres, Fortrose, and Inverness, sends one member to parliament; situated on a small river of the same name, which runs into the Murray frith. In the river is a good salmon fishery; and several boats are kept at the town for the purpose of catching haddock, skate, cod, and other fish in the frith.

The town was originally defended by a castle, but the site is now covered with water, so that it is generally supposed that the town was situated in a different place.

Near the town are the vestiges of an ancient building, called Caisteil Fionlah, i. e. Finlay's Castle. And not far from it the remains of the castle of Rait, built probably by one of the name of Rait, but at what period is uncertain. A little below this castle is a place called Knock-na-gillan, i. e. the hill where the young men were killed. Here it is said, that eighteen of the Mackintoshes were destroyed by the Cummins, who then lived at Rait, on account of some grudge that subsisted between the families. The number of inhabitants at Nairn is about 2000.

Five miles to the south, on the side of the Nairn, is Calder or Cawdor castle; of the ancient part a great square tower is yet remaining: there is a large and more modern building adjoining. Mr. Pennant rode into the woods of Calder, in which were some very fine birch-trees and alders; some oak, great broom, and

juniper, which give shelter to the roes. Deep rocky glens, darkened with trees, bound each side of the wood; one has a great torrent roaring at its distant bottom, called the Brook of Achnem: it well merits the name of Acheron, being a most fit scene for witches to celebrate their nocturnal rites in.

He observed, on a pillar of the door of Calder church, a joug, *i. e.* an iron yoke, or ring, fastened to a chain, which was, in former times, put round the neck of such as offended against the rules of the church, who were left there exposed to shame during the time of divine service; and was also used as a punishment for defamation, small thefts, &c. But these penalties are now happily abolished.

Edinburgh to Clackmannan and Stirling.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
North Ferry, Fifeshire	11	1	Brought up	25	7
Toryburn . . .	8	6	Clackmannan . . .	3	4
New Mill . . .	0	4	Alloa . . .	2	0
Culross, Perthshire	1	2	Tillibody . . .	2	0
Kincardine . . .	4	2	Stirling . . .	5	0
	25	7	In the whole	38	3

CULROSS, a royal burgh, united with Stirling, &c. in sending a member to parliament, is situated on the north side of the Forth, and was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of girdles, solely vested in this town, till the monopoly was set aside by the court of sessions in 1727. It contains about 200 houses.

Here was an abbey of Cistercian monks, situated on the Frith of Forth, founded by Malcolm, earl of Fife, in 1217. The conventual church was not only dedi-

cat-d to the Virgin Mary, but also to St. Servanus the confessor, whose festival was annually kept on the first day of July, even long after the reformation; on which day the men and women were accustomed to assemble early in the morning, and walk in procession round the town, carrying green boughs in their hands, and afterwards spending the remainder of the day in festivity. This procession is still continued, but is now changed from the saint's day to the king's birth-day. The abby of Culrofs was placed on an elevation, commanding a beautiful and extensive view of the Forth, and the coast on both sides. Considerable remains of the monastery are yet extant. The abby-church stood on the north side of it, and had a tower in the middle of it, which was in the year 1789 still entire, as was also the west part of the church, now used as a parochial kirk. The cloister is still discernible, and is now used by the minister as a garden. On the east and west sides were, in 1789, several remains of the offices of the house. Its walls were entire within the memory of persons now living; at present they are nearly demolished.

Formerly the coal-works of Culrofs were the most considerable in Scotland; and an act of parliament, in 1663, ordained, that the Culrofs chalder should be the standard measure for Scotland. The number of salt-pans at that time in use amounted, as is asserted, to no less than fifty. These works appear to have been in their most flourishing state in the reign of James VI. a little before and some time after his accession to the crown of England. They were then wrought a considerable way under the sea, or, at least, where the sea overflowed at full tide; and the coals were carried out to be shipped by a moat within the sea-mark, which had a subterraneous communication with the coal-pit. One cause to which the decline of these works, once so flourishing, is ascribed was a violent storm, which happened the very night on which king James died, by which the moat, and different parts of the ma-

chinery, were either greatly damaged, or totally destroyed. From this shock, though they were afterwards wrought in some degree, they never entirely recovered, and were for a time wholly deserted. At present there is a temporary supply of coal procured from the croppings of the old work, and gleanings accidentally left.

There is a tradition, that James VI. revisiting his native country, made a journey into Fife; and resolving to take the diversion of hunting in the neighbourhood of Dunfermline, invited the company then attending him to dine with him at a collier's house, meaning the abby of Culross, then belonging to sir George Bruce. Being conducted, by his own desire, to see the works below ground, he was led insensibly to the moat, at the time of high water; upon which, having ascended from the coal-pit, and seeing himself, without any previous intimation, surrounded by the sea, he was seized with an immediate apprehension of some plot against his liberty or life, and called out "Treason!" But his faithful guide quickly dispelled his fears, by assuring him that he was in perfect safety; and, pointing to an elegant pinnace that was made fast to the moat, desired to know whether it was most agreeable to his majesty to be carried ashore in it, or to return by the same way he came: upon which the king, preferring the shortest way back, was carried ashore, expressing much satisfaction at what he had seen. It is certain, that, at that time, the king was sumptuously entertained at the abby; and some of the glasses, &c. then made use of in the desert, are still preserved in the family; and the room where his majesty was entertained still retains the name of the king's room.

Kincardine is a pretty large village or town, containing 312 houses, with two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is situated on the Forth, and is a creek to the port and custom-house of Alloa. Vessels of 300 and 400 tons are built here, and there are

seventy-five vessels, floops and brigs, belonging to the harbour, which register 4043 tons; and there is a good roadstead, where 100 vessels may ride with safety.

Near Kincardine is Tulliallan, the proper name of the whole parish, where are the remains of an ancient castle, belonging to the family of Blackadder.

Clackmannan is the chief town of the county, to which it gives name, beautifully situated on an eminence, about 180 feet above the level of the Forth, within view of the high mountains, Ben More, Ben Lady, and Ben Lomond, though at twenty miles distance. It consists chiefly of one broad street, with a tolbooth, or town-house, in a state of decay, and the houses are mean. There are three collieries in the parish, and some considerable iron-works on the river Devon.

Near the town is an ancient building, called Clackmannan Tower, pleasantly situated on the summit of a hill, commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect over the surrounding country. It was long the seat of the Bruces; and a large square tower is called Robert Bruce's Tower, whose two-handed sword and helmet were not long since, and perhaps may now be, preserved here.

The Bruces are said to have had a long string of castles, of which this and another in Stirlingshire were two. They were all within sight of each other, so that they could communicate by signal.

Alloa, sometimes called Alloway, and Aulway, in the county of Clackmannan, is a sea-port, on the north side of the Forth. It is the most considerable port in the Forth, with three feet greater depth of water in the harbour than on the bar of Leith. The water at neap tides rises from twelve to fifteen feet, and at spring tides from seventeen to twenty-two. The quay is built of rough hewn stone, in a substantial manner, and runs within the land, forming a small creek. A little above the harbour there is an excellent dry-dock, capable of receiving vessels of burden. Opposite the

dock there is a great depth of water, with good anchorage, and sufficient space.

Above the dock is a ferry crosses the Forth, called the Craig Ward, or King's Ferry, where two complete piers have been built, one on each side the river, which renders it a safe and commodious passage, at all times of the tide; the distance across about half a mile: and, if a scheme of making turnpikes should take place, this will be one of the shortest and most agreeable communications from the south to the north, with scarcely any interruption from wind and tide.

Alloa contains about 3400 inhabitants, and has two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday.

The streets of Alloa are narrow and irregular, except one, which runs straight to the harbour. West of the ferry is a glass-house for making bottles. Here are manufactures of linen, muslin, ropes, and nails, and a foundery.

Here is a regular custom-house, and the port has several creeks belonging to it. The ships and vessels belonging to the port amount to 115, their tonnage to 7241, employing about 500 men. The chief trade is in coal, of which 50,000 tons are annually sent to places within the Forth, and to towns on the east and north coasts of Scotland. The collieries of Alloa have been long established; and the number of souls belonging thereto is upwards of 500.

Near the town is the tower, the residence of the representatives of the family of Marr, built before the year 1300, and lately repaired. The highest turret is eighty-nine feet from the ground, and the thickness of the walls eleven feet. Formerly the tower was surrounded by the town; as, in the rude ages, they afforded mutual assistance to each other.

North-east of Alloa is Shaw-park, a seat of lord Cathcart.

About a mile east of the town there is a large upright stone, seven feet four inches above the surface of the ground, three feet broad, and thought to be very

deep in the earth. It is said that it formerly supported a man on horseback; but of this, or any inscription, there are now no vestiges.

Stirling, anciently Stryveline, or Stryveling, is a royal burgh, united with Culrofs, Dumfermlin, Innerkeithen, and Queensferry, in the election of one member to serve in parliament. It is governed by a provost, four bailies, dean of guild, &c. The situation is beautiful and romantic, raised on a rock, in the midst of an extensive plain on the side of the Forth. The number of inhabitants is about 4480.

A bye-law of this corporation, made in the year 1695, redounds to their credit. It obliges the members of council annually to take an oath, by which they bind themselves to take no lease of any part of the public property under their management, nor to purchase any part of it; neither to receive any gratification out of the public funds, under pretence of a reward for their trouble, in going about the affairs of the borough, or of the hospitals founded in it.

As far back as the end of the sixteenth century, shalloons, manufactured in Stirling, to a considerable extent, were sent over to the Low-countries. Bruges was then the staple port for Scotch commodities. The manufacturers, mistaking their own interest, and debasing the quality of their shalloons, soon lost, however, the advantages of that gainful branch of trade, and the town became miserably poor. Though the manufacture was greatly hurt by such conduct, yet it was never entirely dropped. Coarse shalloons continue to be manufactured in Stirling and its neighbourhood.

Towards the beginning of this century, and during the decay of the shalloon manufacture, that of the tartan started up in its place. It continued to flourish till about the year 1760, but is now almost dwindled away. At present the carpet manufacture flourishes, and the cotton manufacture also begins to take place here. The river Forth runs so level in the neighbourhood of



STERLING CASTLE

Stirling, that mills cannot be erected for the purpose of manufactures. In every other respect Stirling is favourable for them, and coals are plentiful.

The salmon-fishery belonging to the town, which but a few years ago brought a revenue of 30*l.* now brings 405*l.* It is let to a company, who send the fish to the London and Edinburgh markets. Stirling castle is by some supposed to owe its first foundation to Agricola. It was often the residence of the kings of Scotland.

Stirling is one of the seats of the circuit court, and the county meetings are usually held here, though there is no public room or hall for the purpose. Only small vessels can come up to the town; the navigation is difficult, and the river winds so much, that the distance from Stirling to Alloa, which by land is only four miles, is twenty by water.

The castle is undoubtedly of great antiquity. When it was first built is unknown. The natural strength of the rock on which it stands, especially before the use of artillery and bombs, must have always caused it to be occupied and fortified. Old chronicles say, it was fortified by Agricola, and also by the Picts. It was called by the monkish writers Mons Dolorum. Its name of Styveling is said to have originated from its being the hill of strife.

About the middle of the ninth century, the Scots, under Kenneth II. having expelled the Picts, and being desirous of obliterating every memorial of them, destroyed this castle; but Donald V. being taken prisoner by the Northumbrians, obtained his liberty by paying a large sum of money as a ransom, and yielding up all his dominions on the south side of the Forth to the Northumbrians; and those on the south side of the Clyde, with the town of Dumbarton, to the Cumbrians. The Northumbrians, taking possession of the territory ceded to them, rebuilt the castle of Stirling, and strongly garrisoned it. It continued about twenty years in the possession of the Northumbrian Saxons,

but was afterwards, with the lands south of Forth, restored to the Scots, on condition they should assist the Northumbrians against the Danes.

Stirling castle was, in the tenth century, the rendezvous for the troops of Kenneth III. when invaded by the Danes, whence he marched to the battle of Longarty.

In the twelfth century this castle is spoken of in history as a place of great importance.

In 1174 William the Lion having made an unsuccessful expedition into England, was taken prisoner, and detained twelve months; after which he stipulated, for his ransom, to pay a large sum of money by a certain day; and, as security for the payment, delivered into the hands of the English the four principal fortresses of his kingdom, Stirling, Edinburgh, Roxburgh, and Berwick. Part of the money being unpaid, was remitted by king Richard I. and the castle restored, on condition that William should contribute a sum of money to the crusade.

Stirling castle was occasionally the residence of the Scottish kings, but not a fixed palace till the family of Stewart mounted the throne.

It was the place of nativity of James II. who often resided in it after he came to the crown; and here he perpetrated the murder of William earl of Douglas, whom he stabbed with his own hand.

The royal apartments were then in the north-west corner of the castle, and are at present the residence of the fort major, and partly occupied by the armory. The closet where the murder was committed still goes by the name of Douglas's room.

James III. took particular pleasure in this castle, and erected several new buildings in it. He built a large hall, now called the parliament-house, in which several parliaments have been held. He also erected the chapel royal, which he largely endowed, and procured to be made collegiate. This chapel was pulled down by James VI. who, on its site, erected the present chapel.

James V. was crowned here, and built the present palace. James VI. resided here during his minority, and received his education under Buchanan. In the centre is a small square court, called the Lion's den, from the king's lions having been kept there. The palace contains many large and elegant apartments: the ground story has been converted into a barrack for the private soldiers; the upper story gives a house for the governor, and lodgings for the officers.

Opposite to the palace is a chapel of hewn stone, built by James V. for the baptism of prince Henry, in 1594. It is now employed as a store-room; and here is preserved the hulk of a boat, in which that king caused the provisions to be drawn in at this ceremony; and in the roof hangs a piece of square wood, in which are carved models of the castles of Edinburgh, Stirling, Dumbarton, and Blackness.

A strong battery, called the French battery, points to the bridge. It was probably so called from being constructed by engineers of that nation. Great additions were made to the works here, by order of queen Anne, some of them never completed.

Adjoining to the north side of the castle is an eminence, containing a few acres, which, being fortified, makes a part of the castle. It is called the Nether Bailey. Here is the well which supplies the garrison.

On the south-west side of the castle is the park, enclosed by a stone wall. This, with several other pieces of ground round the garrison, form a jurisdiction called the constabulary of the castle.

At the east end of the park was a royal garden; vestiges of the walks and parterres are still visible. In the garden is a mount of earth, in form of a table, called the Knot, where, according to tradition, the court sometimes held fêtes champêtres. Possibly this might be the round table mentioned by Barbour: if so, it was here king James IV. used to amuse himself with the pastime called the Knights of the Round Table, of which he is said to have been peculiarly fond.

254 *Edinburgh to Clackmannan, &c.*

The lordship and castle of Stirling was the usual dower of the queen of Scotland, at least after the accession of the Stewarts.

On the north-west of the castle is a steep path leading to the town. This is called Ballochgeick. James I. who used often to travel through the country in disguise, for different purposes, when questioned who he was, always answered, the good man of Ballochgeick.

This castle has been the scene of many warlike feats, having been repeatedly besieged, taken, dismantled, and rebuilt by different parties, during the wars between the English and Scots, as well as in their civil dissensions.

In 1297, it being in the hands of the English, was abandoned by sir Marmaduke de Twenge, and seized by Wallace for the Scots, who held it a year, and then destroyed and abandoned it. It was, however, in a few weeks reoccupied and repaired by king Edward. It was again taken by the Scots in 1299.

In 1303 it capitulated to sir John de Foulis, for want of provisions; and was the next year, in 1304, retaken by king Edward, after a long defence, in which the garrison was reduced to twenty-eight men. In this siege Edward is said to have battered it with engines that threw stones of two hundred pounds weight; and Fordun says, that he caused all the lead to be taken off the monastery of St. Andrew's, and carried to Stirling for the construction of his machines.

In 1333 it yielded to the Baliol party, and, as some say, was dismantled by directions from the English court; but in 1336 it was rebuilt by the orders of king Edward III. strongly garrisoned, and the command of it given to sir Thomas Ruckby.

In 1337 it was besieged by the Scots under sir William Douglas of Liddesdale, and sir Andrew Murray, who lay two months before it, but was relieved by king Edward in person. Next year the siege was re-

newed, and again raised by the English monarch; but in 1339 the Scots, under Douglas and Murray, took it; after which the English were never able to penetrate so far into Scotland.

The last reduction of this fortress by a siege was in 1651. When Cromwell followed king Charles II. into England, before the battle of Worcester, he left general Monk to accomplish the conquest of Scotland. This castle was then taken by him, when he carried the Scottish records to London, they having been removed hither upon the surrender of Edinburgh castle. In 1660 they were, by king Charles II. packed up in hogheads, and shipped for Scotland; but the ships being cast away near Berwick, they were all irrecoverably lost.

In 1746 Stirling castle was attacked by the highlanders; but they were soon obliged to relinquish the siege.

The area on which this castle stands is of an irregular figure, its length running nearly north and south, being double that of its breadth. It is divided into two courts.

The entrance is on the south side, through a strong gate, flanked by round towers. On the left or west, in a corner, stands a palace, a singular building, richly ornamented with grotesque figures.

Passing the south-east angle of the palace, you come into a second area, or kind of square, where, a little to the north-east, is the old parliament-house, a vast room, of one hundred and twenty feet long, very high, with a timbered roof. This building forms the east side of the square. The north side is closed by the chapel built by James VI. on the site of the collegiate one.

The west side was bordered by a wall, beyond which, adjoining to the outward or western wall of the castle, were the armory, and barracks for the garrison. Farther westward was the magazine.

On the whole, the situation of this castle greatly resembles that of Edinburgh, each being mounted on the ridge of a precipitous rock.

This, and the castle of Dumbarton, were said jointly to secure the lowlands from the incursions of the highlanders; the latter as the lock, of which Stirling was the key.

The grey friars church was built by James V. in 1494. It is a very handsome building, in the best style of what is called Gothic architecture. It is all of hewn stone, with an arched roof, supported by two rows of pillars. It was originally one church, but since the reformation has been divided by a partition-wall, and makes two large and convenient places of worship, called the East and West churches. A small addition to the east end of the building is said to have been made by cardinal Beaton. This church is taken notice of in history as the place where, in 1543, the earl of Arran, governor during the reign of queen Mary, publicly renounced the reformed religion, which he had once professed to favour. It was also here that king James VI. was crowned, in 1567. During the siege of the castle by general Monk, in 1651, he raised his batteries in this churchyard. The steeple and roof of the church have many marks of bullets, discharged by the garrison in their defence. Several shots were also fired at this church from the castle in the year 1746, when the rebels used to fire small arms from the steeple, and rang the bells to testify their joy for the victory they had gained over the king's troops at Falkirk.

Upon the north side of this church stands a ruinous building, of good workmanship, called Marr's work, having been erected by John earl of Marr, who was a short time regent in the minority of James VI. The stones with which it was built were brought from the abbey of Cambuskenneth, the revenues of which were, at that time, held *in commendam* by that earl's near relations.

Sundry inscriptions, of no importance, are still legible on the gate and other parts. Upon the lintels of the doors and windows there are many ornaments. Indeed there seems to have been a profusion of sculpture employed on the building. Many of the stones have been carried away to build walls, &c. at the new church-yard at St. Ninian's; and what still remains of the fabric is preserved to protect the main street or market-place from the fury of the westerly winds. It is said this mansion was never entirely completed.

Half a mile north-east from Stirling are the remains of Cambuskenneth abby, founded by king David I. in 1147, for canons regular of the order of Augustine, brought from Arras, in Artois.

During the space of two hundred years after its erection, this abby was almost every year acquiring fresh additions of wealth and power, by the donations of divers noblemen, bishops, and barons, besides many rich oblations made daily by the devout of every rank. Among divers remarkable grants of fisheries, pasturage, &c. was one, granted by the founder, of half the skins and tallow of all the beasts slain for the king's use at Stirling.

During the wars with England, in the reign of David Bruce, this monastery was pillaged of its most valuable furniture. To replace this loss, William Deladel, bishop of St. Andrew's, made a grant to this community of the vicarage of Clackmannan. In 1559 the monastery was spoiled, and great part of the fabric cast down, by the reformers. Several of the monks embraced the reformation; but, on that account, had their portions prohibited by the queen regent.

This abby was once an extensive building; but nothing of it at present remains, except a few broken walls, the bell tower, and staircase. Some remains of the garden are also to be seen, and the burial-place of king James and his queen. No traces of the church remain. One of the bells belonging to the monastery

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is said to have been some time in Stirling; but, as tradition goes, the finest was lost in the river as they were transporting it.

Several parliaments were held in this monastery; and here, in 1326, the clergy, earls, and barons, with a great number of an inferior rank, swore fealty to David Bruce; and at the same time here was solemnized the marriage between Andrew Murray, of Bothwell, and Christiana Bruce, sister to king Robert.

Many abbots of this house were men of eminence in the political as well as literary line.

Edinburgh to Bernera Barracks.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Corstorphine . . .	4	3	Brought up	65	0
Kirkliston . . .	5	1	Amulry Inn . . .	3	4
Winchburgh . . .	2	3	Aberfeldie . . .	10	0
Three-mile Town . . .	2	1	Weem Inn . . .	1	0
Linlithgow . . .	3	5	Cushie Veal Inn . . .	4	0
Linlithgow Bridge . . .	1	3	Trahan . . .	2	0
Laurieston, Stirlingshire . . .	4	7	Mills of Fofs . . .	4	0
Falkirk . . .	1	3	Tumel bridge . . .	2	0
Camlin . . .	1	0	Trinifour . . .	5	0
Lambert Kirk . . .	1	4	Dalnacardoch . . .	5	0
Bannockburn . . .	6	2	Dalwhinnie, Invernessshire . . .	13	0
St. Ninian's . . .	1	0	Catleak . . .	6	0
Stirling . . .	1	4	Sheirobeg . . .	4	4
Bridge of Allan, Perthshire . . .	3	4	Garvymore Inn . . .	3	0
Dumblain . . .	2	4	Fort Augustus . . .	18	0
Green Loaning . . .	5	0	Unach Inn . . .	9	0
Muthil Kirk . . .	6	4	Reabuie . . .	11	4
Crief . . .	3	0	Auchuratan . . .	12	0
Foulford . . .	4	0	Raatachan Inn . . .	2	0
Newton . . .	4	0	Pitalmit . . .	4	0
			Bernera Barracks . . .	5	0
	65	0	In the whole	189	4

THE church of Kirkliston once belonged to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who had here large possessions.

Near Winchburgh, on the right, is Duntarvie, a seat of the earl of Hopeton; and on the left are the ruins of Niddry castle, belonging to that nobleman.

Beyond Three-mile Town, on the left, is Wrae, another seat of lord Hopeton; and a mile and a half further, on the right, is Binns, a seat of sir James Dalziel, bart.

Linlithgow is a royal burgh, and the chief town of the county to which it gives name. It consists principally of one street, three quarters of a mile in length, with several lanes, and a range of gardens to the north and south. Opposite the town-house is a vacant space, where a cross formerly stood, and the principal well now is. Many of the houses are old, and appear mean.

The chief trade is making shoes. There are two tambour factories, and near the town a house for printing calicoes. It is governed by a provost and bailies, and, united with Lanerk, Peebles, and Selkirk, sends one member to parliament. The number of inhabitants is about 2280, and there is a weekly market on Friday.

Linlithgow was formerly a place of considerable trade, opulence, and splendor; but, from the union of the crowns, and especially of the two kingdoms, it declined in all respects.

King Edward I. built a castle here, on the side of a loch, in which he resided for a whole winter; but, in 1307, it was taken and demolished by one Binny, a Scotchman. In the reign of king Edward III. it was again in the hands of the English.

In 1424, according to Fordun, this palace was burnt, as was also the town, and nave of the church, by night; but by whom it was rebuilt is not known, nor is it said whether this fire was occasioned by accident or treachery. It was in 1790 a magnificent edifice, of a square

form, the greater part of it five stories high. The kings James V. and VI. ornamented it greatly. The inside is embellished with good sculpture, considering the time in which it was executed.

Over an inner gate are niches, in which were, according to Lesley, in his History of Scotland, the statue of the pope who sent the famous consecrated sword and helmet to James V. and that of one of his cardinals.

On an outward gate, detached from the building, are the four orders of knighthood borne by the king, viz. the Garter, Thistle, Holy Ghost, and Golden Fleece. Within the palace is a handsome square; one side is more modern than the other, having been built by James VI.

The building was kept in good repair till the year 1746, when, being used as barracks, it was accidentally set on fire by the king's troops. The pediments over the windows are dated 1619.

In one of the other sides is a room, ninety-five feet long, thirty feet six inches wide, and thirty-three high; at one end is a gallery, with three arches, perhaps intended for a band of music. Narrow galleries run quite round the old part, to preserve the communication with the apartments. The parliament-chamber is a handsome room.

Here was born the unfortunate queen Mary, in 1542. Her father, James V. then dying at Falkland, of a broken heart, for the miscarriage at Solway moss, foretold the miseries that hung over her and his country: "It came," said he, "with a lass, and will be lost by one."

The chapel was built by James V. The church is a handsome building, and some of the windows are extremely elegant. Here is still shewn the aisle where Jame IV. saw the apparition that warned him of the approaching fate of the battle of Floddon. The west end of the church seems more modern than the rest, and is said to have been built by a bishop, as a penance enjoined him by the pope for incontinence. On this

church is a handsome spire, with a crown at the top. It is now used for parochial service.

Lately, in digging a grave, a basso-relievo was found. The subject was Christ's passion, of which there were only two parts: the first, Christ praying in the garden; the second, Christ healing Malchus's ear. They were both enclosed in Gothic pannels, and measured about two feet in length, and not quite so much in breadth.

Two miles south from Linlithgow bridge, on the side of the Avon, is the village of Muiravonside, or Moranside; in which parish are the ruins of a convent of cistercian Nuns, called the Nunnery of Manuel, or Emmanuel, founded by king Malcolm IV. in 1156. Of this house little remains except the west end of the church. This fragment contains an arched door, or gateway, with three small Gothic windows, and over these a circular one. This structure is of hewn stone, but unadorned; yet there is an elegant simplicity in it, and, with the beauty of the surrounding objects, it makes a very picturesque appearance. Part of the south wall of the conventual church was standing till the beginning of the year 1788, when it was undermined and thrown down by a violent flood in the river, together with a part of the bank, which was used as a burial-ground. The proprietor, Mr. Forbes of Callendar, caused the bank to be repaired, so as to guard the graves from another such accident.

This monastery fell to the crown by the forfeiture of the earl of Callendar and Linlithgow, to whose predecessor it had been given some time after the reformation.

Near this nunnery, but on the opposite side of the river, is the spot where the battle was fought between the earls of Lenox and Angus, during the minority of James V. in which the former was defeated and slain. We are told that some curious capellaries were found near the nunnery, and that the tomb of the prioress Alice was to be seen some years since, upon which was her figure with a distaff.

A little beyond the bridge, and half a mile from the great road, situated on an eminence, is Almond house or castle, consisting of two ancient towers, with some modern additions.

Between Linlithgow and Falkirk is Callendar-house, a seat of Mr. Forbes, which in 1565 belonged to lord Livingston, when that nobleman was visited by Mary queen of Scots. It was made a garrison by the troops of Charles I. and, after the battle of Dunbar, Cromwell took it by storm. The earl of Linlithgow and Callendar was concerned in the rebellion of 1715, and found means to escape to the continent, where he died. Lady ———, the only remaining daughter of the last earl, was married to the earl of Kilmarnock, who joined prince Charles in 1746 and was beheaded on Tower-hill.

Falkirk is a mean town, but populous, containing near 4000 inhabitants. There is a weekly market on Thursday, and three tryfts, as they are called, in the year, at which vast numbers of small highland cattle are sold, to the amount, it is said, of 400,000*l.* sterling.

A little beyond Falkirk we cross the canal which forms a communication between the Clyde and the Forth. This work, of great national utility, was begun in 1768, but, through various obstacles, was not finished till July, 1790, when the navigation from sea to sea was opened.

The length of the great canal is thirty-five miles, the collateral cut to Glasgow two miles and three quarters, and that from port Dundas to the Monkland canal one mile; in the whole thirty-eight miles and three quarters. This extensive track of a canal is supplied with water by six reservoirs, which cover about 409 acres of land, and contain about 12,679 lockfuls of water; and the company have it in their power to increase the number of reservoirs.

The summit of the canal is 141 feet above the level of the sea. The number of the locks is twenty on the

east, and nineteen on the west. The medium breadth of the canal at the surface is fifty-six feet, and at the bottom twenty-seven. Vessels of eighty or ninety tons, properly constructed, may be navigated through, and are fit for voyages by sea. The tonnage dues are 2d. per ton for every mile, with some exception respecting manure, &c. The direction of the canal is under a governor, council in London, and a committee at Glasgow, who meet monthly. They are chosen annually by a general meeting held in London.

The extensive trade carried on through this canal suggested to sir Lawrence Dundas the propriety of building a village and quay near the east end of it, on his own estate. The place which he fixed upon for this purpose was the angle formed by the junction of the river Carron and the canal. They were begun to be built in the year 1777. The village is now of considerable extent, and is called Grangemouth.

Vessels bring into this port timber, hemp, deals, flax, and iron, from the Baltic, Norway, and Sweden, and grain from foreign markets, as well as from the coasts of Scotland and England. The trade to London is carried on by the Carron shipping company, who, in their own vessels, convey to that place goods which are made at Carron, together with other articles of commerce; and, when they return, they bring grocery goods, dye-stuffs, &c. for the supply of Glasgow, Paisley, Greenock, Falkirk, Stirling, and many of the inland towns of the west country.

The tonnage at this port is at a medium nearly as follows: vessels belonging to England which bring cargoes from foreign places, about 5000 tons annually; ditto from England, which carry on a coasting trade, about 4000 tons; those belonging to Scotland, which are employed in foreign traffic, about 10,000 tons; those which carry on the coasting trade are about 9000 tons; the Carron shipping company require about 9360 tons; the vessels belonging to foreign nations

which come annually to Grangemouth, may be estimated in their tonnage at 2000.

The Carron iron-works have, in a peculiar manner, tended to improve Falkirk and its neighbourhood. They are situated on the northern banks of the river Carron, and though they are not in the parish, yet many of the workmen live in it; and as they are not two miles from the town of Falkirk, the shops and market thereof are generally resorted to by those who are employed in the various operations of that extensive manufacture.

The Carron company have a charter for employing a capital of 150,000*l*. It is divided into 600 shares, and no person can have a vote in the management unless he be possessed of ten shares.

They are supplied with iron ore from Lancashire and Cumberland; and with iron stone from Banton, Denny, and Bonnyhill, &c. in the neighbourhood, and from the county of Fife, &c. They have lime-stones from Burntisland, &c. and coals from Kinnaird, Carron-hall, and Shield-hill. All the materials which are made use of at those works are brought to them by water-carriage, except coals, and these are found in their neighbourhood.

At an average, they use 800 tons of coal, 400 tons of iron-stone and ore, and 100 tons of lime-stone, per week. The iron-stone is first calcined in an open fire; but the iron ore needs no preparation in order to be fit for the blast-furnace.

There are five furnaces of this description, which are supplied with strong currents of air from cast-iron cylinders, instead of bellows. These cylinders are constructed somewhat like forcing-pumps, and are not only more durable than bellows, but have more power, and produce a better effect. They have three cupolas, which receive a proper supply of air by means of pipes connected with the forcing cylinders. There are also fifteen furnaces, which are kept in action by the external air, without the aid of any artificial blast.

At Carron all kinds of cast-iron goods are made. A short kind of cannon, called carronades, were invented there; and, in certain situations, they are considered as of great importance. They are moved in grooves, and thus the increased friction more effectually opposes the force of the recoil. The calibre of the cannon is bored out of the solid metal, and thus the hole is more smooth and just in its direction than when cast with a core, and the piece is less ready to burst in time of action.

Margaret, commonly called by historians the Maiden of Norway, died at Orkney, on her way to Britain, where she was to have been crowned successor to her grandfather, Alexander III. of Scotland. Upon her death there was much agitation in the kingdom, and many competitors sprung up for the crown. But of all those who laid in their claims, the rights of Robert Bruce and John Baliol appeared to be most worthy of investigation and support. On the side of one or other of these opponents were the people of Scotland generally arranged. As the contest was violent, and not likely to be brought to a speedy issue, it was resolved to submit the whole business to the decision of Edward I. of England. He accepted of the offer with much pleasure, and took that opportunity of confusion, uncertainty, and terror, to have himself proclaimed lord paramount of Scotland; and finding Baliol not unwilling to acknowledge this supremacy, he decided the contest in his favour. But Edward soon hurled him from the throne, under the pretence that he only had put the sceptre into his hands to be swayed in trust. The troops of the English monarch soon overran many of the most important districts of the kingdom; and in triumph carried to Westminster the stone of Scone, which was made somewhat in the form of a chair, in which the kings of Scotland had been in use to be seated at the time of their coronation.

In this season of national dejection and dismay appeared William Wallace, of an ancient, but at that

time an obscure family. He lifted up the standard of liberty, and many flocked around the signal; but still there were not a few who, through envy or fear, would not join the patriots: but Wallace and his adherents prevailed. They fought and were successful. They drove the English beyond the borders, and entered the countries in the north of Edward's kingdom. When the king of England was informed of these events, he returned from the continent, where he had been with an army; and marching into Scotland, he advanced with victorious bands through that country, meeting with little resistance till he came to Falkirk.

Having come within view of the Scotch army, they saw them draw up in battle array, somewhat more than half a mile north from Falkirk.

A morass, which was in front of the Scotch army (now drained by the canal), prevented the troops of Edward from attacking the Scotch in front; but wheeling to the right and left, they flanked them on both sides, and the carnage was dreadful. Struck with a panic by the fall of Graham, Stewart, and Macduff, and pressed by the well-appointed cavalry of England, they were compelled, after a brave resistance, to abandon the conflict, and leave the victory in the hands of Edward.

Sir John Graham and sir John Stewart were both buried in the church-yard of Falkirk. The stone which was laid on the grave of sir John Graham had some sculpture upon it, which the hand of time was fast obliterating. At length another stone was erected with decorations and epitaph, the whole being supported by pillars. When the letters of the inscription were nearly defaced, another of a similar kind was put over it; and when it also had suffered considerably by the lapse of time, the late William Graham of Airth, esq. erected a third after the same manner as the two others; the inscriptions are:

Mente manūque potens, Vallæ fidus achates
Conditur hic Gramus, bello interfectus ab Anglis.

xxii Julii, ano 1298.

Heir lyes fir John the Grame, baith wight and wife,
Ane of the chiefs who rescawit Scotland thrife.
Ane better knight not to the world was lent,
Nor was gude Grame of truth and hardiment.

In 1745, when the British troops were engaged in Flanders, the grandson of James II. asserted his claim to the throne of these kingdoms; and, full of hopes from the promises of the French court, sailed from a port of Bretagne in the month of July, and a short time after landed in the Highlands of Scotland. There he instantly drew together a considerable number of partisans, and marched directly to Edinburgh. He got possession of the town of Edinburgh, lodged in the palace of Holyrood-house, and soon afterwards engaged, at Preston near Musselburgh, a few of the king's troops, who were under the command of sir John Cope. Here he was victorious; and in the anxious expectation of future success, marched into England as far as Derby by the way of Carlisle.

Disappointed in his views, he returned by Glasgow, marched to Stirling, and laid siege to the castle. By this time a considerable number of the king's troops were assembled near Edinburgh, commanded by lieutenant general Hawley. He marched for the relief of Stirling, and having stopped to refresh the troops at Falkirk, he encamped with them between the glebe and the field where sir John Graham fell in defence of liberty and his country.

On the 17th of January, 1746, the alarm was given that the prince's followers were advancing by the Torwood. By different means they attempted to deceive the army of the king. They left a standard at the place where they had halted on their way from Bannockburn, which being seen at Falkirk, would, they supposed, hush their opponents into a temporary secu-

city. They also sent a small detachment by the north side of the river Carron, that it might appear, if there was any alarm, that they intended to attack the king's camp on the left; but in the mean time the principal body of their forces was led straight forwards, and crossed the ford of Carron at Dunipace, about the distance of three miles to the westward.

No sooner was this discovered than the drums of Falkirk camp beat to battle: but the general not being present, they were detained so long before his arrival, that the enemy had gained an eminence which is about a mile south-west from the town. The way being rugged, the cannon could not be dragged up time enough for the action; swampy ground rendered the cavalry almost useless, and a tremendous storm of wind and rain blowing directly against the face of the national troops, added to the unfortunate circumstances of the day. Notwithstanding the bravery of major-general Husk, and other officers, the king's forces were worsted; many were killed, several taken prisoners, and the rest fled to Linlithgow.

The number of the forces which were led to action that day was about 6000 of the royal party, and perhaps somewhat more of those in the interest of the prince; but the true amount of his troops has not been exactly ascertained.

Hawley found means to vindicate himself to his sovereign; but the impression of his conduct which remains here is by no means favourable to his character, as a general entrusted with an important command. If we credit report, he was dining that day at Callendar-house with lady Kilmarnock, whose lord had then declared himself in favour of the young adventurer, and was at that time actually engaged in his services.

Camlin, or *Old Camelon*, appears to have been formerly a place of consequence. There are now few vestiges of it remaining; but not long ago foundations of houses and the direction of some of the streets were visible. Much has been said about the import-

ance which it once had ; we have heard of the riches and ornaments of royalty which were found there when it was taken by the Romans ; but we have no authentic documents by which we can decide whether it was the habitation of some of the ancient tribes of North Britain, or whether it was only a Roman station.

It is also reported that Camelon was a sea-port town, and in confirmation of this we are told, that an anchor was formerly dug up in the ground near it. There are circumstances which authorise us to conclude, not only that the river Carron has been navigable farther up than the place where Camelon stood, but also that the sea came very near Falkirk, and covered the whole of that district which is now called the Carse. The name carse, in Scotland, is generally applied to that land which has been formed by the retreat or exclusion of the sea. The carse lands are very little raised above the level of the frith of Forth, and in many places are defended by banks. The carse, which is very valuable in quality, might easily be enlarged by encroaching farther on the sea. Lord Dundas, by this method, has lately added about seventy acres to his estate. About the beginning of this century, a Dutchman, who was well acquainted with operations like these in Holland, proposed to the duke of Hamilton, to gain for him 2000 acres of the sea, adjoining his estate of Kinneal, in the parish of Borrowstouness, provided he should be allowed to possess it rent free for forty years, and be furnished with timber, &c. from the duke's wood in the neighbourhood. The proposal was rejected ; and the sea continues to roll its tide over those shallows where fruitful fields might now have been yielding an annual income of 4000 or 5000*l.* to the proprietor, and a considerable quantity of provision for the supply of this populous part of the country.

But the most prominent feature of antiquity in this parish is the Roman wall, built in the reign of the emperor Antoninus Pius, under the direction of his

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lieutenant Lollius Urbicus. It in general follows the tract where Agricola had previously erected a chain of forts. It is more than 1600 years since the wall was built, and yet in several parts, both in this parish and elsewhere, its form and course are visible. It extends from the frith of Forth to the river Clyde, and was about forty Roman, or thirty-seven English miles in length. Carriden, Kinneal, and Blacknefs, on the east; Dunclas and Old Kirkpatrick on the west; have, by different people, been suggested as its boundaries. Bede says, that it began two miles from the monastery of Abercorn, and ended at Alcluith, which appears to be the same place which is now called Dumbarton. If the wall terminated at Old Kirkpatrick, Dumbarton was probably a fort belonging to the Romans, and we know that on the east coast their forts and stations were carried far beyond the end of the wall. This wall, or rather defensive work, consisted of a ditch on the north, and a wall on the south. It varies as to the breadth of the ditch; but is never less than twelve or fifteen feet wide, and the wall was about twelve feet thick at the foundation. The ditch was deep in proportion to its breadth, and the wall was high in proportion to its width. No part of this wall seems to have been built of stone, except in swampy places, where the nature of the ground required it. Forts and stations, and between these turrets or watch-towers, were erected for the accommodation of soldiers to defend it; and as they are at no great distance from one another, a general alarm could be given at the approach of danger. Hence the vulgar belief that the wall was hollow, and that the sound of a trumpet which was blown at one end could be heard at the other. Castlecary, Roughcastle, and Camelon, were the most remarkable forts and stations of the neighbourhood. The site of the two former are still to be seen.

The wall of Antoninus is generally known in this country by the name of Graham's dike. Some are of

opinion that it derived this name from a powerful leader so called, who broke through this famous line of defence, and routed the Britons on the south side of it, who were then abandoned by the Romans. Others affirm, that in the reign of Malcolm II. one Gryme, who was connected with the royal family, aspiring to the throne, drew together some followers; and in order to settle the commotion, the pretender got a grant, for the term of his life, of all that part of Malcolm's kingdom which was on the north side of the wall, and that the line of separation was, from this event, called Gryme's dike; hence, by an easy transition, Graham's-dyke. It has also been suggested, that as the building of this wall has been attributed to Severus, so by translating Severus into English, you have Grim; and in a country where the surname of Graham is so common as it is here, it was very natural to find the appellation Grim's wall converted into Graham's dyke. The name itself is of little consequence, but the wall is a striking monument of Roman activity.

Between Camelon and Bannockburn is Torwood, to which the brave Wallace is said to have fled after his defeat in the north; and here are the remains of a large oak called Wallace's tree, in which that hero is said to have secreted himself: near the tree is the field where Charles II. was excommunicated by Mr. Donald Cargill.

At Airth, five miles north-east from Camelon, there are three ancient towers, one of which is said to have been taken by sir William Wallace, who slew the captain and 100 men; this tower is in good repair, and making part of the mansion-house, it is styled Wallace's tower.

Bannockburn is memorable for a battle fought here in the year 1341, between the English and the Scotch. Edward II. entered Scotland at the head of 100,000 fighting men, attended by an incredible number of waggons and camp followers, so as to cover the whole

face of the country. They marched without order as to an assured victory, and had already parcelled out the land of the vanquished. They were suffered to advance without molestation from Robert de Brus, who had resolved to hazard a battle, and for that purpose occupied an advantageous post in the neighbourhood of Stirling, where he did not doubt of being attacked by the English. His army consisted of 30,000 chosen men, trained up to war and hardship under his own eye and example, who were determined to conquer or die in defence of their king and country. With these he took post on a piece of ground, bounded on one side by a morass, and on the other by an inaccessible mountain; so that his flanks could not be attacked by the enemy's cavalry. A rivulet, called Bannockburn, ran in his front; and this he had rendered almost impassable by digging holes in the bed or channel, in which he fixed sharpened stakes for the destruction of the English horse. Large pits were likewise made between this rivulet and his camp, provided with the same instruments of annoyance, and artfully covered with turf and boughs to deceive the aggressors. As the van of Edward's army approached Stirling, under the command of the earls of Gloucester and Hereford, Henry de Bohun perceiving a body of Scots at the side of a wood, advanced against them with his Welch followers, and was drawn into an ambush by Robert de Brus, who sallied in person upon them from a thicket; and riding up to Bohun, cleft his skull with a battle-ax. The English being reinforced from their rear, a sharp dispute ensued, in which the earl of Gloucester was dismounted, and the lord Clifford repulsed with considerable damage. As fresh supplies of men arrived from both armies, in all probability this conflict would have ended in a general engagement, had not night parted the combatants. The soldiers lay upon their arms, and they, as well as the horses, were so fatigued with their march and the want of repose, that the most experienced officers in the army

proposed to defer the attack until the people should be refreshed. This advice was rejected by the young nobility, who were eager to signalize their courage; and it was resolved to give battle to the enemy in the morning. The troops were accordingly drawn up in order of battle; the wings, consisting of cavalry, being commanded by the earls of Gloucester and Hereford, and the king in person taking his station in the centre. Robert de Brus formed his army into three lines and a body of reserve, which was commanded by Douglas and the lord high steward of Scotland. As he had little confidence in his horse, he ordered the troops to dismount; he placed his brother Edward at the head of the right wing, Randolph conducted the left, and he himself commanded the main body. When the English army was on the point of charging, a dispute arose about the post of honour, between the earls of Gloucester and Hereford; and the former, impatient of control, advanced immediately to the charge with great impetuosity. But their career was soon stopped by the hidden pits and trenches, into which the horses tumbled headlong, and were staked in a miserable manner. This unforeseen disaster produced the utmost confusion; and the Scots, taking advantage of their disorder, fell upon them sword in hand with such fury, that the greatest part of them was cut in pieces. The earl of Gloucester's horse being killed, he fell to the ground, where he was immediately trodden to death; and sir Giles de Argentein seeing him fall, sprung forward to his rescue; but that gallant officer was slain, together with Robert de Clifford, Payen de Tibetot, and William Mareschal. While this havoc was making in the right wing of cavalry, the English archers advanced against the right wing of the enemy, and galled them so effectually with their arrows, that they were upon the point of giving ground, when Douglas and the steward making a wheel with their body of reserve, fell upon the flank of the English,

and routed them with great slaughter. Mean while the centre, commanded by Edward, moved on against the main body of the Scots, and met with a very warm reception from Robert de Brus, who fought in the front of the line with unequalled valour.

The English were already dispirited by the destruction of their wings, and the loss of their bravest officer, when the boys and other followers of the Scottish camp, who viewed the battle from a neighbouring hill, perceiving the success of Douglas and the steward, began to shout aloud, and to run towards the field for the sake of plunder. The English, startled at their acclamations, and seeing such a multitude in motion, imagined they were succours coming to reinforce the enemy; and on this supposition betook themselves to flight with the utmost precipitation. Those who attended the king hurried him off the field towards the castle of Stirling, into which, however, the governor would not give him admittance, because he was obliged by his capitulation to surrender the castle to the victor; so that Edward fled to Dunbar, where he was cordially received by Patrick earl of Marche, who had always been a faithful adherent of his family. Meanwhile confusion, rout, and consternation prevailed among the English forces; and victory declared for the Scottish king, who improved it to the best advantage. A great number of his enemies were slain upon the spot, as well as in the pursuit; and few or none would have escaped had not his soldiers been intent upon the booty, which is said to have amounted in value to 200,000*l*. The earl of Hereford, with John Giffard, John de Wilyngton, the earl of Angus, the lords Mounthermer, Piercy, Neville, Scroope, Lucy, Acton, Latimer, Segrave, Berkley, Beauchamp, and other barons, to the number of five-and-twenty, were taken prisoners, together with a great multitude of bannerets and knights. The number of the slain amounted to about 700 lords, knights, and esquires, and 20,000 common soldiers. Nor was the victory purchased

without bloodshed on the side of Bruce, who lost above 4000 of his best men in the field of battle.

Edward was so assured of victory, that he carried with him William Baston, a Carmelite friar and famous poet, to record his triumph; but the poet being taken prisoner, he was obliged to celebrate the victory of the conqueror.

At this place likewise James III. was opposed by his rebellious subjects, and defeated, in 1488. In his attempt to escape he fell from his horse, and being bruised by his fall, was carried to a neighbouring mill; where he was soon after murdered by a priest, who was sent for to receive his confession. The house, called Beaton's mill, is still standing.

In the year 1746 the church was made a magazine by the rebels, and was blown up, but whether by design or accident is not known: a new church was built soon after.

In the year 1297 a battle was fought in this parish, between the English and the Scotch, commanded by Wallace, in which the former were defeated.

About two miles from Bannockburn are the remains of Bruce's castle, situated on an eminence, a mile and a half east from the main road.

Dumblane is supposed to take its name from Blane, the tutelar saint of the place. It was once a cell of the Culdees, and in the reign of king David, about the year 1142, was erected into a bishop's see, but by whom or when the cathedral was erected is uncertain. It is situated on an eminence, on the eastern bank of the river Allan, and overlooking the town to which it probably gives name.

Much of this cathedral is still standing, though fast falling to decay. The choir is kept in repair, and serves for the parochial church: under it are sepulchral vaults.

In the choir are several of the oaken seats for the choristers, on which are carved, as usual, grotesque figures, among them a cat, a fox, and an owl. At the

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upper end of the choir are some of the prebendaries' stalls; on the right of the entrance the bishops' seats, and on the left that of the dean; these are also of oak, handsomely carved.

The length of the cathedral is 216 feet, breadth seventy-six, height of the walls fifty feet, and of the tower 128 feet.

Some walls, and other remains of the bishop's palace, are still visible.

The number of inhabitants at Dumblane is about 2000.

On a spot called Sheriffmuir, near Dumblane, a battle was fought in the year 1715, between the troops of king George I. under the duke of Argyle, and the rebels under the earl of Mar. The loss on each side was about 500 men; both generals claimed the victory.

About a mile beyond Muthill kirk is Drummond castle, the ancient seat of the noble family of Perth; it is situated on a rock, about a mile to the west of the road, and was built in 1490. It was unroofed and partly demolished in 1689, yet the walls were in some places so strong and entire, that a part of them have lately been repaired and fitted up for a library. The house, in which the family have resided for above a century, is on the same rock, a little to the east. It is a plain building, intended only for a temporary abode, but is now enlarged, and converted into a very convenient habitation.

There are two Roman camps in the parish of Muthill; one at Strageath, on the banks of the Ern; the other at Ardoch, supposed to be the most complete in Scotland, or perhaps in Great Britain: this camp is ascribed to Agricola. Many military antiquities have been found here, some of which still remain at Ardoch-house, belonging to sir William Stirling.

Crieff is situated at the foot of the Grampian mountains, and next in size to Perth in the county; it contains about 2000 inhabitants, and has a market on

Thursday. The church was new built about the year 1787: when the rubbish of the old church was clearing away, forty pieces of gold, the coin of Robert I. were found in a niche of the wall. The inhabitants of this part of the country speak English with the Scotch accent.

In the neighbourhood, or at least within a few miles of Aberfeldie, there are many what are called druidical temples; and many ancient forts or castles like watch-towers.

Two miles east from Aberfeldie is Murthly, the residence of the Stewarts of Grandtully.

The river of Tumel, over which the bridge is thrown, rises in Loch Rannoch, a few miles to the west; in it are some beautiful falls. Six miles west from Tumel bridge is Schihallion, a mountain 3564 feet in height.

A little beyond Weem is Castle Menzies, the seat of sir John Menzies, bart.

Fort Augustus is situated at the western extremity of Loch Ness, on a plain of considerable extent. It is called in the Gaelic language Killchuimin, or the burial-place of the Cummins. It consists of two bastions: within is the governor's house, and barracks for 400 men. In the year 1746 it was taken by the rebels, who quitted it as soon as they had done all the mischief they could.

At the east end of Loch Laggan, about fourteen miles south-east from Fort Augustus, are the remains of an old church, dedicated to St. Kenneth; the greatest part of the walls are standing, and the churchyard is still much used as a cemetery. On the south side of the loch, in the middle of a wood, is a place called Arst Merigie, which has been held sacred from the most ancient times, and is said to have been the burial-place of several of the Caledonian monarchs, when they had the seat of government at Dunkeld. It appears likewise, that here was formerly a hunting-seat; and an island in the loch, called Ellan n'Cone, or

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the Island of Dogs, is thought to have been the kennel. Not far from Arst Merigie, is a huge rock, on which are the remains of a considerable fortification.

Two miles west from the fort is Tor-down, a rock, on the summit of which is an ancient fortress, called Tor-down castle.

Eight miles north from Auchuratan, on the side of Loch Duich, are the remains of Donan, or Dounie castle: built in the reign of Alexander III. against the Danes. Colin Fitz Gerald was made constable of this castle for his brave conduct at the battle of Largo in 1263, and from him it has descended to the family of Seaforth. Previous to the battle of Sheriffmuir it was taken from the royal troops by stratagem: a farmer applied to the governor for some soldiers to cut down his corn, which being complied with, a party of Highlanders entered the castle, and kept possession, till the battle of Sheriffmuir, when most of them were cut in pieces. The castle was demolished by a ship of war in 1719.

Benera Barracks are handsome and capacious, built in 1722, for the accommodation of 200 men. A narrow strait only separates the south-east part of the Isle of Sky from the main land.

A little to the north of Bernera Barracks is Loch Duich, an arm of the sea, to which is an annual resort of herrings; their visit is usually paid in August, and the stay short; but in shoals so immense, that in a few weeks many vessels obtain full cargoes: the abiding fish are haddocks, cod, ling, skate, flounder, &c.

On the north side of Loch Duich is Glenshiel, where, in a narrow pass, a battle was fought between a party of Spaniards, joined by some Highlanders, in behalf of the Stuart family, and the English troops. The Highlanders were headed by the earl of Seaforth, who was dangerously wounded: soon after which his followers retreated, leaving the English masters of the field. The Spaniards surrendered prisoners of war: the earl afterwards escaped to the continent.

The inhabitants of Glenshiel, and Kintail, the neighbouring parish, are chiefly of two clans, the Macraes and Maclellans; of which the former are the more numerous. These two clans have always been distinguished for their firm attachment to the family of Seaforth, who have been for several centuries proprietors of the country.

After the forfeiture of the estate by the attainder of the earl, who was concerned in the battles of Sheriffmuir and Glenshiel, during all the time of its forfeiture, it baffled all the endeavours and policy of government to penetrate into the country, or to collect any rents in Kintail; and all attempts made to effect that purpose by the soldiery were defeated with disgrace and loss of many lives. The earl's tenants were assisted by the advice, and inspired by the example, of Donald Murchison, who collected the rents, and found means regularly to remit, or convey them in person, to his lordship, who resided in France.

Mr. Pennant, speaking of this part of the Highlands, says, there is not an instance of any country having made so sudden a change in its morals as this, and the vast tract intervening between the coasts and Loch Ness. Security and civilisation possess every part, yet sixty years have not elapsed since the whole was a den of thieves of the most extraordinary kind. They conducted their plundering excursions with the utmost policy, and reduced the whole art of theft into a regular system. From habit it lost all the appearance of criminality; they considered it as labouring in their vocation; and when a party was formed for any expedition against their neighbour's property, they and their friends prayed as earnestly to Heaven for success as if they were engaged in the most laudable design. The constant petition at grace of the old Highland chieftains was delivered with great fervor, in these terms: "Lord, turn the world upside down, that Christians may make bread out of it." The plain English of this pious re-

quest was, that the world might become, for their benefit, a scene of rapine and confusion.

They paid a sacred regard to their oath; but as superstition must, among a set of banditti, infallibly supersede piety, each, like the distinct casts of Indians, had his particular object of veneration: one would swear upon his dirk, and dread the penalty of perjury, yet make no scruple of forswearing himself upon the Bible; a second would pay the same respect to the name of his chieftain; a third again would be most religiously bound by the sacred book; and a fourth regard none of the three, and be credited only if he swore by his crucifix.

The greatest robbers were used to preserve hospitality to those that came to their houses; and, like the wild Arabs, observed the strictest honour towards their guests, or those that put implicit confidence in them. The Kennedies, two common thieves, took the young Pretender under protection, and kept him with faith inviolate, notwithstanding they knew an immense reward was offered for his head. They often robbed for his support, and to supply him with linen they once surprised the baggage horses of one of our general officers. They often went in disguise to Inverness to buy provisions for him: at length, a very considerable time after, one of these poor fellows, who had virtue to resist the temptation of 30,000*l.* was hanged for stealing a cow value 30*s.*

The greatest crime among these felons was that of infidelity among themselves: the criminal underwent a summary trial, and if convicted never missed of a capital punishment. The chieftain had his officers, and different departments of government; he had his judge, to whom he entrusted the decision of all civil disputes: but in criminal causes the chief, assisted perhaps by some favourites, always undertook the process.

The principal men of his family, or his officers,

formed his councils, where every thing was debated respecting their expeditions.

When one man had a claim on another, but wanted power to make it good, it was held lawful for him to steal from his debtor as many cattle as would satisfy his demand, provided he sent notice (as soon as he got out of reach of pursuit), that he had them, and would return them provided satisfaction was made on a certain day agreed on.

When a creach, or great expedition, had been made against distant herds, the owners, as soon as discovery was made, rose in arms, and, with all their friends, made instant pursuit, tracing the cattle by their track for perhaps many miles. Their nicety in distinguishing that of their cattle from those that were only casually wandering or driven was amazingly sagacious. As soon as they arrived on an estate where the tract was lost, they immediately attacked the proprietor, and would oblige him to recover the tract from his land forwards, or to make good the loss he had sustained. This custom had the force of law, which gave to the Highlanders this surprising skill in the art of tracking. It has been observed, that to steal, rob, and plunder with dexterity, was esteemed as the highest act of heroism. The feuds between the great families was one great cause. There was not a chieftain but that kept, in some remote vally in the depth of woods and rocks, whole tribes of thieves in readiness to let loose against his neighbours, when, from some public or private reason, he did not judge it expedient to resent openly any real or imaginary affront. From this motive the greatest chieftain robbers always supported the lesser, and encouraged no sort of improvement on their estates, but what promoted rapine.

The greatest of the heroes in the seventeenth century was sir Ewin Cameron. He long resisted the power of Cromwell, but at length was forced to submit. He lived in the neighbourhood of the garrison fixed by the usurper at Inver-lochy. His vassals persisted in

their thefts, till Cromwell sent orders to the commanding officer, that on the next robbery he would seize on the chieftain, and execute him in twenty-four hours, in case the thief was not delivered to justice. An act of rapine soon happened; sir Ewin received the message, who, instead of giving himself the trouble of looking for the offender, laid hold of the first fellow he met with, sent him bound to Inver-lochy, where he was instantly hanged. Cromwell by this severity put a stop to these excesses till the time of the restoration, when they were renewed with double violence till the year 1745.

Rob Roy Macgregor was another distinguished hero in the latter end of the seventeenth, and the beginning of the eighteenth century. He contributed greatly towards forming his profession into a science, and establishing the police above mentioned. The duke of Montrose unfortunately was his neighbour; Rob Roy frequently saved his grace the trouble of collecting his rents, used to extort them from the tenants, and at the same time gave them formal discharges. But it was neither in the power of the duke, nor of any of the gentlemen he plundered, to bring him to justice, so strongly protected was he by several great men to whom he was useful. Roy had his good qualities, he spent his revenue generously, and, strange to say, was a true friend to the widow and orphan.

Every period of time gives new improvement to the arts; a son of sir Ewin Cameron refined on those of Rob Roy, and instead of dissipating his gain, accumulated wealth. He, like Jonathan Wild the great, never stole with his own hands, but conducted his commerce with an address and to an extent unknown before. He employed several companies, and set the more adroit knaves at their head; and never suffered merit to go unrewarded. He never openly received their plunders, but employed agents to purchase from them their cattle. He acquired considerable property, which he was forced to leave behind, after the battle

of Culloden gave the fatal blow to all their greatness.

The last of any eminence was the celebrated Macdonald of Barrisdale, who carried these arts to the highest pitch of perfection: besides exalting all the common practices, he improved that article of commerce called the black-meal to a degree beyond what was ever known to his predecessors. This was a forced levy, so called from its being commonly paid in meal, which was raised far and wide on the estate of every nobleman and gentleman, in order that their cattle might be secure from the lesser thieves, over whom he secretly presided and protected. He raised an income of 500*l.* a-year by these taxes; and behaved with genuine honour in restoring, on proper considerations, the stolen cattle of his friends. In this he bore some resemblance to our Jonathan, but differed in observing a strict fidelity towards his own gang; yet he was indefatigable in bringing to justice any rogues that interfered with his own. He was a man of a polished behaviour, fine address, and fine person. He considered himself in a very high light as a benefactor to the public, and preserver of general tranquillity; for on the silver plate, the ornament of his baldric, he thus addresses his broad sword:

*Hæ tibi erunt artes, pacis componere mores;
Parcere subjectos et debellare superbos.*

The manners of the native Highlanders may justly be expressed in these words: indolent to a high degree, unless roused to war, or to any animating amusements, or to lend any disinterested assistance to the distressed traveller, either in directing him on his way, or affording their aid in passing the dangerous torrents of the Highlands; hospitable to the highest degree, and full of generosity; are much affected with the civility of strangers, and have in themselves a natural politeness, and which often flows from the meanest when least expected.

They are excessively inquisitive after your business, your name, and other particulars of little consequence to them; most curious after the politics of the world, and when they can procure an old newspaper will listen to it with all the avidity of Shakspeare's blacksmith; they have much pride, and consequently are impatient of affronts, and revengeful of injuries. Are decent in their general behaviour; inclined to superstition, yet attentive to the duties of religion, and are capable of giving a most distinct account of the principles of their faith. But in many parts of the Highlands their character begins to be more faintly marked; they mix more with the world, and become daily less attached to their chiefs: the clans begin to disperse themselves through different parts of the country, finding that their industry and good conduct afford them better protection (since the due execution of the laws) than any of their chieftains can afford; and the chieftain, tasting the sweets of advanced rents, and the benefits of industry, dismisses from his table the crowds of retainers, the former instruments of his oppression and freakish tyranny.

With respect to their dress, their *brechcan*, or plaid, consists of twelve or thirteen yards of a narrow stuff, wrapt round the middle and reaching to the knee; it is often fastened round the middle with a belt, and is then called *brechcanfeill*; but in cold weather is large enough to wrap round the whole body from head to foot; and this often is their only cover, not only within doors, but on the open hills during the whole night. It is frequently fastened on the shoulders with a pin often of silver, and before with a broache (like the fibula of the Romans), which is sometimes of silver, and both large and extensive: the old ones have very frequently mottos.

The stockings are short, and tied below the knees. The *cuaran* is a sort of laced shoe, made of a skin with the hairy side out, but now seldom worn. The *truis* were worn by the gentry, and were breeches and

stockings made of one piece. The colour of their dress was various, as the word *brechcan* implies, being dyed with stripes of the most vivid hues; but they sometimes affect the duller colours, such as imitated those of the heath in which they often reposed.

The *feil-beg*, i. e. little plaid, also called *kelt*, is a sort of short petticoat reaching only to the knees, and is a modern substitute for the lower part of the plaid, being found to be less cumbersome, especially in time of action, when the highlanders used to tuck their *brechcan* into their girdle. Almost all have a great pouch of badger and other skins, with tassels, dangling before, in which they keep their tobacco and money.

Their ancient arms were the *Lochaber-ax*, now used by none but the town-guard of Edinburgh; a tremendous weapon: the *broad sword*, and *target*: with the last they covered themselves, and with the first reached their enemy at a great distance.

The dirk was a sort of dagger, stuck in the belt: Mr. Pennant frequently saw this weapon in the shambles of Inverness converted into a butcher's knife, being, like Hudibras's dagger,

A serviceable dudgeon,
Either for fighting or for drudging.

The *Mattucashlash*, or arm-pit dagger, was worn there ready to be used on coming to close quarters. These, with a pistol stuck in the girdle, completely armed the Highlander.

The method the chieftain took formerly to assemble the clans for any military expedition, was this: In every clan there is a known place of rendezvous, styled *Carn a whin*, to which they must resort on this signal:—a person is sent out full speed, with a pole burnt at one end and bloody at the other, and with a cross at the top, which is called *Croshtarie*, the cross of shame or the fiery cross; the first from the disgrace they would undergo if they declined appearing, the second from the penalty of having fire and sword

carried through their country, in case of refusal. The first bearer delivers it to the next person he meets, he running full speed to the third, and so on. In the year 1745 it was sent by some unknown disaffected hand through the country of Breadalbane, and passed through a tract of thirty-two miles in three hours, but without effect.

The women's dress is the kirch, or a white piece of linen, pinned over the foreheads of those that are married, and round the hind part of the head, falling behind over their necks. The single women wear only a riband round their head, which they call a snood. The *tonnag*, or *plaid*, hangs over their shoulders, and is fastened before with a brotche, but in bad weather is drawn over their heads.

Edinburgh to Bunawe.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Stirling, p. 258.	36	4	Brought up	74	2
Bridge of Allan .	3	4	Crienlarich Inn .	9	6
Kier, Perthshire .	1	4	Tyndrum .	4	0
Doone .	3	4	Clifton .	1	0
Cambus Wallace .	1	0	Arrivan, Argyleshire	4	0
Bridge of Keltie .	5	2	Inverlochry .	5	4
Callander .	1	4	Dalmaly Inn .	2	0
Loch Ern Head Inn	13	6	Inverawe .	12	4
Laix, or Leeks .	5	4	Bunawe .	1	0
Liargarston Inn .	2	2			
			In the whole	114	0
	74	2			

DOUNE is situated on the left bank of the Teith, over which is a bridge of two arches. It consists of one street, which at the market-cross branches off, and

forms the figure of the letter Y. The number of families is about 238.

Doune was once famous for the manufacture of Highland purses and of pistols. The trade of the former is gone, and of the latter nearly so. Several cotton mills, on an extensive scale, were set on foot some years since by some brothers of the name of Buchanan, called the Adelphi mills.

The chief glory of Doune is the castle, a very noble and extensive edifice, romantically situated on a peninsula formed at the union of the Ardoch and the Teith, a little to the south-east of the town. It is a square building, with walls forty feet high, and about ten feet thick, enclosing a space ninety-six feet each way. The north-west corner of the castle has been the family residence.

The great gate stands on the north, and the iron gate and bars still remain entire. There are several cellars and prisons on the ground-floor, on each side of the entry; and after being introduced into the great area, you ascend to the tower and family-house by two outside stairs, standing over-against each other, that appear to have been once shaded by a roof supported with stone pillars, now in ruins.

The western stair leads up to a spacious lobby, that divides the kitchen from the great hall. This hall is sixty-three feet long, and twenty-five feet wide, and the roof has been covered with stone or slate; but nothing now remains except the wall. The kitchen chimney extends from the one side of the room to the other, being supported by a strong arch, still entire; and the whole building on this side has the remains of grandeur and magnificence.

The eastern stair leads up to the apartments in the tower. The first is a spacious room, with a pend roof, and a large chimney, containing a middle pillar. This room communicates with the great hall at the north-west corner, and was perhaps the family dining-room. There are several other apartments in the upper stories;

but the grandeur of this edifice is completely effaced by those terrible prisons it contains.

From the south-east corner of the dining-room above mentioned a narrow stone stair descends, and leads by a subterraneous passage into a cell or dungeon that lies below the north side of the room, into which no light is admitted, except what it borrows from a little room above, through a small square hole in the pend roof of the cell, left for the purpose of preventing suffocation, and to let down the scanty pittance of the captive.

In this horrid pit was shut up the unhappy victim of the baron's displeasure, where he lingered out a miserable existence.

O, despotism, sure thy sway eludes the piercing eye
Of gentle freedom, and the ray of glorious liberty ;
And in a cell remote, and far from every social right,
Consigns thy victims to despair and universal night.

It is quite uncertain when this castle was built, as no date appears on any part of it. Being the family-seat of the earls of Monteith, it must have been built while this powerful family had a share of the government. From its structure it appears to be very ancient ; and as the earldoms of Fife and Monteith were in separate families till united in the person of Robert, son of king Robert II. of Scotland, the most probable conjecture is, that this magnificent building was erected by one of the earls of Monteith previous to the time of Robert.

The first earl of Monteith, Walter Cummin, was created by Malcolm III. in 1057, and this nobleman was afterwards appointed lord high steward of Scotland. This Walter was the grandson of Bancho, who was murdered by Macbeth ; and having, with the assistance of Macduff (formerly thane, now) earl of Fife, quelled a rebellion that threatened Malcolm, and slain the leader of the rebels, the king immediately conferred this high dignity upon him. In ancient times an

officer was appointed in each district for collecting the king's revenues, and administering justice, who was called a thane, and the superior officer over the whole was called the abthane; so the title earl being introduced by Malcolm, in place of thane, the lord high steward was in the room of the abthane.

From this Walter, lord high steward, the family of Stuarts that reigned so long in Scotland arose.

Tradition however reports, that the castle of Doune was built by Murdac duke of Albany, and earl of Monteith and Fife. But however much we may be disposed to give credit to local tradition, yet the account of the life of this unfortunate nobleman leaves great room to doubt how far it was possible for him to rear such an edifice.

Murdac was son of Robert, who was son of Robert II. king of Scotland. Robert was created earl of Monteith in 1370, in 1398 he was created duke of Albany, and in 1406 he succeeded to the government on the death of his brother Robert III. and governed Scotland fifteen years.

In the year 1401 Murdac was taken prisoner by the English at the battle of Homelden, and detained till exchanged for Percy in 1411; and on the 3d of September, 1420, he succeeded his father in the government: but being of a sluggish disposition, and scarce fit to manage his own family, he was obliged to resign the government in four years, and so could have neither the time nor judgment necessary for such a building as Doune castle.

His resignation was suddenly followed by an accusation of high-treason against him and his two sons, Walter and Alexander, and Duncan earl of Lennox his father-in-law, who were seized and carried prisoners to Stirling. Murdac was taken betwixt Doune and Dumblane, at a small rivulet, which was therefore called Murdoch's Ford, and retains that name to this day.

In summer, 1423, the prisoners were tried, condemned, and beheaded on one of the Govane hills, to the north of Stirling castle, about half way from the castle to the bridge. Isabella, Murdac's wife, being carried from Doune castle to the castle of Tantallan, in Lothian, the heads of her father, husband, and children, were sent to her to the prison, to try if, impatient of grief, she would reveal the supposed treason; but her answer was noble and elevated: "That, if the crimes objected were true, the king had done justly, and according to law." Murdac, his lady, and two sons are intombed in their family burying-place, in a small island of the loch of Monteith, which lies near the kirk of Port.

During these lamentable transactions the castle of Doune, as well as Falkland in Fife, were seized by the king, and remained annexed to the crown till the year 1502, when Margaret, the daughter of Henry VII. king of England, was married to James IV. king of Scotland, and got settled on her in liferent the castle of Doune, and certain lands in Monteith. After the death of James IV. she married Henry lord Methven, a descendant of Murdac, duke of Albany. This marriage took place in the year 1528; and immediately after, the queen, with consent of her son king James V. and of her husband lord Methven, granted to James Stewart, a younger brother of her husband lord Methven, and ancestor of the family of Moray, the custody of the castle of Doune for his life; and which right was, a few years afterwards, converted into a feu to him and his heirs by king James V. This office had been enjoyed by the family of Edmonstone of Duntreath, and occasioned a deadly quarrel betwixt the families, which ended in the assassination of the above James Stewart by Edmonstone of Duntreath. But James, the son of the above James Stewart, obtained full possession of the castle, and was afterwards created Lord Doune by charter in 1581. Since that time the castle has belonged to the earl of Moray's family.

In the year 1745 it was some time occupied by the rebels, who planted a twelve-pounder in one of the windows, and several swivels on the parapets. These guns were brought from a merchant-ship which had fallen into their hands.

On its being quitted by the rebels, an engineer was sent down by the government to survey the castle, that if found capable of being made tenable, it might be repaired and fortified; but it is probable he reported to the contrary, as nothing was done, and it has been since neglected, and suffered to fall to ruin.

A little to the north of Doune is a small river called Annat, or Cambus, which runs into the Teith. In this river is a grand cascade, called Caldron-linn, from the constant boiling of the water, like as in a caldron.

The banks of the Teith are beautifully picturesque, and were much admired and frequented by the elegant lord Kames, who resided at Blair Drummond, a seat between Stirling and Doune.

Near Doune is a large cave, in a mountain called Uaighmor, which signifies great cave or den, which was formerly a retreat for thieves.

Callander is a small town, with about 1000 inhabitants, who chiefly speak Gaelic.

The Trossacks are often visited by persons of taste, who are desirous of seeing Nature in her rudest and most unpolished state. They are situated about ten miles west from Callander, and accessible by a carriage road. A traveller going by the south limb of Ben-ledi, and along the sides of two beautiful lakes, has these lakes sometimes concealed from his view, and sometimes they appear in all their extent, having their banks clad with a succession of fields, trees, houses, flocks, and herds. One while his road is formed on a bulwark, like the quay of a harbour, raised on the very borders of the deep; another while he travels through dark woods, whose solemn gloom is scarcely penetrated by a ray of the sun.

On the right is the forest of Glenfinlas, which is green to the very top, and was once covered with the deers of the kings of Scotland; on the left is Ben-venu, which was once a forest of the family of Monteith. Ben-venu is called the small mountain, because it is less than Ben-ledi or Ben-lomond, from which it is almost equally distant, forming nearly a straight line with both.

When you enter the Trofacks, there is such an assemblage of wildness of rude grandeur as beggars all description, and fills the mind with the most sublime conceptions. It seems as if a whole mountain had been torn in pieces, and fritter'd down by a convulsion of the earth, and the huge fragments of rocks, and woods, and hills, scattered in confusion for two miles into the east end, and on the sides of Loch Catherine. The access to the lake is through a narrow pass of half a mile in length, such as Æneas had in his dreary passage to visit his father's home—*vastoque immanis hiatu*. The rocks are of a stupendous height, and seem ready to close above the traveller's head, or to fall down and bury him in their ruins. A huge column of these rocks was some years ago torn with thunder, and lies in large blocks very near the road, which must have been a tremendous scene to passengers at that time. Where there is any soil their sides are covered with aged weeping birches.

Travellers who wish to see every thing they can of this singular phenomenon, generally sail west, on the south side of the lake, to the Rock and Den of the Ghost, whose dark recesses, from their gloomy appearance, the imagination of superstition conceived to be the habitation of supernatural beings.

The hon. Mrs. Drummond of Perth has erected booths of wicker work in the most convenient places for the accommodation of strangers who visit this wild and picturesque landscape; and the tenants of the next farm are very ready to shew the beauties of the place to travellers.

At Tyndrom, or Tayndrom, is a good inn, supposed to be one of the highest inhabited situations in Great Britain. Here a small rivulet forms the boundary between the counties of Argyle and Perth.

Dalmaly is an excellent inn in the parish of Glenorchy, the property of the earl of Breadalbane.

This village is celebrated on account of the tribe of M'Gregor, the chieftain of the clan having here his residence.

On an eminence, opposite to the parish-church, still called the Gallow-hill, were executed all criminals doomed to death in his courts of justice. The process was often summary, and the execution speedy. The sun, in its course of one day, beheld the culprit at large, apprehended, arraigned, adjudged, condemned, and brought to execution.

In other criminal courts of those times, such procedure was not uncommon. A single act of M'Gregor's justice, however, is on traditional record:—One of his retainers, who had intentionally put out the eye of a stranger who had but one, was condemned to lose both his own, in retaliation for the malice.

For the enormities of some individuals, the massacre of the Colquhouns, during the minority of James VI. the whole clan were proscribed by act of parliament, as "lawless limmers;" the surname was for ever suppressed; and at baptism no clergyman was to give the name of Gregor, under the penalty of banishment and deprivation. Happily those manners and times are no more. In our days the innocent are not indiscriminately involved in the infamy and punishment of the guilty. An act so severe is repealed by a more enlightened legislature; and the clan M'Gregor, in possession of their name, and of every franchise of citizens, are as civilised, as peaceable, and as much distinguished for every virtue, as any of their fellow-subjects in the kingdom.

A little to the west of Dalmaly is Loch Awe; at the

east end of which, on a rocky point projecting into the lake, are the remains of Kilchurn castle.

The square tower, still of a castellated form, was built in 1440, by sir Colin Campbell, knight of Rhodes, and ancestor of the Breadalbane family. Successive additions were made to Castle Kilchurn, and part of it was garrisoned by the king's forces in 1745, to secure the peace and tranquillity of the country. But now this great mass of building is tumbling to the ground, presenting a monument of the mutability of earthly grandeur, and the unavoidable decay of the most durable works of human art.

On a small island, not far from Castle Kilchurn, called Fraoch Elan, there are the ruins of a castle. In the year 1267 this little demesne, with its fortrefs, and some contiguous lands, were granted by king Alexander III. to Gilbert M'Naughtan, the chief of that clan, on condition he should entertain the king whenever he passed that way. The fatal attempt of Fraoch is handed down from age to age in a beautiful Celtic tale, after the manner of Ossian, the son of Fingal.

There is another old ruinous castle at Auchallader, in the upper part of the parish, a hunting-seat of the Breadalbane family in the days of the chace, but principally intended to restrain the incursions of such marauders as might attempt, in those predatory times, to pillage and despoil the country. Near it, on the slope of a hill, a fatal conflict took place about two centuries ago, betwixt two hostile clans. Various causes are assigned for this encounter. Several cairns, still visible on the heath, mark the place where the slain were interred.

In the island of Inishail the remains of a small monastery, with its chapel, are still to be seen. Concerning this religious house there is little on record, and tradition conveys but small information. It was a house of nuns, memorable for the sanctity of their lives, and the purity of their manners. At the reformation, when the innocent were involved equally with the guilty in

the sufferings of the times, this house was suppressed, and the temporalities granted to Hay, the abbot of Inchaffery, who, abjuring his former tenets of religion, embraced the cause of the reformers. King James VI. erected Inchaffery into a temporal lordship in his favour.

Near Loch Awe a battle was fought between some troops under king Robert Bruce, and others under M'Dougal, lord of Lorn, in which the former were victorious.

Bunawe is situated on the south side of Loch Etie, and near the mouth of the river Awe, which runs from Loch Awe to Loch Etie. Here is a considerable salmon fishery, and an iron foundery. A quay is built on a secure and well-sheltered bay, for the reception of small vessels, which sail to Liverpool, Whitehaven, Ulverstone, &c. with pig-iron, tanners'-bark, kelp, and salmon; and bring back in return iron-ore, meal, coals, tanned-leather, stone-ware, and other articles.

On the other side of Loch Etie, about ten miles north-west from Bunawe, stood the famous city of Beregonium. It was situated between two hills, one called Dun Macsnachan, or the hill of Snachan's son; the other, the more lofty of the two, named Dun Chail an righ, *i. e.* the hill of the king's town. A street paved with common stones, extending from one hill to the other, is called Straid-mharagad, that is, the market-street; and another place goes by the name of Straid-namin, or the meal-street. Some years since a wooden pipe, which conveyed water from one hill to the other, was found at the depth of five feet below the surface of the ground.

There is a tradition, that the city of Beregonium was destroyed by fire from heaven; and a high rock, near Dun Chail an righ, has a volcanic and frightful appearance. Huge fragments have broken off, and fallen from it.

Many cairns, heaps of stones, and druidical monuments, are met with in this district.

The sides of Loch Etie are pleasant, indented into creeks and bays, which afford anchorage in any wind whatever. There are several salmon-fisheries.

At the western extremity of this loch, in a fine bay, is Dunstaffage castle, the property of Mr. Campbell.

The builder of this castle, and time of its construction, are unknown. It is certainly of great antiquity, and was once the seat of the Pictish and Scottish princes. Here for a long time was preserved the famous stone, the palladium of Scotland, brought, as the legend has it, from Spain. It was afterwards removed by Kenneth II. to Scone, and is now in Westminster abbey, brought thither by king Edward I. On it was the following inscription:

*Ni fallat fatum, Scoti quocunque locatum,
Invenient lapidem, regnare tenantur ibidem.*

The castle is square, the inside only eighty-seven feet. It is partly in ruins, though in other parts habitable. Three of the angles have round towers, one of them projecting but very little. The entrance is towards the sea, at present by a staircase; but probably, in former times, by a drawbridge, which fell from a small gateway. The masonry appears very ancient; the tops embattled or crenellated. This building is situated on a rock, whose sides have been scarped down to the form of the castle, in order to render it steep, and difficult of access.

In 1307 this castle was held by Alexander M'Dougal, lord of Argyle, a friend to the English; but it was that year taken by Robert Bruce, when M'Dougal, suing to that prince for peace, was received into his favour.

About the year 1455 this castle appears to have been the residence of the lords of the Isles; for here James, last earl of Douglas, after his defeat in Annandale, fled to Donald, the Regulus of the time, and prevailed on him to take arms, and carry on a plundering war against his monarch, James II.

At a small distance from the castle is a ruined chapel, once an elegant building; and at one end an inclosure, serving for a family cemetery. Near this place is a very remarkable echo.

According to vulgar tradition, this castle was founded by Edwin, a Pictish monarch, cotemporary with Julius Cæsar, who named it after himself Evonium. Dun Staffage signifies Stephen's Mount.

Five miles south from Dun Staffage, on the coast, is the castle of Dunolly, situated on a great rock, precipitous on three sides, the ancient residence of the chieftains of Lorn; and two miles further south is Oban, a small sea-port, with a custom-house and a post-office. The first house of this place was built in the beginning of the eighteenth century, by a trading company of Renfrew. The bay is large enough to contain five hundred sail of merchantmen, with depth of water from twelve to twenty-four feet. From fifteen to twenty sloops are employed in the fishing and coasting business; and one vessel, of about 250 tons, is employed in the Baltic trade. The number of inhabitants is about 600.

Edinburgh to Inverary.

	M.	F.
Doune, p. 286.	45	0
Dalmaly Inn	55	4
Cladich	6	0
Inverary	10	0

In the whole 116 4

INVERARY is the capital of Argyleshire, and a royal burgh, situated on the side of Loch Fyne, in a hilly country. The harbour of Inverary was anciently

called *Stochk Ichopper*, which signifies the gullet where vessels trade for fish; and there is represented in the shield of the town's arms a net with a herring, and the motto is "*Semper tibi pendeat halec.*" That part of Loch Fyne by which the parish is bounded has been, for time immemorial, noted for its herrings, as superior to any found in the western seas. In some years, when the herrings come in a large body, there have been at least 500 boats employed in catching them, each boat carrying four men; and as many as 20,000 barrels have been caught and cured in some seasons, worth 15s. a barrel. Loch Fyne is also famous for haddocks, whittings, cod, &c. and well adapted for fishing, having a clear bottom, free of banks or hidden rocks; the depth of water from 50 to 100 fathoms.

The present town was built about twenty years since, on the south end of the bay, being removed from the north side. The new houses are convenient, and well built. Almost the whole belongs to the duke of Argyle, whose seat is just by. Inverary is united with Air, Campbeltown, Irvine, and Rothsay, in sending a member to parliament. The number of inhabitants is about 1100.

The linen manufacture was introduced into this place about the year 1748, and that of woollen in 1776. There is one vessel belonging to the town employed in foreign trade, and a few small vessels engaged in importing meal, coals, &c. and carrying out wool, oak-bark, and timber.

Although the family of Argyle, upon their coming to Inverary, conformed to the customs of the times, by building a very large and strong castle, within a small distance of the present one towards the river (which has only been pulled down within these thirty years), yet it does not appear that for many ages they did any thing considerable towards the improvement or embellishment of the place, till about the middle of the seventeenth century, when the marquis of Argyle began

to plant a few trees, some of which are still extant. It is probable he was early diverted from this purpose by the confusion of the times; and that nothing was afterwards done till the re-establishment of the earl, his son, some time between the years 1663 and 1670. During the short period of his possession, it appears that he had particularly bent his thoughts towards beautifying the family-seat; and almost the whole of the old trees about Inverary are of his planting, and still remain a singular instance of his good taste and discernment, respecting that which was best adapted to the soil and climate. Some of the most admired avenues, rows of trees, and plantations, are of his designing, and plainly shew, had he lived longer, that much would have been done, upon a very large scale, even at that early period. Since the beginning of the eighteenth century, successors to the estate and honours of Argyle have been particularly attentive to extend their plantations, and to embellish the place. About the year 1745 the present castle was begun by Archibald duke of Argyle; and, after a short interruption during the rebellion, it was resumed and finished. Since that time a great sum has been annually expended by him, by his successor the late duke, and by the present, in making extensive inclosures, in building, planting, improving, making roads (which in this parish are highly finished, and kept in excellent repair), and in other works of utility and decoration. It is said, that the sums laid out at Inverary, since the year 1745, do now amount to the enormous sum of 250,000*l.* and that the present duke, since his accession to the estate, has expended at the rate of at least 3000*l.* per annum. Happily for his family and his country, Newmarket had not engrossed his attention; and hence a considerable part of his great revenue was fortunately employed for more useful purposes, in promoting the general improvement of his estate, in giving employment to the poor, and in extending industry and manufactures. Thus also he was enabled to let his lands to his tenants

on reasonable terms; and hence, if they are sober and industrious, none in their station of life need live more comfortably. Accordingly, the numerous tenantry on his grace's estates are so much satisfied with their situation, and so much attached to their great proprietor, that, were it necessary, there is perhaps no subject in Great Britain who could bring so great a number of persons into the field in defence of his sovereign and of his country.

Edinburgh to Fort William.

	M.	F.
Doune, p. 286.	45	0
Tyndrom	44	0
Achafalan, Argyleshire	3	0
Bridge of Urchy	3	4
Inveraran	2	4
Cross the Black Mountain to Kings-house	9	4
Ken-loch-leven	8	4
Maryburgh, Invernessshire	13	4
Fort William	0	4
In the whole	130	0

THE Black Mountain is certainly the most lofty public road in Great Britain. The King's-house was built for the accommodation of the army when marching through this desolate country. It is built on a plain.

To the west of King's-house is Glenco, remarkable for the infamous massacre in 1691, and celebrated for having, as some assert, given birth to Ossian. Towards the north is Morven, the country of his hero Fingal.

The scenery of this vally is far the most picturesque of any in the Highlands, being so wild and uncommon as never fails to attract the eye of every stranger of the least degree of taste or sensibility. The entrance to it is strongly marked by the craggy mountain of Buachalety, a little west of the King's-house. All the other mountains of Glenco resemble it, and are evidently but naked and solid rocks rising on each side perpendicularly to a great height, from a flat narrow bottom, so that in many places they seem to hang over, and make approaches as they aspire towards each other. The top of the ridge of hills, on one side, are irregularly serrated from three or four miles, and shot in places into spires, which form the most magnificent part of the scenery above Ken-loch-leven. In the middle of the vally is a small lake, and from it runs the river Coän, or Cona, celebrated in the works of Ossian. Indeed no place could be more happily calculated than this for forming the taste, and inspiring the genius of such a poet.

The principal native animals on the mountains of Glenco are red deers, Alpine hares, foxes, eagles, ptarmigans, and a few moor-fowl. It is remarkable, that the common hare was never seen either here, in Glen-creran, or Glen-ety, till the military roads were made. The partridge is a bird but lately known here, and is still rare. There are neither rats nor vipers.

Maryburgh or Gordons-burgh is situated on the south side of Loch Eil, built by William III. soon after he came to the crown, and called Maryburgh in honour of his queen: for some time past it has been also called Gordons-burgh, from the house of Gordon, to whom the estate belongs. It is a flourishing little place. About sixty vessels belong to the harbour; of these there are four sloops from twenty to forty tons, and one brig of 200 tons.

Fort William is situated on the south side of Loch Eil, in a plain almost level with the sea; surrounded

with mountains which were once covered with wood, and from which many streams run into the lake : those near the foot are the Lochy and the Nevis.

The fort was first built at the instigation of general Monk during the protectorship of Cromwell ; it at that time occupied more ground than it now does, and was capable of containing 2000 men. It was then called the fort or garrison of Inverlochy, from the river so called. King William rebuilt it on a smaller scale with stone and lime, and called it, from his own name, Fort William.

In the year 1746 it stood a siege against the rebels of three weeks, with the loss of only six men killed, and twenty-four wounded. The fort is by no means a place of strength, and is only supplied with a company of invalids ; a few years ago the river Nevis undermined a part of the wall, and swept it away, since which it has been going fast to ruin, and no steps are taken to repair it. A post office was established at Fort William in 1764. The number of inhabitants in Maryburgh and Fort William is about 1200.

About four miles north from Fort William, on the river Lochy, are the remains of an ancient castle, which was built, or rather repaired, by the family of Locheil, in the reign of queen Mary. This was probably continued on the spot where Banquo, thane of Lochaber, and ancestor of the royal Stuart, had a castle. There is still remaining of this building a wall of forty or fifty feet, and a vault almost entire. Of old, before the invention of fire-arms, it must have been a strong place. Its situation is on the brink of a precipice, at the bottom of which the river forces its passage through rocks ; on the land side it was defended by a ditch and drawbridge.

On the side of the glen lie scattered the ruins of a very ancient building, called Dundhairdghall, on the top of a hill 400 yards in perpendicular height. The traces of the building are visible, which shews the

Edinburgh to Inverary by Glasgow. 303

figure to have been oval: the builder, the time of its erection, and its design, are equally unknown. From its elevated situation, it was probably a fortress or place of defence; and it is recorded, that the kings of Scotland, in the time of Charlemagne, resided at Inverlochy.

For want of a proper quay at Fort William, vessels in stormy weather are obliged to unmoor and cross to the opposite shore, where is a tolerably safe harbour, with good anchorage, called Camusnugaul.

To the east of Fort William is Ben Nevis, 4370 feet above the level of the sea, and reckoned the highest mountain in North Britain.

Edinburgh to Inverary by Glasgow.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Hermiston . . .	5	6	Brought up	42	0
Burnwynd . . .	3	2	Glasgow . . .	3	1
Mid Calder . . .	3	6	Anderston . . .	1	4
Long Livingstone . . .	3	5	Patrick . . .	1	0
Blackburn . . .	2	4	Scots Town, Ren-		
Whiteburn . . .	2	3	frewshire . . .	2	4
Kirk of Shots, La-			Kilpatrick . . .	5	0
nerkshire . . .	7	6	Dumbarton, Dumb.	5	0
New House . . .	3	2	Lufs Inn . . .	13	0
Holy Town . . .	1	7	Tarbet Inn . . .	8	0
Bells Hill . . .	2	0	Glencrow . . .	7	4
Broom House . . .	3	5	Cairndow . . .	6	2
Collander Row . . .	2	2	Inverary . . .	10	0
	42	0	In the whole	104	7

AT Burnwynd is Hatton-house, a seat of lord Cullen.

Mid Calder is pleasantly situated, in a country well

wooded, near the river Almond. Near the Manse is Greenbank-house, formerly in the possession of the Spottiswood family. In the house is a portrait of the superintendant. A little to the west of the town is Calder-house, a seat of lord Torpichen. Between the house and the town is a large plane-tree, the trunk of it is fourteen feet high, the circumference of the thickest part eighteen feet, and the branches extend at least thirty feet each way.

There are several mounds or barrows in the neighbourhood; and, according to tradition, a battle was fought here between the Scotch king Malcolm, and the emperor Constantine IV.

Livingston was long the chief seat of a family of the same name, which was descended from the earls of Linlithgow and Collander. The house was castellated, and defended by a wet ditch, and a rampart of earth. About a mile north-east from this house is a farm-house, called New-year-field, which is said to have been a royal hunting-seat when the king's resided at Linlithgow. Here is a wall, adjoining which, according to tradition, was a specific for the king's-evil, if applied by the royal hand on New-year's-day before sun-rising.

Kilpatrick, or Old Kilpatrick, is so named from St. Patrick, who was, according to tradition, a native of this parish; though other accounts say he was born in Wales; and there is a large stone in the Clyde, visible at low water, called St. Patrick's stone: he is said to have been the son of a noble Roman, who fled to this country to avoid persecution. Here is a considerable manufacture of woollen, a smithery, and a large bleach-field. The number of inhabitants is about 2450.

Between Kilpatrick and Dumbarton is Dunblair, once a Roman station, situated at the western extremity of Graham's dyke. In Oliver Cromwell's time here was a castle of some strength, which was blown up by the treachery of an English boy.



ROCK AND CASTLE OF DUNBARTON

Dumbarton is the capital of the county to which it gives name, and a royal burgh, united with Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen, to return one member. It is situated on the north side of the Clyde, at the mouth of the Leven. It is ancient, large, but not well built, and defended by a castle situated close to the river on a vast rock, formerly deemed impregnable, and now the residence of a garrison. There is in this town a considerable crown and bottle glass manufacture, which employs upwards of 100 hands. Extensive print-fields in the neighbouring parishes also employ some of the inhabitants of Dumbarton. It has a good harbour, where large brigs lie safe in all weathers. About 2000 tons of shipping belong to this place, which employ seventy seamen. The town is entirely free of all imposts, or borough taxes; but is by no means in a flourishing or increasing state, owing to the letters of deaconry preventing strangers from working at their trades without costly entries: the number of souls is about 2000.

Two miles from Dumbarton is the old house of Dalquhurn, adjoining to the village of Rentoun, where was born the celebrated Dr. Smollet; he was a grandson of sir James Smollet of Bonhill, but being of a younger branch and small fortune, was educated as a surgeon, and in that capacity served at Carthagera, a circumstance described in his *Roderick Random*: he afterwards declined physic, applying himself to history and the belles-lettres. His history bears evident marks of haste, but his *Roderick Random* will be admired as long as the English language is read. He died at Leghorn in the fifty-first year of his age. Near the place of his nativity a column has been erected to his memory by his cousin, with the following inscription:

Siste viator!

Si lepores, ingenii quæ venam benignam,

Si morum calidissimum pictorem,

Unquam es miratus,

Immorare paululum memoriæ

TOBIÆ SMOLLET, M.D.

Viri virtutibus hisce
 Quæ in homine et cive,
 Et laudes et imiteris
 Haud mediocriter ornat;
 Qui in literis varii versatus,
 Postquam, felicitate sibi propria,
 Sese posteris commendaverat,
 Morte acerba raptus
 Anno ætatis 51.
 Eheu! quam procul a patria,
 Prope Liburni Portum in Italia
 Jacet sepultus:
 Tali tantoque viro, patrueli suo,
 Cui, in decursu, lampada
 Se potius tradidisse decuit,
 Hanc columnam.
 Amoris eheu! inane monumentum,
 In ipsis Levinæ ripis
 Quas, versiculis, sub exitu vitæ, illustratas
 Primis, infans, vagitibus perfonuit,
 Ponendam curavit
 Jacobus Smollet de Bonhill.

Renton is a town of three streets, running parallel with each other, built since the year 1782, to accommodate the people employed in the neighbouring print-fields: the population is about 1200.

A little to the west of the Leven, on a small eminence, called Castle hill, once stood, it is said, a castle, the residence of king Robert Bruce, where he breathed his last.

Three miles beyond Renton, come in view of Loch Lomond, and continue near its shores to Tarbet inn. This is the most extensive, and, perhaps, the most beautiful lake in Scotland, situated at the extremity of the Grampian mountains, which end here, and seem to rise in many islands, which appear a continuation, or like fragments broken off by some violent convulsion of nature. The islands are mountainous, and beautifully picturesque. On Inch-Calloch, or the Isle of Nuns, are the remains of a conventual church. Inch-Murrin, or the Isle of St. Murrinus, is two miles long, and converted into a deer park; on it are the ruins of a house

once belonging to the family of Lenox. On this island John Colquhoun, laird of Luss, was murdered, with several of his followers, in 1439, by a party of Highlanders, under the conduct of Lauchlan Maclean and Murdoch Gibson, who ravaged this part of the country with fire and sword. There are many others. On the eastern side is Ben Lomond, from which the whole extent of the lake is seen.

In the parish of Luss, Mr. Pennant tells us, were living in the year 1769,

Rev. Mr. Robertson, minister, aged	90
Mrs. Robertson his wife	86
Ann Sharp, their servant	94
Niel Macnaughton, kirk officer	86
Christian Gay, his wife	94
Walter Maclellan	90

From Tarbet is a most charming view of Loch Lomond.

Edinburgh to Glasgow by Borrowstounness and Falkirk.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Queensferry	9	1	Brought up	26	6
Blackness	5	4	Bonea Bridge	3	1
Borrowstounness	3	6	Loan Head	1	1
Callander	5	1	Cumbernauld, Dum-		
Lourestone	0	6	bartonf.	3	0
Falkirk	1	3	Bedlay, Lanerkf.	7	1
Camelon	1	1	Glasgow	7	0
	26	6	In the whole	48	1

FOUR miles from Queensferry, on the left, is Abercorn, where was one of the most ancient monas-

teries in Scotland. The Romans had several stations between Cramond and Antoninus's wall, on one of which Abercorn castle was built, near the church, difficult of access, except from the east. During the power of the Douglasses it became a place of great strength. In 1454 that noble family rebelling against James II. the castle was taken by the king, and dismantled, after which it was never repaired.

Borrowstounness is situated on a point of land, which projects into the Forth. It is a burgh of barony, governed by a bailie appointed by the duke of Hamilton. The streets are narrow, and the houses old, low, and crowded, but for the most part clean and convenient. The piers, basin, and harbour, include about two acres; and the depth of water in spring tides is from sixteen to eighteen feet. The shipping belonging to the town amount to about twenty-five sail: of these seventeen are brigs from seventy to 170 tons; eight sloops from twenty to seventy: six of the brigs sail regularly to and from London, one every fourteen days; the others are chiefly employed in the Baltic trade. Whale fishing has been attempted several times, but without success. Coals and salt are the chief exports; the imports are grain, timber, tallow, hemp, flax, and linseed. The number of inhabitants is about 2600.

Queensferry, Northferry, Inverkeithing, Limekilns, Grangemouth, St. David's, Torry, and Culrofs, are members of this port, and united to the custom-house.

Great quantities of coal are dug near the town, and there are thirty salt pans: at the south and west end of the town are quarries of free-stone, lime-stone, and granite.

Near the town is Kinniel, an ancient seat of the duke of Hamilton.

Edinburgh to Glasgow by Bathgate.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Corstorphine .	4	3	Brought up	22	2
Almond Water .	4	1	Airdrie Inn, Lanerk-		
Brokes Burn, Lin-			shire .	10	6
lithgowshire .	2	4	Loanhead .	2	6
Drumcros .	5	4	Sandy Hills .	4	0
Bathgate .	1	6	Shettleston .	1	0
Craighouse Inn .	4	0	Glasgow .	3	0
	22	2	In the whole	43	6

TWO miles beyond Almond Water, on the left, is Kilpunt, a seat of the earl of Hopeton; and beyond Brokesburn, on the right, is Kirkhill, a seat of the earl of Buchan.

Bathgate was part of the great possessions which king Robert Bruce, in 1316, gave in dowry with his daughter lady Margaret to Walter high steward of Scotland, who made it his principal residence, and died here in 1328. Some traces of his mansion are still visible in the middle of a morass near the town. The number of inhabitants is about 1400.

Four miles north from Bathgate, at Torpichen, was a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by David I.: only the choir of the church remains.

Beyond Bathgate is Ogleface, a ruined seat of the earl of Hopeton.

Edinburgh to Greenock.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Glasgow, p. 303. .	43	6	Brought up	53	0
Gorbals . . .	1	0	Craigton . . .	2	4
Govan . . .	3	0	Port Glasgow . . .	8	4
Renfrew, Renfrewf. .	3	2	Greenock . . .	2	6
Inchinnan . . .	2	0			
			In the whole	66	6
	53	0			

TWO miles south-east from the church of Govan are the remains of a castle, the walls of which are entire. It appears to have been a building of considerable strength, and was for a long time the jointure house of the Pollock family. Near the Clyde are the ruins of the palace of the bishop of Glasgow.

Edinburgh to Irvine.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Glasgow, p. 303. .	43	6	Brought up	62	6
Gorbals . . .	1	0	Dalry . . .	4	6
Paisley . . .	7	0	Kilwinning . . .	4	2
Quarreltown . . .	3	2	Irvine . . .	3	0
Beith . . .	7	6			
			In the whole	74	6
	62	6			

PAISLEY is situated on the river Cart, and was erected into a burgh in 1488 by James IV.: it is go-

verned by three magistrates and a town council, but not concerned in electing a parliamentary member. This town began to flourish by its manufactures soon after the union; the principal articles at first were plaids and coarse checks, and afterwards linen handkerchiefs. These were succeeded by fabrics of a lighter and more fanciful kind, consisting not only of plain lawns, but likewise those that were striped or checked with cotton, and others that were ornamented with a great variety of figures; some of which last articles still continue to be manufactured there. The making of linen gauze was a considerable branch of trade in Paisley, as likewise white sewing thread, known to the merchants by the name of ounce thread, as distinguished from the different kinds of coloured and white thread which have been manufactured chiefly at Aberdeen and Dundee.

About the year 1760 the making of silk gauze was first attempted at Paisley, in imitation of that of Spitalfields in London. The success was beyond the most sanguine expectations of those who engaged in it. Such nice and curious fabrics were devised, and such a vast variety of elegant and richly ornamented gauze was issued from this place, as outdid every thing of the kind that had formerly appeared. Spitalfields was obliged to relinquish the manufacture. Companies came down from London to carry it on at Paisley, where it prospered and increased, it is believed, beyond any manufacture which any town of Scotland could boast of. Indeed, it not only became the great distinguishing manufacture of that town, but it filled the country round to the distance of twenty miles; and the gentlemen engaged in it, had not only warehouses in London and Dublin, but they had correspondents upon the continent, and shops for vending their commodities even in Paris itself. It appears from the best calculation that could be made, that in the year 1784, the manufactures of Paisley, in silk, gauze, lawn, and linen gauze, and white sewing thread, amounted to the

value of 579,185l. 16s. 6d. and that no fewer than 26,484 persons were employed in carrying them on.

It is difficult to give an exact account of the state of its manufactures at present. The silk branch has evidently declined, but the muslin has so far come in its room, and the thread manufacture has considerably increased. There are some others carried on there, of too much importance to be overlooked: for instance, considerable tan-works, four in number, two soap and candle-works, a manufacture of ribands, and another of inkle or tape.

Before the reformation, here was a rich monastery; and the town of Paisley continued a part of the original or abby parish of Paisley till the year 1738, when the magistrates and council having purchased the right of patronage from the then earl of Dundonald, a new church was built, and the town was erected into a separate parish. Since which time two other churches have been erected; besides which there are two large dissenting congregations in the town, those of the anti-burgher persuasion and the relief. The number of inhabitants in the three parishes is estimated at 24,600.

The parish of Paisley is in length, from east to west, about nine miles, varying in breadth from half a mile to about three. There are five coal-mines, and free-stone quarries abound in the parish. In the various weaving branches there were employed at Whitfuntide, 1791, in the suburbs of Paisley, 1108 looms, which added to 2494 employed in the town, gives 3602 in all. But it is to be observed, that the extent to which the weaving branches are carried on, by the manufacturers in Paisley, is not to be judged of from the number of looms in the town and suburbs. Besides about 150 in the country part of the parish, there are great numbers employed by them in the neighbouring villages, which are dependent on Paisley.

Here was a priory, changed afterwards into an abby of black monks, brought from Wenlock in England. It was founded by Walter son of Alan, lord high

steward of Scotland, in 1164. It was the common burial-place of that noble family till they were raised to the throne of Scotland.

The monks of this place are supposed to have written a chronicle of the affairs of Scotland, called the *Black Book of Paisley*, from the colour of its cover. This curious morsel of antiquity, cited frequently by Buchanan, belonged to the president of Spotteswood; and after his death was carried into England by general Lambert. It is now in the king's library at St. James's.

George Shaw, abbot in 1484, enlarged and beautified the monastery, rebuilt the refectory, and other offices of the monks, the church, and the precincts of the convent, and enlarged the gardens and orchards, which he enclosed with a wall of hewn stone, measuring about a mile in circuit. In one of the corners of the wall there was a niche with a statue of the Virgin Mary, with this distich under her feet:

Hac ne vade viâ, nisi dixeris Ave Maria:
Sit semper sine vœ; qui tibi dicit Ave.

The abby church appears to have been, when entire, a very grand building; it was in the form of a cross. The great north window is a fine ruin, the arch very lofty, and the middle pillar wonderfully light, and still entire; only the chancel now remains, which is divided into a middle and two side aisles, by lofty columns, whose capitals are ornamented with grotesque figures, and supporting Gothic or pointed arches. Here are two ranges of pointed windows, the upper ones remarkably close to each other. Both the west and north doors are highly decorated with sculpture, indeed the whole outside has been profusely ornamented. In 1789 this building was fitted up for parochial service, with pews and galleries. Towards the west end there are several other ruins. The earl of Abercorn's burial-place is by much the greatest curiosity in Paisley; it is an old Gothic chapel, without pulpit or pew, or any ornament whatever; but it

has the finest echo perhaps in the world; when the end door, the only one it has, is shut, the noise is equal to a loud, and not very distant, clap of thunder; if you strike a single note of music you hear the sound gradually ascending, till it dies away as if at an immense distance, and all the while diffusing itself through the circumambient air. If a good voice sings, or a musical instrument is well played upon, the effect is inexpressibly agreeable. In this chapel is the monument of Margery Bruce; she lies recumbent, with her hands closed in the attitude of prayer; over her was once a rich arch, with sculptures of her arms.

The garden wall, a very noble and extensive one, of cut stone, conveys some idea of the ancient grandeur of this place. By a rude inscription, still extant on the north-west corner, it appears to have been built by George Shaw the abbot, in the year 1484; the same gentleman who, four years after, procured a charter for the town of Paisley: the inscription is too singular to be omitted.—

Thy celsit the abbot George of Shaw,
About my abby gart make this waw,
An hundred, four hundredth zear,
Eighty-four, the date but weir,
Pray for his salvation
That laid this noble foundation.

Two miles east from Paisley are the ruins of Cruickston castle, originally the property of the Croc, a once powerful family; but in the reign of Malcolm II. conveyed by marriage of the heiress to the family of the Stuarts. In this mansion Darnly held dalliance with his beauteous queen; and a great yew is still existing under which they breathed their loves. And the queen, unconscious of events, struck a coin on the occasion, with the figure of the tree, a crown, and the motto, *Dat gloria vires*.

Beith, at the time of the revolution, contained only five dwelling-houses; the number of inhabitants, at this time, is 1750 in the village, besides upwards of 1100 in the country part of the parish. Here are

manufactures of cotton, muslin, and gauze. In this parish were formerly several castles or square towers, all of which have been demolished but one, which was anciently a seat of the Montgomeries of Giffan.

Beyond Beith, on the right, is Kilbirnie, a seat of the earl of Crawford, near a lake; about a mile long, and half a mile broad.

At Dalry is a manufacture of cotton: the number of inhabitants is about 800. In the parish is Camp-hill, where the Scotch army is said to have encamped previous to the battle of Largo in 1263. On a farm called Auchinskeith, is a large cave on a lime-stone rock.

At Kilwinning there was an abbey of Tyronecian monks, founded by Hugh Marville, constable of Scotland, in 1140. This house, when entire, occupied several acres, but at present the situation of the buildings cannot be traced out. It was in a great measure demolished in 1560, by Alexander earl of Glencairn, in consequence of an order from the states of Scotland. A few years after part of the abbey church was repaired, and made parochial till 1775, when, being found ruinous and unsafe, it was taken down, and a modern church erected on its site: the steeple or tower was again repaired in 1789, at the expence of the earl of Eglington.

In 1513 William Bunsch, abbot of Kilwinning, was slain at the battle of Floddon.

At the general suppression it was granted to Alexander earl of Glencairn. In 1603 Hugh earl of Eglington obtained a new grant of the site, with all the lands and tithes which had at any time belonged to it, either in property or superiority; and they were erected into a temporal lordship to him, and his heirs for ever.

Two miles from Kilwinning is Eglington castle, for some centuries the seat of the earls of Eglington.

Irvine is a sea-port, on the north side of a river of the same name, at a small distance from the frith of

Clyde. The principal trade is exporting coal to Ireland: the harbour is near half a mile from the town. In the year 1790 the number of vessels which belonged to this port was fifty-one, the tonnage of which amounted to 3682 tons; the largest 160 tons, the smallest thirty-three; and about 24,000 chaldrons are exported annually: considerable quantities of woollen goods and carpeting, muslins, lawns, gauzes, and linen, are likewise exported from the manufacturing towns; the principal imports are hemp, iron, deals from Memel and Norway, ship-timber, and corn: the number of inhabitants of the town and parish is supposed to be upwards of 4500.

Near Dundonald, four miles south from Irvine, is an ancient and royal castle, where Robert II. resided, and where he died.

Edinburgh to Irvine, another road.

	M.	F.
Glasgow, p. 303.	43	6
Gorbals	1	0
Pollockshaws	3	0
Stuarton	13	4
Irvine	8	0

In the whole 69 2

STUARTON is said to derive its name from the family of Stuart, who had formerly a seat here; it is remarkable for excellent cheese.

About a mile from the village, in the road to Paisley, are the ruins of Corshill-house, an ancient seat of the Cunninghams.

Pollockshaws is a populous manufacturing village.

Edinburgh to Lanerk.

	M.	F.
Slateford	2	5
Currie	3	2
Leithshead	5	3
Torbrae, Lanerkshire	8	0
Carnwarth	5	6
Carstairs	3	1
Lanerk	4	0

In the whole 32 1

CURRIE is situated in the neighbourhood of that dale in which is laid the scene of that beautiful pastoral the Gentle Shepherd. In the parish there are the remains of an ancient castle called Lenox tower; which is said to have been a seat of the family of Lenox, and occasionally the residence of Mary queen of Scotland. It was afterwards, according to the same tradition, a seat of the regent Morton. It was situated on an eminence, with a subterraneous passage to the river Leith; the extent of the rampart which goes round the hill is 304 yards. The under part of this once magnificent castle is now used as a hogsty.

Not far from Lenox tower, on the opposite side of the river, are the ruins of another ancient mansion belonging to the family of Skene.

Near Currie is Warriston, a seat of the earl of Morton.

At Wilson town, in the parish of Carnwath, an iron-foundry was erected some years since by two brothers of the name of Wilson. In this parish are the ruins of Couthalley castle, an ancient seat of the Somervilles.

At Carstairs a new and elegant church has lately been built: on the south side of the parish there is a Roman camp. Carstairs-house, the seat of Mr. Fullarton, is remarkable for its excellent gardens.

Lanerk, or Lanark, is a royal burgh, and capital of the county to which it gives name. It is united with Linlithgow, Peebles, and Selkirk, in electing one member of parliament, and is governed by a provost, bailies, dean of guild, &c. It is situated on the slope of a rising ground, near 300 feet above the level of the Clyde. It consists of five streets besides lanes, and about 2260 inhabitants. The church is a neat edifice, situated in the centre of the town. The principal manufacture is that of stockings.

We are told, that the first Scotch parliament mentioned in history was held at this town by Kenneth II. in the year 978; and in 1244 the whole of the town was burned down. But it is chiefly celebrated in history for being the place where the brave Wallace began his military career, by defeating the English sheriff of Lanerkshire, William de Heselop, or Heselrig, and putting him to death in this town. We are told that Wallace having married a lady of the name of Braidfoot, the heiress of Lammington, lived with her privately at Lanerk; that while there, he with a few friends had a quarrel and fray with a party of English. Wallace being overpowered, made his escape to Cartlane Craigs; on which the sheriff seized on his wife and put her to death. To revenge this, Wallace and his friends attacked the sheriff in the night and killed him, with 240 Englishmen. Bruce finally recovered Lanerk from the English in 1310.

According to tradition the house in which Wallace lived was situated at the head of Castlegate, opposite the church, where a new house has been erected.

William Lithgow, the celebrated traveller, was born, died, and was buried in this parish.

About a mile from the town is New Lanerk, a vil-

lage, with some large cotton-mills, erected in the year 1784.

Not far from Lanerk are the celebrated falls of the Clyde; one of which is Corra Lin, so called from an old castle on the opposite bank, overhanging a high rock: from this spot is the best view of the cascade, which precipitates from rock to rock with short interruption. The sides are bounded by vast rocks covered with trees. A path conducts the traveller down to the beginning of the fall, into which a high rock projects, which in time of floods is surrounded with water. In the cliffs of this savage retreat Wallace is said to have concealed himself.

Near Bonneton-house, an elegant modern building, is another fall in the midst of beautiful and romantic scenery.

The fall of Stonebyres, so called from a seat of that name, a mile from Lanerk, has a fall of eighty feet, and is equally romantic with the other. Salmon cannot surmount this Lin, and never are found in the river above it.

About a mile from Lanerk, at the union of the Mause with the Clyde, is Cartland Crag, a curious and romantic cave or den, a quarter of a mile in length, bounded on both sides by a reef of high, steep, and rugged rocks, covered with brushwood. Mr. Lightfoot found here some curious plants.

Edinburgh to Ayr and Port Patrick.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Carstairs . . .	28	1	Brought up	85	0
Douglas-mill . .	9	7	Kirk Oswald . .	4	4
Douglas . . .	2	7	Belforrow Bridge	2	4
Parish Holme . .	6	0	Girvan . . .	5	1
Muirkirk, Ayrshire	4	1	Ballantrae . . .	12	3
Old Cumnock . .	10	4	Loch Ryan . . .	8	7
Ochiltree . . .	4	0	Cairn, Wigtonshire	2	0
Ayr	11	0	Stranrawer . . .	6	0
Maybole	8	4	Port Patrick . .	6	3
	85	0	In the whole	132	6

BETWEEN Carstairs and Douglas-mill on the left is Carmichael, where the earl of Hyndford has a seat, on whose estate are large plantations of trees, particularly of firs; and a coal-mine, which annually yields about 70,000 loads.

At Muirkirk are manufactures of iron and coal-tar.

The parish of Cumnock abounds in coals. Near the village are the remains of a mote, where it is said the barons' courts were formerly held. Here are the remains of the castle of Terrenzean, in ruins, the property of the earl of Dumfries.

Near Ochiltree is Auchinleck, an ancient seat of the Boswells.

Ayr, or Air, is a royal burgh, and capital of the county to which it gives name; united with Campbeltown, Inverary, Irvine, and Rothsay, in sending one member to parliament; situated on a small river of the same name, over which is a bridge of four arches, anciently called Erigena, and once famous for its antiquity and privileges. It has a very large jurisdiction, of near sixty-four miles, reaching from the mouth of Clyde to the borders of Galloway. It stands on a sandy plain,

but has pleasant green fields two miles south and north of it. In the fields, betwixt the mouth of the Don and Ayr, stands a very beautiful church. The town has a very good harbour in the river, and lies conveniently for trade; and it is easy to see that it has been much larger than it is at present.

Ayr is noted for the treacherous murder of many noblemen and gentlemen by the English in Wallace's time; when they were called together during a truce (after Edward I. had over-run the country), on pretence of holding a court of justice, and were treacherously hanged, one after another, as they entered the king's large barns, where the court was held.

This was as severely as justly revenged by Wallace, with whom, as warden of Scotland, they had made the truce, and whom they endeavoured to entice thither by their charter of peace, as they had done a great many others of quality. But he, having notice of what had passed, surprised them that very night in their jollity, rejoicing that they had, as they thought, by these treacherous murders, secured Scotland for ever; and, having set guards round the barns, that none should escape, he burnt all the English in them. The ruins of those barns are still shewn here.

Oliver Cromwell built a citadel at Ayr, well fortified with a fosse and a stone wall. At the restoration it was demolished, and at present only some houses, and angles of the ramparts, are standing.

Between the town and the sea, within Cromwell's fort, are the ruins of a church, dedicated to St. John Baptist, which is said to have been entire about sixty or seventy years since; at present the tower only remains. Its foundation may still be traced; from which it appears to have been in the form of a cross. Among the archives of the town is a charter from Robert II. surnamed the Blear-eyed, in 1378, respecting the preserving this church from being destroyed by the blowing of sand; but the church has, it is said, been since quite

demolished, through want of taste, and the guilt of avarice; though there is evidence of its having been the seat of a parliament held in the time of Bruce and Baliol; and where a number of the nobility and gentry determined, upon noble and free motives, for the former.

The fort above mentioned, built by Oliver Cromwell, is a parallelogram; the greatest length from north to south, defended by six bastions. There are also two or three magazines, seemingly meant for bomb-proof; one of them serves for a gate. It was by king Charles II. granted to lord Eglington.

Adjoining to Ayr, as it were a suburb, is Newton-upon-Ayr, a sea-port, and burgh of barony or regality, holding directly from the king; incorporated, as is supposed, by king Robert I. who endowed an hospital for lepers near the town, called King's Cafe, which still exists. It principally consists of one street, near half a mile in length. The harbour is formed by the river Ayr, at a small distance from the town. The bed of the river is narrow, and the depth of water at spring-tides not above twelve feet; so that vessels above 140 tons cannot pass the bar.

In the month of December, 1789, considerable damage was done to the shipping; no less than twelve vessels being stranded, and one totally lost. A lighthouse has since been erected. The principal export is coal.

There is a salmon-fishery at the mouth of the river; and haddocks, cod, ling, and some other fish, are caught in the bay.

The number of inhabitants in Newton is about 1690. Those of Ayr amount to 3780.

About two miles south from Ayr is the village of Alloway, where are the ruins of a church, a small distance from the bridge of Doon. Rather more than a century ago, the parish was united to Ayr; since which time it has gradually fallen to decay. It is one of the oldest parishes in Scotland, and still retains those privileges.

The minister of Ayr is obliged to marry and baptise in it, and also to hold here his parochial catechisings. The magistrates attempted some years ago to take away the bell, but were repulsed by the Alloites *vi et armis*.

This church is famous for being the place where witches and warlocks were wont to hold their infernal meetings, or sabbaths, and prepare their magical unctions; here, too, they used to amuse themselves with dancing to the music of the muckle-horned devil. Divers stories of these horrid rites are still current.

Six miles south from Ayr is Dunure castle, a fine old building, most romantically situated on the brink of a perpendicular rocky cliff, in some parts overhanging the sea. Beneath it is a cavern, called the Browneys Cave, now nearly filled up with rubbish fallen from the rock and building. It is said to have formerly communicated with the castle, and probably served as a sally-port, or secret communication with the sea. By whom or at what time this castle was built is not known. From its strength and situation it must formerly have been of consequence as a fortress.

Dunure castle was an ancient residence of a principal branch of the Kennedy family, who were thence called Kennedies of Dunure, and generally esteemed the head of that name. The Cassilis family is descended from it, and were proprietors of this estate till the beginning of the eighteenth century, when it was sold to the grandfather of the present proprietor, also a descendant from the Kennedies of Dunure. It seems a matter of doubt whether this castle has been inhabited since the reign of king James VI.

Maybole, or Minniboil.—The church was made collegiate in 1441, by sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure, for a provost or rector, and prebendaries. It was consecrated in honour of the blessed Virgin Mary. The parish-church stands at a little distance from the college, eastward. It does not appear when it was built.

The town of Maybole stands on an ascending ground from east to west, and lies open to the south. It is pretty well fenced from the north by a higher ridge of hills that lies above it, at a small distance northwards. It has one principal street, with houses on both sides, built of free-stone; and it is beautified with the situation of two castles, one at each end of this street. That to the east belongs to the earl of Cassilis, beyond which, eastward, stands a great new building, in which are his granaries. On the west end is a castle, which belonged some time to the laird of Blarrquhan, which is now the tolbooth, and is adorned with a pyramid, and a row of ballusters round it, raised upon the top of the staircase, into which they have mounted a fine clock.

In the town there are 800 inhabitants, at or above eight years of age, many of whom are employed in the woollen manufacture, which is carried on to a great extent.

In the parish of Maybole is a high house, called Greenand castle, on the top of a rock hanging over the sea, with some lower new work, which was never finished. It is too open to the sea to be a desirable habitation, and seems designed as a security against surprise, rather than a constant residence.

Three miles north-east from Maybole is an ancient building, called the Old House of Cassilis. It consists of a great square tower, whose walls are of an uncommon thickness, with a court of lesser buildings, beautifully situated on a bank above the water of Dun, and surrounded by extensive woods of old timber. This old tower is ascended by a turnpike staircase, the lower story is vaulted, and the walls, as high as the third story, are said to be sixteen feet thick. Here are many family portraits, and divers other paintings. This tower has probably undergone many repairs; the present appearance of the building does not bespeak the last to be older than the reign of queen Mary, or

James VI. her son. This house belongs to the earl of Cassilis.

Three miles north from Maybole is Cullean or Culzean castle, which stands on the coast of Carrick, in a bay to which it gives name, on a rock eight feet above the level of the sea, on the site of a fortress more ancient, the residence of a branch of the Kennedies.

At the bottom of the rock are three caves, one beyond the other, well known for the legendary tales related of them.

Kirk Oswald is said to owe its name to Oswald, son to the king of Northumberland, who founded a church here, in compliance with a vow he made in a battle against the Strathclyde Britons.

In this parish are the remains of Crofraguel or Crossmagnol abbey, founded for Cluniac monks by Duncan, son of Gilbert, earl of Carrick, in 1244. It is situated half way between the manse of Kirk Oswald and the town of Maybole. The walls are for the most part entire, and have a very venerable and magnificent appearance.

The ruins of Turnbury castle are situated on the north-west point of the rocky angle that turns about towards Girvan, and is perhaps the place called by Ptolemy Perigonium, of a Greek origination, importing round the corner, and suiting the English designation of Turnbury, from turning of the corner. A tradition among the people there will not a little induce us to suppose, that, near to this very castle, there was of old a town of the same name, of which there is no vestige at present to be seen, but that they perceive some remainders of a causeway; and that the reason for this may be, the neighbourhood of the port of the greatest resort on all that coast, at which the first possessors have landed from Ireland, and so might have fixed their habitations near to it, though now the place be but a track of barren sand. Thus far Mr. Abercrombie,

326 *Edinburgh to Ayr and Port Patrick.*

This castle belonged to Alexander earl of Carrick, who died in the Holy-land, and left an only daughter and heiress, named Martha. She, about the year 1274, taking the diversion of hunting, with her women and attendants, met by accident Robert Bruce, lord of Annandale in Scotland, and Cleveland in England, a very handsome young man, who, after the usual salutes and kisses, which Fordun says were customary in courts, would have proceeded on his way; but the countess being enamoured with him, seized his horse's reins, and with a kind of violence, apparently against his will, led him to her castle of Turnbury, where, after detaining him above a fortnight, she married him privately, unknown to the king, or to any of the friends of either party; whence it was currently reported that she had obtained her husband by a rape. On this the king, to punish her for her feudal delinquency in marrying without his consent, seized her castle and estates; but by the interposition of friends, and the payment of a sum of money, Robert Bruce shortly after obtained a full restitution.

This castle was in the hands of the English in the expedition of king Edward I.

In 1306, Bruce having taken shelter in the isle of Arran, sent a trusty person into Carrick, to learn how his vassals stood affected to his cause; with instructions, that, if he found them disposed to assist him, he should make a signal, at a time appointed, by lighting a fire on an eminence near the castle of Turnbury. The messenger found the English in the possession of Carrick, the people dispirited, and none ready to take arms; he therefore did not make the signal: but a fire being made about noon on the appointed spot (possibly by accident), both Bruce and the messenger saw it. The former, with his associates, put to sea, to join his supposed party; the latter, to prevent his coming. They met before Bruce reached the shore, when the messenger acquainted Bruce with the unpromising state of his affairs, and advised him to go back; but he, obey-

ing the dictates of despair and valour, resolved to persevere; and attacking the English, carelessly cantoned in the neighbourhood of Turnbury, put a number of them to the sword, and pillaged their quarters. Percy from the castle heard the uproar, yet did not sally forth against them, not knowing their strength. Bruce with his followers, not exceeding three hundred in number, remained for some days near Turnbury; but succours having arrived from the neighbouring garrisons, he was obliged to seek safety in the mountainous parts of Carrick.

At present little more than the foundation of the building is remaining. There are some vaults beneath it, possibly once sally-ports, communicating with the water.

From this shore is seen the rock of Ailsa, and to the right that of Lamlash, with the craggy mountains of Arran.

Four miles south-east from Belforow-bridge is Dolquharan castle, which consists of an old tower, or fortalice, to which is joined a more modern house. Probably the addition, from the figures over the door, was made in the year 1679. It is bounded by the garden on one side, and on the other by the water of Girvan. On the old tower are escutcheons of the arms of Kennedy; and another coat, seemingly that of Stewart, but much defaced by age: over the entrance are also some armorial bearings. From the battlements of the tower there is a fine prospect, the river winding under the eye through a well-wooded vally. This venerable building is the property of Thomas Kennedy, of Dunure, Esq. for whom Mr. Adams has erected a handsome house, of the castellated form, in the adjacent demesnes.

Girvan is situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, and is a burgh of barony, governed by two bailies and a council. The harbour is not a bad one, and the depth at high water from nine to eleven feet, but has no quay. It is a place of little trade. The cotton

manufacture was introduced some few years since. In the parish are several ancient camps, and in the town is a whin-stone, of a dark sea-green colour, of an oval form, about two feet four inches in diameter, on which, according to tradition, if a person placed his foot, he could not be arrested for debt. The number of inhabitants at Girvan is about 1000.

Ballantrae is situated at the mouth of a river called Stinchar, or Ardstinchar, which empties itself into the sea. The river is rapid and shallow, being only capable of admitting boats. There is a considerable salmon-fishery, which lets for about 80l. a-year. Near the town are the remains of an ancient castle. The number of houses in Ballantrae is about eighty.

There are four light-houses; one at the new-built harbour of Port Patrick, another at Donaghadee, a third on the Mull of Kintyre, and a fourth on the island of Cumbray.

Edinburgh to Port Patrick through Hamilton.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Holy Town, p 333	34	1	Brought up	60	5
Hamilton	5	4	Galston	2	2
Strathaven	7	6	Fail	7	6
Bullion Side	4	6	St. Quivox	4	4
Priestland, Ayrshire	5	4	Gatefide	0	6
Derval	1	0	Ayr	1	6
New Mills	2	0	Port Patrick	56	2
	60	5	In the whole	133	7

AT Strathaven are some manufactures of cotton. It is situated in a vally, watered by the Avon, whence its name. This parish was erected into a barony in

favour of Andrew Stuart, grandson of Murdoch duke of Albany, who built a castle on a rocky eminence near the river. It was furrounded by a stout wall, with turrets at certain distances, and a drawbridge.

At Drumclog, in this parish, a skirmish happened between the covenanters and a party of dragoons, in which the latter were defeated. This happened on the 1st of June, 1679, a little before the battle of Bothwell-bridge.

In the town of Strathaven there are about 1450 inhabitants.

In the parish of Galston, on the river Irvine, is Patie's Mill, which gave rise to the well-known song, "The Lads of Patie's Mill."

In the parish of St. Quivox is Wallace-town, founded a few years since by sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, bart. which in 1792 contained about 250 families.

At Fail, or Feale, are the ruins of a priory of Cluniac monks, cell to the abby of Paisley.

Edinburgh to Port Patrick through Dumfries.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Linton, Peeblesshire	16	4	Brought up	65	4
Blythe Bridge	4	4	Amisfield	1	6
Broughton	4	4	Locker Bridge	1	2
Crook Inn	8	4	Dumfries	3	2
Bield Inn	1	0	Castle Douglas	16	4
Tweed Foot	6	4	Gatehouse on Fleet	13	7
Tweed Cross	2	4	Cree Town	11	6
Birkburn	3	6	Newton Douglas	6	6
Moffat	2	2	Glenluce	15	5
Johnston Moor	9	2	Stranrawer	9	6
Lingate	6	2	Port Patrick	6	2
	65	4	In the whole	152	2

IN the parish of Broughton are the remains of ten castles, called Towers, which appear to have been of great strength. In the upper story they had a very thick wooden door, full of large broad-headed nails, and an iron door that opened inwardly. One of these castles is said to have been the habitation of Macbeth; and it is called Macbeth's castle to this day.

At Drumelzeir, three miles south from Broughton, are the remains of a castle, situated near the Tweed, belonging to the family of Tweedale.

Two miles beyond Johnston Moor, on the left, is Ross, a seat of the duke of Queensberry.

At Amisfield, or Hemsfield, is Amisfield-place, which has long been the baronial castle of the ancient family of Chatteris, or Chartres; one of whom, Robert de Charteris, is mentioned in history as early as the reign of William the Lion, in 1165.

The castle or tower of Amisfield consists of a quadrangle, having a high tower of a picturesque form on the south-west, and a more modern building, now the dwelling-house, on the east. The former is said to have been rebuilt by sir John Chartres about the year 1600, that date being carved on a coat of arms.

The mansion was built in 1631, as appears by a date over the chief entrance.

In the tower, which has a handsome flight of winding stone stairs, is shewn a chamber and bedstead, on which James VI. is said to have slept when on his way to England.

The cieling of several of the rooms in this tower are stuccoed and painted; the ornaments are of the grotesque kind. On one of the doors is the figure of a man tearing open the jaws of a lion, barbarously carved, and tawdrily painted. The building is now quite in ruins, and used only for a hay-loft.

King Charles erected Amisfield into a burgh of barony, with a market and fairs.

On the left of Locker Bridge is Tinwal-house, a seat of the duke of Queensberry.

Edinburgh to Dumfries, another Road.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Straitton . . .	4	0	Brought up	50	0
Howgate . . .	6	0	Johnston Kirk . .	9	0
Noble House . .	6	0	Lochmaben . . .	6	0
Halmire . . .	0	7	Tinwal Kirk . . .	5	4
Blithe Bridge . .	4	1	Locker Bridge . .	1	0
Crook Inn . . .	13	0	Dumfries . . .	3	2
Moffat . . .	16	0			
			In the whole	74	6
	50	0			

AT Johnston Kirk are the ruins of Lochwood castle, anciently the residence of the family of Annandale; built, as is supposed, in the fourteenth century. It was a place of great strength, with thick walls, and situated in the midst of bogs and marshes. From this circumstance James VI. observed, "that the man who built Lochwood castle, though outwardly honest, must have been a knave at heart."

Lochmaben is a royal burgh, governed by a provost, three bailies, &c. and united with Dumfries, Annan, &c. in the election of one member. It is situated in Annandale, in the neighbourhood of several lochs, from whence, most probably, the name is derived.

In the town and neighbourhood is a considerable manufacture of coarse linen, to the amount of 60,000 yards yearly, almost the whole of which is sent to England.

In a bloody engagement between the Maxwells of Nithsdale and the Johnstons of Annandale, the former being defeated, fled to the church of Lochmaben for protection, whither they were followed by the victorious enemy, who set fire to the church, and burnt it down to the ground. This happened in 1591,

soon after which the present Gothic structure was erected.

Close to the town is the site of a very ancient castle, between two lochs, surrounded by a deep moat and ditch. According to tradition the stones were removed to erect another castle somewhere else. It was originally the seat of Robert Bruce lord of Annandale, before that family came to the crown. They had two other seats, one at Annan, the other at Hoddam. It is said that Robert Bruce I. was born in this castle. It now belongs to the family of Maxwell, whose family have often and long been provost of Lochmaben.

One of the lochs, called the Castle loch, is a beautiful sheet of water, abounding in a variety of fish; as many as fifteen sorts are said to be found fit for the table; among the rest is one said to be peculiar to it, called the *wendace*, thought to be one of the most delicious fish that swims. On a peninsula of this loch stands the castle, by far the largest and strongest of any on the borders, except Carlisle. It was built by Robert Bruce, the first of that name, who was king of Scotland. The original building takes up about an acre of ground, and contains three courts strongly built of stone: the walls are eleven feet thick. It was surrounded by these deep ditches filled with water from the loch; the whole fortification contained about twelve acres. The principal entrance was by water. It was before the invention of cannon deemed impregnable; and, before the union of the two crowns, always contained a garrison of 200 men. It belongs to the earl of Mansfield, who claims the title of hereditary keeper and constable of the castle of Lochmaben.

In the parish is an ancient fortress, called Spedlin's tower, on the west side of the Annan. All that is known of it is, that it has long been the property of an ancient and respectable family of the Jardines. The present proprietor has a handsome modern seat on the opposite side of the river.

Spedlin's castle, like most of those buildings, is a

strong square vaulted tower, with walls of great thickness, flanked by round turrets at the angles. The entrance is on the north side, near the north-east angle, through a circular door, having on each side a transverse loop-hole. Over the centre, at the top of the tower, is a square tablet, containing a coat of arms, and the date 1605; probably that of its last great repair.

Edinburgh to Port Patrick by Biggar and New Galloway.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Bridge-house Inn			Brought up	70	0
near Linton	16	2	Balmaclellan	8	4
Bridge End, Lanerkf.	3	6	New Galloway	1	4
Biggar	7	4	Bridge of Dee	6	0
Lamington	6	4	Denotery	5	0
Clyde Bridge	3	4	Minnigaff	6	4
Lead Hills	9	0	Newton Douglas	0	4
Holstein, Dumfriesf.	10	4	Glenluce	15	5
Penpont	4	0	Stranrawer	9	6
Monyhive	5	4	Port Patrick	6	2
Castleferne	3	4			
	70	0	In the whole	129	5

BIGGAR is a small place, containing near 600 inhabitants. The church, in form of a cross, was built in 1545, by Malcolm lord Fleming, lord high chamberlain of Scotland, and made collegiate with a large endowment: the steeple and spire were never finished. Near the town is a tumulus, and there are vestiges of three camps. It is said that a battle was fought at the east end of the town, between the English and the

Scots under sir William Wallace, in which a great many men were killed.

Near Lamington are the vestiges of a camp, where the brave Wallace lay for some time with his troops. There are in the parish the remains of four large buildings called towers.

Leadhills receives its name from the lead mines, first discovered by one Templeton in 1513, and first wrought by Douglas of Parkhead. The works have been carried on with various success, sometimes by the family of Hopeton, sometimes by companies and individuals: at present they are leased to the Scotch mine and Leadhills companies, under an agent, overseers, and clerks.

The appearance of Leadhills is disagreeable in the extreme; rocky, rude, and barren, every vegetable is raised with difficulty, and seldom brought to perfection. Spring water is to be obtained of excellent quality, but that which is below the smelting mills is poisonous. The lead ore, before smelting, is broke very small and washed from filth, which frequently contains arsenic. Fowls of any kind do not live many days at Leadhills; horses, cows, dogs, and cats, often find the ill effects of this poisonous mineral.

New Galloway is a royal burgh, united with Stranraer, Whitehorn, and Wigton, in sending one member to parliament. It is situated on the west side of the Ken, but without a bridge. Near it is Glenlee park, a seat of the late lord president sir Thomas Miller.

A little to the south of New Galloway is the Rocking-stone, or Laggan-stone, supposed to weigh eight or ten tons. This huge stone, which is so poised as to be moveable with a small exertion of force, stands near the summit of a high ridge of mountains, called the Kells Rins. The particular hill on which it is situated is called Mullæ, and the stone itself is called the Mickle Lump; near it is a small pool of water which covers about half a rood of land. The dimensions of

this stone are, its greatest length eight feet nine inches, its height five feet one inch and a half, its circumference twenty-two feet nine inches.

About a mile south from New Galloway is Kenmure castle, which stands on a very commanding eminence, at the head of Loch Ken, where the water of the Ken runs into the lake. It is said to have been one of the seats of the ancient lords of Galloway, and particularly the favourite residence of John Baliol, some time king of Scotland.

Robert, the seventh viscount, from a too grateful sense of the favours conferred on his ancestors by the Stuart family, unhappily engaging in the rebellion of 1715, was taken prisoner at Preston, tried, condemned, and executed; his honours, and most of his estates, consequently forfeited to the crown. Since which, his descendants have, by their services in the army, endeavoured to compensate for the mistaken attachment of their predecessor.

The building of this castle consists chiefly of two towers, now in ruins, to which some later erections, still habitable, have been added, encompassing a square court. Tradition says, this castle has been twice burned; once during the reign of queen Mary, and a second time by Oliver Cromwell, or his order. In digging lately near the foot of the mount on which the castle stands, a great number of cannon balls were discovered, some forty-eight, and others six pounders.

In the environs of Minnigaff are several mountains, which afford large quantities of lead-ore.

Edinburgh to Whitehorn.

	M.	F.
Newton Douglas, p. 333.	98	0
Wigton	7	0
Whitehorn	11	4
In the whole	116	4

Edinburgh to Peebles.

	M.	F.
Straitton	4	0
Howgate	6	0
Peebles	18	0
In the whole	28	0

PEEBLES, a royal burgh, and capital of the county to which it gives name, is situated at the union of the Peebles, or Eddlestone Water, with the Tweed, and said to derive its name from the pebbles which abound in the soil: the Peebles Water divides it into two unequal parts, the Old and New. The old town, which was formerly of considerable extent, was several times plundered and burnt by the English; so that nothing was left undestroyed but the churches, the manse, and the cross, which being held sacred, were commonly spared. The principal inhabitants were induced to build a new town on the east side of that water, as being a situation more easily fortified, and to surround it with strong walls and gates, which con-

tinued till the two kingdoms were united. The High church in the old town was demolished, and the Cross church, as being nearer to the new town, was converted into the parochial one, and employed in the offices of reformed religion, till January, 1784, when the new church having been built within the town, was opened for religious worship.

Though Peebles cannot boast of much trade, yet it has some manufacture of carpet and ferges, and a weekly market for corn and cattle. In the monastery at this place, Alexander III. and other Scotch kings, are said frequently to have resided. Part of this ancient fabric served as a place of worship, before the present parish-church was built.

The Cross church was built, according to Boetius, Major, and others, by king Alexander III. in 1257. Some say it was erected on the spot where the reliques of St. Nicholas, a martyr, were discovered; but from the account of this discovery, preserved at Peebles, it appears that that event did not happen till May 7th, 1262; possibly a new church, or some addition to the old one, might have been built on this occasion. Fordun says, 1261, and the Chronicle of Melrofs places this discovery in 1260. This St. Nicholas was a Scotch bishop, of the order of Culdees; he is supposed to have suffered martyrdom during the persecution of Maximian, about the year of our Lord 296.

Fordun thus relates the circumstance of finding these reliques: "In the same year, i. e. in 1261, 7th Id. May, and the thirteenth of king Alexander, there was found at Peebles, in the presence of diverse respectable persons, presbyters, clerks, and burgessees, a magnificent and venerable cross; but by whom it had been hidden, or in what year, was totally unknown. It was, however, believed, that when the persecution by Maximian raged in Britain, about the year of our Lord 296, it had been hidden by some pious persons. Shortly after, in the same place, and about four paces from the spot

where the cross had been discovered, was found an urn of stone, containing the ashes and bones of a human body, which seemed to have been dismembered limb by limb. No one could tell whose remains these were. A certain man, however, affirmed them to be the bones of the person whose name was found written on the stone on which the holy cross was found, for it was written on the outside of the said stone, the place of St. Nicholas, the bishop. In the place where the cross was found many miracles were, and are still performed by the said cross; so that crowds of people flock thither, devoutly offering their prayers and oblations to God. Wherefore the king, by the advice of the bishop of Glasgow, caused a handsome church to be erected to the honour of God and the holy cross."

This monastery, possessed by red friars, was built in the form of a square, and measured, on the outside, 102 feet; its width was thirty-two; the height of its side walls twenty-four feet from the level of the floor; they were three feet thick. The offices of the convent formed the three other sides. From some projecting stones, calculated to receive a roof, it appears, that there was some building against the north wall of the church. The cloisters were on the west side; the dwelling-houses were only twenty-two feet deep.

The whole was built with whin-stone, except the angles, doors, windows, cornices, &c. which were all of a white free-stone, remarkably good and durable: the arches of the doors and windows are pointed.

This monastery continued to be used as such till about the year 1560, when the reformation took place, and its revenues were disposed of to different persons. Before the suppression, the borough of Peebles, having been burned by the English, was, for safety, rebuilt on the other side of the Eddleston-water, on a spot nearer this house; the church being more convenient than that of St. Andrew was, after the dissolution, converted into a parish-church, and a tower built at the west end.

The convent was suffered gradually to fall to decay; some of the vaults and cells were, however, used for lodging persons infected with the plague in 1666, and in the beginning of the 18th century thirty feet were walled off the east end of the church for the school, which was held here, and galleries erected in the remaining part to compensate for the diminution.

In this state it continued till the year 1784, when the roof, galleries, and seats, becoming decayed through age, a new church was built in the town, and the Cross church was stripped of its seats and roof; but the walls, by an act of the magistrates and council, were ordered to continue as a venerable monument of antiquity.

St. Andrew's was formerly the parish-church; but on the rebuilding the town, and removing the service to the Cross church, St. Andrew's was neglected, and suffered to fall to decay. Cromwell's soldiers used it as a stable, and demolished the roof.

The tower, which is square, is still standing, with some fragments of the side walls of the church. The church-yard, from a number of modern tombstones, seems still to be used as a burial-ground.

In the vicinity of the town there are several genteel houses, and the fields are well cultivated.

Nidpath castle stands on a rock, projecting over the north bank of the river Tweed, which here runs through a deep narrow glen, well wooded on both sides, and towards the land commanding a very important pass.

By whom, or at what period, it was built, is not known. It was formerly the seat of the Frasers, lords of Oliver castle in Tweedie Muir, and from them, about the year 1312, came to the Hays, lords of Yester.

When king Charles II. marched for England, John, second earl of Tweeddale, garrisoned his castle of Nidpath for his majesty's service, which held out against Oliver Cromwell longer than any place south of the Forth.

The family of Tweeddale being greatly impoverished by their adherence to the royal cause, sold this and several other estates to William the first duke of Queensberry, whose son was created earl of March and Ruthenglen, lord Nidpath; and this castle was for some time the residence of the earls of March: it at present belongs to his grace the duke of Queensberry.

The walls of this castle are eleven feet thick; a staircase was lately cut into the thickness of them, without damaging the building: it is now, however, in ruins, part of it having fallen down.

Dr. Pennicuik, in his description of Tweeddale, informs us, this building was of old called the castle of Peebles; he thus celebrates it:

The noble Nidpath Peebles overlooks,
With its fair bridge and Tweed's meandering brooks;
Upon a rock it proud and stately stands,
And to the fields about gives forth commands.

Edinburgh to North Berwick.

	M.	F.
Musselburgh	5	4
Preston Pans	2	4
Port Seaton	1	4
Gosford	4	0
Aberlady	1	2
Gullen	2	0
Dirleton	2	2
North Berwick	2	6

In the whole 21 6

PRESTON PANS is so named from the salt-pans, where a considerable quantity of salt is made; and here is likewise a manufacture of vitriol. Near it, in the

year 1745, a battle was fought between the king's forces and the rebels, in which the latter were victorious. The Highlanders call this the battle of Gladsmuir, though that village is three miles from the spot. The reason is said to be, that they had a prophetic tradition, that a battle was to be fought at the Moor of the Gledes, which, in the issue, would insure to the right sovereign the peaceable possession of the throne.

There is a harbour on the Forth, called Morison's Haven, from a family of that name, formerly proprietors of the estate of Preston Grange, about a mile from the town, with a custom-house, to which Figgar Bourn, Muffelburgh, Port Seaton, Aberlady, and North Berwick, are creeks.

Before the union, a considerable foreign trade was carried on, especially with Holland and France; but after that it gradually declined. There are thirty-one salt-pans, under the inspection of the officers of this port, viz. eleven at Cockenzie, four at Preston Pans, two at Cuttle, four at West Pans, four near Fisherrow, and six at Duddington Pans. Coals are in plenty; and there are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday.

Near Preston Pans is Preston Grange, a seat of lord Hyndford.

Near Port Seaton in Seaton-house, the ancient seat of the earls of Winton, forfeited by rebellion in 1745, now in ruins.

A castle or mansion has stood here from a very distant period, and has been frequently destroyed by the English. The greater part of the present building was erected about the time of queen Mary, by George lord Seaton.

The whole, both the house and church, are enclosed within an outer wall, defended by towers, with loopholes for musquetry. In the year 1715 it was seized by the rebels, and made a garrison for some time; and was afterwards occupied by the king's troops.

This magnificent edifice has stood empty for many

years, except that it is used as a storehouse by the gardener who occupies the grounds.

The church was made collegiate for a provost and prebendaries, by George the second lord Seaton, in 1493, who was buried under the high altar. This church stands within the walls of the castle, and was an elegant building, adorned with sculpture, some of which is still remaining. The spire was never finished. The roof is arched, and covered with flag-stones.

Near Gosford is a seat of the earl of Wemyss. This village is entirely depopulated.

About a mile from Aberlady is Luffness, a seat of the earl of Hopetoun.

At Gulane, or Gullen, are the remains of an ancient church, which once served that place and the whole parish of Dirleton, for which the vicar had the annual stipend of twelve marks, till the year 1612, when the church was, by act of parliament, removed to Dirleton. The last vicar of Gulane is said to have been deposed by king James VI. for the high crime of smoking tobacco—a weed which his majesty deemed only fit for diabolical fumigations.

Of this building there were remaining, in 1789, a nave, the choir, and north transept. From the style of the architecture it seems to be of great antiquity.

At Dirleton are the remains of an ancient castle; but by whom or when built is unknown. In the year 1298 it belonged to one of the family of De Vallibus, or De Vaux; and when king Edward I. invaded Scotland by the eastern borders, it surrendered, after a very obstinate defence, to Anthony Beck, bishop of Durham.

We are told, that, at the siege of Dirleton, about the beginning of July, 1598, the English soldiers were reduced to great scarcity of provisions; they subsisted on peas and beans, which they picked up in the fields: this at least gives a favourable idea of the agriculture of that district in those early times. It was built on a rock, and belonged to the lords of Dirleton. It was destroyed by the English in 1650.

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Aberdeen to Bamff.

	M.	F.
New Machar	10	0
Old Meldrum	7	4
Rothie	8	0
Chapel Seggat	3	4
Turreff	5	0
Castletown	4	0
Bamff	6	0

In the whole 44 0

OLD MELDRUM is a burgh of barony, governed by two bailies, appointed by the superior, or lord of the burgh, and has a very good weekly market. The number of inhabitants is about 800.

At Turreff was an hospital or alms-house, founded by Alexander Cummin, earl of Buchan, in 1272.

At Castletown are the ruins of a castle of king Edward, the ancient seat of the once powerful earls of Buchan.

Aberdeen to Fochabers.

	M.	F.
Greenburn	5	0
Glasswego	4	4
Kintore	2	4
Inverury	3	4
Old Rain	8	4
Huntley	12	0
Keith	10	4
Fochabers	8	2

In the whole 54 6

KINTORE, in the Gaelic, is said to signify, "the head of the wood," and here was a royal forest. Here are the ruins of a hunting-seat, which was the first seat of the family of Kintore, called Hall-forest: the remains shew it to have been a strong place, and fortified. Kintore is but small, containing only about sixty houses in the town; yet it is a royal burgh, governed by a provost, bailies, &c. and united with Elgin and the other towns in electing one member.

Inverurie is a royal burgh, so created, it is said, by king Robert Bruce, on obtaining a decisive victory at this place over the English forces, commanded by Cummin earl of Buchan, which seems to have laid the foundation of his future good fortune. It is governed by a provost, three bailies, and council, and joins with Bamff, Cullen, Elgin, and Kintore, in electing one member to serve in parliament. The number of inhabitants in what is called the town is about 350.

At Inch, four miles west from Old Rain, is an ancient castle, built on the top of a conical hill, called Dun-o-deer, said to have been erected by king Gregory the Great 900 years since; yet a considerable part of the walls is standing.

Inverkeithing to Kinghorn.

	M.	F.
Aberdour, Fifeshire . . .	4	2
Burntisland . . .	2	6
Kinghorn . . .	3	2
In the whole	10	2

BETWEEN Inverkeithing and Aberdour, on the right, is Dinnybirsle, a seat of the earl of Murray.

Aberdour is situated about a quarter of a mile from the sea, with rich arable land between, and elsewhere surrounded by hills. It contains about 840 inhabitants, some of whom are employed in a manufacture of coarse cloths and ticking; there is likewise a manufacture of husbandry tools. There is a small harbour, with a few vessels chiefly employed in the coasting trade. Here was formerly a convent of Franciscan nuns, and a field near the manse is called Sisterlands to this day. The earl of Morton has a seat here.

Burntisland was erected into a royal burgh by James VI. and is governed by a provost, three bailies, and a guild council. It appears to have anciently been fortified, and a part of the walls of a fort is still standing on the south-east side of the harbour; and north of the town there are the remains of a trench. It is said, that this town held out against Cromwell for some time, and surrendered on articles; in consequence of which he built the quay. The harbour is one of the best in Scotland, and in the town's charter is called, by way of excellence, *Portus Gratiæ*, and *Portus Salutis*. It is here that ships generally take shelter when driven up by storms and hard gales of easterly wind. It is easily entered, and affords the greatest safety, let the wind blow from any quarter. It is very capacious, and of great depth of water; the *Campion* frigate came in with all her stores, and got as conveniently cleaned as in a dock. It is doubtless equal, if not preferable, to any in Scotland, for dry docks. Its vicinity to Edinburgh, the capital of the kingdom, and its ready access by sea to every quarter of the globe, certainly renders it eligible for every sort of mercantile pursuit.

Towards Aberdour the shore is all rocky; and from a quarter of a mile eastward it is all sandy, till it joins the Pettycur harbour, near Kinghorn. Opposite this sandy beach the sea has made great incroachments within these hundred years, and still continues to gain ground. Near the town, however, the rocks are a perfect defence. From these rocks there is as much

sea-weed cut every two years, as produces about twelve or fifteen tons of kelp. After gales of easterly and southerly winds, there frequently come on shore large quantities of tangles and sea-weeds, which are used as manure.

Before the union, the trade of this place seems to have been very considerable, and many ships belonging to it. Large quantities of malt were made and exported to England and the north, which yielded great profits. Many of the shipmasters and inhabitants appear to have been wealthy; but, since that period, little business of any kind has been done till within these few years, when trade has again begun to revive a little.

Bamff to Frazerburgh.

	M.	F.
M'Duff Town	1	4
Cullen	1	4
Troup	7	0
Aberdour	4	2
Pitfligo	3	6
Frazerburgh	4	0
In the whole	22	0

M'DUFF TOWN, in the year 1732, was a small village, with only a few fishermen's cottages; but there are now several streets, and 1000 inhabitants; and the harbour will, when finished, be one of the best in the Frith of Murray. Lord Fife is the proprietor, and has expended already a large sum of money. There are ten vessels belonging to the port, from 60 to 120 tons; three are employed in the trade to London, two trade to the Baltic, and the rest are coasters.

At the east end of the parish are two other new villages, or small towns, Gardenstown and Crovie, both the property of lord Gardenstown, and not far from his seat at Troup. Both these places have the same number of vessels as M'Duff, but of a smaller size.

Near Troup is Pennan-lodge, a seat of the earl of Aberdeen.

Aberdour is a small fishing-town; but the harbour, formerly used by vessels to winter in, is, by neglect, totally ruined. About half a mile east from the church are the remains of the ancient castle of Dundargne, situated on a rock of reddish free-stone, more than sixty feet above the level of the sea, which almost surrounds it at high water. The only part now standing is the entrance. In the year 1336 it was held by Henry de Beaumont, earl of Buchan, for the English; but was taken by the regent Murray, during the captivity of Robert Bruce.

About two miles from the church is a large cairn, erected in memorial of a battle obtained over some Danes on the spot.

Near Pitligo is the village of Roseheart, on the sea-coast, built by lord Gardenstown. There is a quay, and some intentions to form an harbour.

Dunkeld to Inverary.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Balmackniel . . .	7	0	Brought up	54	0
Infch . . .	4	4	Tyndrom . . .	5	0
Aberfeldie . . .	5	0	Arrivain . . .	4	0
Kenmore . . .	6	4	Inverlochy . . .	5	4
Killin . . .	16	0	Dalmaly Inn . . .	2	0
Liargaston Inn . . .	5	2	Cladich . . .	6	0
Crienlarrich Inn	9	6	Inverary . . .	10	0
	54	0	In the whole	86	4

INSCH is a market-town, and a burgh of barony, under colonel Hay of Rannes. Near it is the ancient castle of Dun-o-deer, which is said to have been built by king Gregory the Great, more than 900 years ago; the walls of which are still standing. It has been conjectured, from the appearance, that the materials are part of a vitrified fort; but another opinion ascribes the walls to lava thrown up by a volcano.

Two miles beyond Aberfeldie is Castle Menzies, a seat of sir John Menzies, bart.

Kenmore is situated at the north-east extremity of Loch Tay. This lake is fifteen miles long, and from one to two miles broad, and said to be one hundred fathoms deep. It seldom or never freezes. The fish are abundant; salmon, perch, eels, charr, trout, and pike. The water is at times subject to violent agitations, from some subterraneous cause.

On a small island in this loch are the ruins of a priory, cell to the abbey at Scone, which was founded in 1122 by Alexander I. king of Scotland, in which the remains of his queen Sybilla, natural daughter of Henry I. were interred.

To this island the Campbells retreated during the successes of the marquis of Montrose, where they defended themselves against that hero, which was one of the causes of his violent animosity to the whole name.

Nothing can exceed the beauty of the ride from Kenmore to Killin. There is a handsome bridge of five arches built over the Tay at Kenmore, and a great number over small brooks in the road, which descend from the neighbouring mountains, one of which, Benlawers, is 4015 feet above the level of the sea.

At a small distance from Kenmore to the east is Taymouth, the beautiful seat of the earl of Breadalbane; the appearance and situation of which Mr. Pennant compares to the great slope opposite the Grande Chartreuse, in Dauphiny. All the country abounds with game, such as ptarmigans, grouse, stags, and a peculiar species of hare, found only on the summits of the highest hills, and never mixing with the common kind, which is frequent in the vallies; it is less than the common hare, its limbs more slender, and its flesh more delicate; during summer the colour is grey, and in winter white as snow.

Taymouth is a castle modernized. In it are many paintings by Jamieson, the Scotch Vandycke, patronized by the Breadalbane family. This painter was the son of an architect of Aberdeen, and studied under Rubens at Antwerp. Charles I. sat to him, and made him a present of a diamond ring. His price was 20l. Scotch, or 1l. 13s. 4d. English, per head. He was born in 1586, and died at Edinburgh in 1644.

Two miles north-west from Kenmore is Glen Lion, so named from a river Lion, which runs into the Tay. This river was formerly called Duie, or black, given it on account of a dreadful battle fought between the Mackays and Macgregors; after which the conquerors are said to have stained the water red by washing in it their bloody swords and spears. At Glen Lion is a seat of Colonel Campbell.

Killin is beautifully situated at the west end of Loch Tay, between the rivers Lochy and Dochart. About a mile to the east is Finlarig, another seat of the earl of Breadalbane. This nobleman's estate is of such extent, that it is said he can ride 100 miles at length on his own land.

Stirling to Glasgow.

	M.	F.
St. Ninians	1	4
Kilfyth	9	0
Kirkintulloch	5	0
Glasgow	7	4
In the whole	23	0

THE situation of Kilfyth is bleak and barren, and the surface of the country rough, broken, and uneven, being almost an uninterrupted succession of hill and dale, without the intervention of plantations or trees of any kind. It is not far from the navigable canal which is formed from the Clyde to the Forth, and the river Kelvin runs near the town.

In the parish are mines of iron-stone, which afford to the Carron company annually 5000 tons. There are mines of coal and quarries of stone. The principal manufacture is that of mullin. In this parish a bloody battle was fought between the marquis of Montrose and the covenanters, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter.

Under the church is an arched vault, erected as a cemetery for the family of the viscount Kilfyth; whose estate was forfeited by rebellion in 1715. Lady Kilfyth, with her infant, was killed in Holland by the fall

ing of a roof, and after her death was embalmed, and brought hither for interment in the year 1717. In the year 1780 the outer wooden covering being decayed, some curious person opened the leaden coffin, when the lady and her child were both found entire, as when first buried. Every feature and every limb were as full, and the shroud and ribands as clear and fresh as on the day they were placed in the tomb: the child was apparently three months old, he appeared as if sleeping in full flesh and health; and it would have been difficult in a stranger to have known whether she had been dead or living.

Kirkintulloch is situated in the north part of that district which under the Romans formed the province of Valentia; the great Roman wall, commonly called Graham's dyke, passing through the whole length of the parish. The remains of the wall, and of three large forts, may yet be traced in the parish, in all of which stones bearing inscriptions have been dug; but the only words that could be read were *LEGIO SECUNDA AUGUSTA FECIT.*

Kirkintulloch is a burgh of barony, governed by two bailies, annually elected by the burgeses of the town. The number of inhabitants is about 1530, many of whom are employed in the manufacture of linen and cotton.

Inverness to Corrimony.

	M.	F.
Temple . . .	13	0
Kelmore . . .	1	0
Corrimony . . .	9	0
In the whole	23	0

AT Temple are the vestiges of a small house belonging to the knights-templars, and afterwards to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. It is situated on the north side of a bay in Loch Ness, called the bay of Urquhart. On the south of this bay is Castle Urquhart, once a royal fort, and granted by king James IV. with the estate and lordship, to the laird of Grant, in whose family they still remain.

In 1303 this castle was taken by Edward I. king of England, who put the governor, Alexander Bois, and the garrison to the sword. In 1334 it was bravely defended by Robert Lauder, and withstood the power of the English. The castle is now falling to decay. The mansion of the Grants is at Corrimony.

Inverness to Dowart Castle in the Isle of Mull.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dores Kirk .	7	4	Brought up	61	4
General's Hut .	10	2	Maryburgh .	0	4
Knock Corrach .	6	6	Calchenu .	10	2
Fort Augustus .	7	4	Balhutis, Argyleshire	2	4
Aberchalladen .	4	4	Airdshiel .	3	4
Auchadrum .	4	4	Kildurer .	2	4
Latter Findlay .	5	0	Appin .	4	0
Highbridge .	7	0	Airds .	2	6
Fort William .	8	4	Dowart Castle .	12	0
	61	4	In the whole	99	4

NEAR Dores are the vestiges of a fort called Castle Dunriachan, and a little to the east of the fort are several cairns or heaps of stones.

The General's Hut is the place where general

Wade resided, when he had the superintendence of the roads made in the Highlands; it is an inn near Loch Ness. About a mile beyond is the fall of Fyers, a vast cataract in a river which empties itself into Loch Ness. This cataract is in a gloomy den of stupendous depth, the water falls through a narrow opening between two rocks, and then precipitates forty feet lower into the hollow chasm, while the foam rises and fills the air like a cloud of smoke. There is another fall about half a mile above.

Dewart or Duart castle is situated on the east coast of Mull, and was anciently a seat of the Macleans, lords of the island. It is a garrison under Fort William, with a lieutenant and a company of men.

Inverary to Campbelton.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Goatfield . . .	8	0	Brought up	42	0
Minart . . .	4	4	Kilcalmonil . . .	5	0
Loch Gair House . . .	3	4	Tyanloan . . .	8	5
Loch Gilp Inn . . .	6	4	Killeen . . .	0	6
Inverniel . . .	5	0	Barr . . .	5	4
Achens . . .	6	4	Ballachinty . . .	2	6
West Tarbet Inn . . .	3	0	Kirkmichael . . .	7	2
Longvoulin Inn . . .	5	0	Campbelton . . .	2	2
	42	0	In the whole	74	1

LOCH Gair and Loch Gilp are both bays of Loch Fine; at the former is an inn, and at the latter a small village.

West Tarbet is situated at the bottom of an arm of

the Atlantic, called Loch Tarbet, at the upper or north extremity of the peninsula of Kintyre; on the east side against Loch Fine is East Tarbet, at each of which was formerly a castle.

It has been proposed to cut a canal through this narrow isthmus, from east to west Tarbet.

At Skipness, on the east coast of Kintyre, is an ancient tower, probably built by the Danes, boldly situated on a point of land called Skipness Point. On the same coast about four or five miles to the south, in the parish of Saddel, are the ruins of an ancient Cistercian monastery, founded by Somerled, lord of Kintyre, and his son Reginald, in the twelfth century.

Near Killeen are some Danish forts, some rude obelisks, and the remains of a vitrified tower.

Cambelton, originally a small fishing village, was created a royal burgh in 1701, and is governed by a provost, two bailies, dean of guild, and council. It is situated on the east side, near the southern extremity of the peninsula, and has an excellent harbour about two miles long and one broad, in the form of a crescent, with good anchoring in six to ten fathom water, surrounded with hills on each side, and an island to guard the entrance.

The principal business of the place is fishing for herrings, for which the situation is favourable between the Scotch and Irish coasts. In a successful year the profits are considerable, but it is unprofitable when the vessels do not catch half a cargo. The number of inhabitants is about 4640.

Kintyre is a peninsula division of the county of Argyle extending about forty miles in length, and from five to ten broad. It is hilly but not mountainous; generally naked, but near Cambelton are some thriving plantations. The country is at present a mixture of heath and arable land; the land is good, capable of bearing wheat, but little is raised for want of mills to grind it; either the inhabitants buy their flour from England, or

send the grain they have to be ground in the shire of Ayr. Much bear is sown here, great quantities of potatoes raised, and near 800l. worth annually exported. Numbers of cattle are reared, but chiefly killed at home, and salted for the use of the buffes at Campbelton. Much butter and cheese is made, the last large and bad. There are besides sheep and goats, the last killed for winter provision.

Kintyre was granted to the house of Argyle, after a suppression of a rebellion of the Macdonalds of the Isles, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and the grant was afterwards ratified by parliament. The ancient inhabitants were the Macdonalds, Maccachrans, Mackays, and Macmaths.

Dumbarton to Portincaple.

	M.	F.
Cardross	3	4
Ardencaple	5	4
Row	1	2
Ken Garelock	5	4
Loch Longside	1	4
Portincaple	1	0
In the whole	18	2

AT Arden castle is a seat of lord Frederick Campbell; near Loch Garr, and on the opposite side of the lake, is Roseneath, a seat of the duke of Argyle. In the duke's park is a remarkable rock, called Wallace's Loup or Leap, from a tradition that the brave Wallace being closely pursued by a party of the enemy, leaped

this rock on horseback, and escaped unhurt: his horse was killed by the fall, and buried at the foot of the rock, where its grave is shewn: the perpendicular height of the rock is thirty-four feet.

Portincaple is situated on the north-west side of Loch Long, on a point of land between Loch Long and Loch Goile, about a mile and a half from the latter. Loch Fine is about six miles to the north-west. All these lochs abound in fish.

Seven miles to the north is Ardkinglass castle, by the side of Loch Fine. It is composed of three separate towers, each of them fronting an area within. The space between the towers is defended by a strong wall, about fifteen feet high. In the course of the wall is the great gate, which is defended by small round turrets in flank, with apertures, through which those who assailed the gate might be annoyed with arrows, or with small fire-arms. The gate is also defended by a small tower immediately above it, called the gate tower. This castle is built in a low situation, and could not stand out against a regular investment. The time in which this castle was built is not known; but there is certain evidence of its having been repaired in the year 1586. The old residence of the family of Ardkinglass, of which the ruins can now scarcely be traced, was at a small distance from the present castle, but in a more commanding situation.

Four miles south from Portincaple, on the opposite side of Loch Goile, is Carrick castle, situated on a rock, which was formerly surrounded by the sea. The entry to the castle from the land was by a drawbridge, which was defended by a strong wall and two small towers. The castle itself is of an oblong figure, but not perfectly regular, as the architects, in laying the foundation, kept in some places by the very edge of the rock.

Between the castle and the sea there is a part of the rock unoccupied, which was surrounded by a high and

strong wall, built round the edge of the rock; within this space 100 men might conveniently stand for the defence of the castle, if it was attacked by sea. Before the invention of gunpowder the castle of Carrick could only be taken by surprise: it was scarcely possible to storm it; nor could it be taken by blockade, as it had always a free communication with the sea, for a vessel of any burden will swim along the side of the rock. The time in which this castle was built does not seem to be ascertained; it can be traced up as far as the end of the fifteenth century, but it is probably much older. The tradition of the country is, that it was built by the Danes. It was a king's house, and the duke of Argyle is heritable keeper of it. It was burnt by the Athol men. Nothing now remains but the walls, and these are not entire.

Glasgow to Ayr.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Cathcart . . .	3	2	Brought up	21	5
Mairns, Renfrews. . .	4	3	Riccarton . . .	1	1
Kingswell, Ayrsh. . .	6	2	Monktoun . . .	6	7
Fenwick . . .	4	0	Prestwick . . .	1	1
Kilmarnock . . .	3	6	Ayr . . .	3	0
	21	5	In the whole	33	6

IN the parish of Cathcart is Langside, memorable for a battle, in which the friends of Mary were defeated by the regent Murray, who drew up his forces

to intercept the queen in her journey to Dunbarton: of the queen's party a considerable number were killed, and many more taken prisoners. In view of Langside are the remains of the castle of Cathcart, situated on an eminence near the river Cart, to which there is almost a perpendicular descent of a vast height. The access from the other side, except by a narrow passage easily secured by a ditch and drawbridge, is also steep and difficult. The castle was inhabited about the middle of the eighteenth century, and then given up to be demolished, for which purpose it was sold to a tradesman of Glasgow. Having removed the roof, he was compelled to stop by the hardness and thickness of the walls.

At Mairns are the remains of an ancient castle, consisting of a large square tower, situated on a rocky eminence, which commands an extensive view. In the parish are two cotton mills on the river Cart.

Kingswell is an inn, and the principal stage between Glasgow and Kilmarnock, and is said to owe its appellation to the following circumstance: One of the kings of Scotland came this way to settle some disputes at a place called Pothelly-hall. At the spot where the Kingswell-house now stands, his horse drank out of a well; to complete the story, the horse went with the king into a quagmire, for which his majesty ordered eighteen of them who were in fault, and ought to have prevented the accident, to be hanged on an hawthorn tree, which is still pointed out to the traveller as the very tree on which they were hung. Pothelly-hall was inhabited by a family of the name of Cochrane, a branch of the Dundonalds. They had confined the offenders in a vault till his majesty came. Being very hungry, he went into a house not far from Pothelly, and sat down; the good woman gave him some bread and milk for his breakfast, and afterwards told the king, her husband was one of the prisoners, and said it would be a hard thing to hang a man whose

breakfast he had eaten, sitting in his arm-chair. When the king came to the house he first called for that man, and bid him go home and be a better bairn, before he proceeded to judge the rest.

Other accounts tell us, that the king met with the mischance as he was going to a marriage at Sorn castle; and that the king afterwards said, if he were to play a trick on the devil, he would send him to a bridal at Sorn.

Two miles from Kilmarnock, near the road, are the remains of Dean castle, one of the ancient seats of the Boyds earls of Kilmarnock, and forfeited in 1745. It consists of a large vaulted tower, which seems to have been built about the beginning of the fifteenth century; this is surrounded by a court and other buildings apparently more modern. On the tower, under a defaced coat of arms, is the following inscription:

James, lord of
Kilmarnock;
Dame Katherine Creyk,
lady Boyd.

The lord James here mentioned died in 1654. He was a firm royalist, and was by Oliver Cromwell excepted from pardon, and fined 1500l.

In this castle, it is said, lady Margaret, sister to king James III. was confined during the life of her husband, Thomas Boyd earl of Arran, from whom she was divorced, though she had borne him two children. The pretext for the divorce was some legal impediment at the time of marriage. Some say it was a prior contract to the lord Hamilton.

This castle was burned down in 1735, through the carelessness of a maid servant, who was preparing some flax for spinning, which took fire, and laid the building in ruins; in which state it has hitherto been left.

Kilmarnock is a burgh of barony, of which the first charter was granted in 1591, in favour of lord Boyd;

and the second, in 1672, in favour of the earl of Kilmarnock. It is one of the principal manufacturing towns in the county, employing between two and three thousand hands; carpets, shoes, calicoes, cotton cloth, ferges, fadlery, stockings, and many others, to the annual amount, it is said, of more than 80,000. Besides the parish-church, which is collegiate, there are four places of religious worship. Coals are dug in the neighbourhood.

Riccartoun, corruptly for Richardtown, is supposed to have been so called from sir Richard Wallace, uncle of the celebrated sir William, who lived near it: no vestiges of the house remain, though the spot on which it stood is well known. Excellent coals are dug here.

Monktoun is said to owe its name to a religious house formerly founded here as a cell to Paisley. About a quarter of a mile from the church is a handsome sepulchral monument, erected to the memory of Mr. M'Crae, governor of Madras, which is now the cemetery of Mr. Dalrymple of Orangefield.

Prestwick is a burgh of barony: near it is Kincafe, or King's Cafe, an ancient hospital for lepers.

Glasgow to Rothesay and Lamlash.

Renfrew	7	2
Grenock	15	6
Old Kirk	6	0
Rothesay in Bute	12	0
Lamlash in Arran	24	0

In the whole 65 0

THREE miles west from Greenock is Gouroc, situated on the frith of Clyde, conveniently for trade, with sufficient depth of water for vessels of any burden; and good shelter. A rope-work was established here in 1777. During the summer months it is much frequented for the purpose of sea-bathing, and many houses are kept for the accommodation of strangers.

Across the Clyde, on the coast of Argyle, are the ruins of the castle of Duncon, which, in 1324, was taken from the English for David Bruce by Sir Colin Campbel of Lochow, who put the garrison to the sword.

Rothesay, situated in a bay on the north-east coast of the Isle of Bute, is a royal burgh, united with Ayr, Cambleton, Inverary, and Irvine, to return one member to parliament. There are between eighty and a hundred vessels belonging to the parish, which extends some miles along the coast, from fifteen to a hundred tons burden. Some years since a cotton-mill was erected in the town; a custom-house was established in 1765. Here is an ancient castle, which is said to have been the residence of some of the kings of Scotland. The number of inhabitants is about 2600. Rothesay gives title of duke to the prince of Wales. In Rothesay church there lie interred two bishops of the isles.

Five miles south from Rothesay is Mount-Stewart, a modern house, built by the earl of Bute.

Lamlash is situated in a bay, on the east side of the Isle of Arran: the bay is about nine miles in circumference, with depth of water for the largest vessels. The island of Lamlash lies before, on the east, leaving on each side a safe and easy entrance, and forms one of the safest harbours in the universe. In this port vessels perform quarantine. There is a light-house on a small island called Pladda.

Three miles north from Lamlash is Brodie castle, an ancient mansion of the duke of Hamilton.

The island of Lamlash is a vast mountain, for the most part covered with heath, but with some pasture and arable land.

In the year 1558 the English fleet, under the earl of Suffex, after ravaging the coast of Kintyre, at that time in possession of James Macconnel, landed in this bay, and burnt and destroyed all the neighbouring country.

Buchanan gives this place the Latin name of Molas and Molassa, from its having been the retreat of St. Maol-jos; for the same reason it is called the Holy Island, and Hellan Leneow, or that of Saints. St. Maol-jos's cave, the residence of that holy man, his well of most salutary water, a place for bathing, his chair, and the ruins of his chapel, are shewn to strangers; but the walk is far from agreeable, as the island is greatly infested with vipers.

The dean of the isles says, "that on this Isle of Molass was foundit by John lord of the Isles, ane monastery of the friars, which is decayit."

Greenock to Ayr.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Olk Kirk	6	0	Brought up	29	4
Skelmorley	4	4	Kilwinning	2	4
Largs	4	0	Irvine	3	0
Fairley	3	0	Loans	5	0
Kilbridge	4	4	Monkton	2	4
Saltcoats	6	0	Prestick	1	1
Stevenfon	1	4	Ayr	3	0
	29	4	In the whole	46	5

AT Skelmorley is a castle built in 1502.

Largs is situated near the bay of the Clyde frith, called the bay of Largs, in a delightful country. It is a small place, but has a weekly market on Thursday, and four annual fairs, one of which, held on the 2d of June, St. Columba's day, is famous over the west part of Scotland, and affords a week of jubilee to the inhabitants, and a scene of diversion to others.

Donald Bane, brother to Malcolm Canmore, had laid himself under engagements to the king of Norway, for assisting him to make good his pretensions to throne of Scotland. Haquin, at this time king of Norway, alleged, that these engagements extended to Donald's delivering up the islands of Bute, Arran, and others in the frith of Clyde, as belonging to the Ebudæ. Some negociations for that purpose were carried on during the reign of Alexander II. but were productive of no effect. For Alexander, instead of yielding up the islands demanded, seemed disposed towards the latter end of his reign to recover those which his crown had lost. On the 1st of August, 1263, Haquin appeared on the western coast with no less than 160 ships, and disembarking his troops made himself master of the castle of Ayr. Alexander, upon the news of this invasion, dispatched ambassadors to enter upon a treaty with Haquin; but the latter, flushed with success, rejected all terms, and after reducing the isles of Arran and Bute, passed over to Cunningham. Alexander by this time had assembled an army, with which he marched himself, commanding the centre division, and came up with the enemy at Largs. The invincible hatred of the Norwegians and Danes, which had been transmitted among the Scots during many ages, rendered the battle which ensued uncommonly bloody. After a long and doubtful contest, victory at last declared in favour of the Scots, when the invaders being once broken a terrible slaughter took place. Of the Norwegians no fewer than 16,000 are said to have perished in the field, while the loss of the Scots was 5000. Some

escaped to their ships, which were so much wrecked the day after, that it was with difficulty Haquin procured a vessel which carried him and a few friends to the Orkneys, where he soon after died of grief.

There are several tumuli, supposed to have been raised over the bodies of those slain in this battle.

Near Largs is Knock castle, built about 300 years since, an ancient seat of the Frasers: it is now in ruins, and the property of Mr. Brisbane.

Between Largs and Fairley is Kelburn-house, a seat of the earl of Glasgow.

Fairley is situated near the frith of Clyde, and gives its name to a bay, which is one of the most convenient roads in the whole frith. Vessels of any burden may ride safely in all seasons, and depart with any wind.

A castle, formerly belonging to the family of Fairley, said to be descended from a natural son of Robert II. stood here. It was erected in 1521, and is now in ruins.

At Saltcoats is a harbour capable of receiving twenty-four vessels of 200 tons: in the summer months it is frequented for sea-bathing. In the neighbourhood are some coal mines, which have afforded an article of exportation for a century past; and salt was manufactured long before: a harbour was made by Mr. Cunningham, nephew of sir Robert Cunningham, physician to Charles II. which was finished in the year 1700; he built saltpans, with all conveniences, to consume the refuse part of the coals: to defray the great expences, he sold part of the estate, but reserved that nearest Saltcoats. One of his descendats since made a canal from the mines to the harbour. The quantity of salt annually made is about 3262 bolls.

About the year 1775 the business of ship-building was begun here, and several vessels, from 20 to 220 tons, have been finished, for the use of the merchants of the town, and other places.

The exports, besides coals and salt, are a few herrings, and some bales from the manufactures of Pais-

ley to Ireland, with some oats for seed to Arran and Kintyre. There are about twenty-three vessels from 100 to 200 tons, and eighteen smaller. The number of houses is about 400, and of inhabitants 2325.

Irvine to Machline.

	M.	F.
Dreghorn	2	0
Kilmarnock	4	6
Machline	8	2
In the whole	15	0

AT Machline was a priory of Cisterians, cell to the abby of Melrose, erected into a temporal barony in favour of the lord of Loudon, who resided in an ancient building called the Castle.

At the town-head on the green is a tomb-stone, erected on five men, executed in the reign of James VII. with the following inscription :

Bloody Dumbarton, Douglas, and Dundee,
 Mov'd by the devil and the laird of Lee,
 Dragg'd these five men to death with gun and sword,
 Not suffering them to pray, nor read God's word;
 Owing the work of God was all their crime;
 The year eighty-five was a saint-killing time.

Three miles east from Machline is Sorn castle, an ancient seat of the earls of Loudon, lately repaired.

Biggar to Glasgow.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Thankerton	5	0	Brought up	16	2
New Bridge	4	4	Laverock, or Lark		
Lanerk	2	4	Hall	5	2
Crossford Boat	4	2	Hamilton	3	7
			Glasgow	10	6
	16	2			
			In the whole	36	1

Or,

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Lanerk	12	0	Brought up	27	6
Pyet Hall	4	0	Broom House	3	5
Carluke	1	4	Collander Row	2	2
Bell's Hill	10	2	Glasgow	3	1
	27	6	In the whole	36	6

THANKERTON is a pleasant village on the Clyde, over which is a bridge.

Laverock is a manufacturing village, containing about 100 houses.

Carluke is celebrated for its orchards, which occupy upwards of eighty acres.

Six miles beyond Carluke, on the left hand, is Dalziel, an ancient burgh of barony. Part of the ancient mansion or castle of the Dalziel family remains, incorporated with a more modern building, a seat of Mr. Hamilton.

Dumfries to Monyhive.

				M.	F.
Dunfcore	.	.	.	9	0
Glencairn	.	.	.	5	4
Monyhive	.	.	.	2	0
In the whole				16	4

AT Monkland, or Friars Carse, in the parish of Dunfcore, was a cell to the abby of Melrose, which was pulled down in 1773, and a new house erected on the site by Mr. Riddel.

In the parish of Glencairn are earthen mounds, called Inglestone Moats, or Bow Butts, and by tradition reported to be the place where the ancient lords of Glencairn exercised their vassals and followers in archery.

Near the Butts formerly stood the small but strong castle of Jarburgh, of which only the fragments of a wall remain. Tradition reports a variety of wonderful stories of Jonquin Ferguson, its ancient lord, and his sons.

Monyhive is a new and thriving village.

Coldstream to Haddington.

	M.	F.
Nisbet Mill, Berwickshire .	8	0
Dunse	2	4
Lonformacus	7	0
Linplume, Haddingtonshire	13	0
Haddington	3	4
In the whole	34	0

NEAR Coldstream is Hirsel, a seat of the earl of Home.

Dunse is situated between the White and Black Adder Waters, and has a good market. It is noted for the birth of the celebrated John Duns Scotus, in the year 1274. The site of the house in which he was born is still known to the inhabitants, being pointed out from generation to generation.

Duns Scotus was a friar minor, and the greatest scholar of his age. Scaliger says there was nothing his genius was not capable of. But his chief study was in points more nice than necessary, whereupon he was called Doctor Subtilis. His followers, called Scotists, were great opposers of the Thomists, another set of scholastics, so named from Thomas Aquinas. He studied at Oxford and Paris, and died of an apoplexy at Cologne.

After Berwick was taken by the English, the sheriff-court was kept here, which was but lately removed to a market town, called Greenlaw.

Dunse was also remarkable for the encampment of the Scottish army under general Lesly, assembled to op-

pose king Charles I. when he came to the English borders with an army, to persuade that nation to obedience.

The number of inhabitants is about 2320.

About a mile from the town is a medicinal spring, called Dunse Spa, the water of which is said to be similar to that at Tunbridge.

Five or six miles east from Longformacus are the remains of St. Bathan's abby, founded, as is supposed, in the reign of William the Lion, for Cistercian nuns, as a cell to Berwick. In the year 1296, Ada countess of March took the oaths of allegiance to Edward I. for this convent, and the lands and tenements were by the conqueror ordered to be restored. It is almost totally demolished, as the stones have been removed for other purposes.

About a mile from the abby is a seat of the earl of Wemyss, called the Retreat.

St. Andrew's to Dundee.

	M.	F.
Leuchars	5	4
Woodhaven	5	0
Dundee	1	4
In the whole	12	0

NORTH of the village of Leuchars is part of an ancient mansion, called Leuchars castle. It was built on a bank of earth, at the edge of a swamp, surrounded by a deep and broad moat, enclosing about three acres of ground.

In the garden of an estate in this parish, called Pit-

lethie, once stood a hunting-seat of James VI. king of Scotland; and in a field near the house there yet remains a thorn, where the king's hawks were suffered to refresh themselves through the night.

Beyond Leuchars, to the north and north-east, is a large district, called Tentsmuir, or Sheughy-dyke, of which many wonderful stories have been told.

Woodhaven is situated on the south coast of the Tay, with an inconsiderable harbour, and a ferry plied by a number of boats, great and small, which cross the Tay at all tides, when the weather permits.

There is another ferry at Newport, a little lower down the river.

Five miles west from Woodhaven is Balmerino, or Balmerinoch, a village near the Tay. Here was an abbey of Cistercian monks, begun, says Keith, by king Alexander II. and his mother Emergarda, daughter to the earl of Beaumont, in the year 1229. This lady bought the lands of Balmerinoch, and paid therefor a thousand marks sterling to Richard de Ruele, who resigned Balmerinoch, Cultrach, and Ballandean, in the court of king Alexander, at Forfar, the day after the feast of St. Denis, in the year 1215; upon which ground queen Emergarda founded this monastery, which was of old a stately building, pleasantly situated near the shore, hard by the salt water of Tay. It is now for the most part in ruins. The monks of this place, which was dedicated to St. Edward, as well as the Virgin Mary, were brought from Melrose.

After the reformation, king James VI. erected Balmerinoch into a temporal lordship, in favour of James Elphinstone of Barnton, principal secretary of state, in 1604. He had likewise been a lord of session, and president after the lord Fivie.

Aberdeen to Castletown of Braemar.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Peterculter	7	4	Brought up	38	4
Banchory Ternan	10	0	Bridge of Gairn	2	4
Kincardine O'Neil	7	6	Crathy Inn	6	0
Charlestown	4	2	Braemar Castle	8	4
Tulloch Inn	9	0	Castletown	1	0
	38	4	In the whole	56	4

A NEW church was erected at Banchory Ternan in 1775.

Charlestown, called Charlestown of Aboyne, is a pleasant town, and a burgh of barony, not far from the north bank of the river Dee. In the neighbourhood are some considerable woods, particularly the forest of Glentamar, ten miles long and six broad; but the expence of getting the trees from the forest, and subsequent carriage, is too great to make them profitable to the owners. A canal has been proposed from Charlestown to Aberdeen.

The land on the banks of the Dee is said to be inferior to that on the Don—

A foot of Don's worth two of Dee,
Except it be for fish and tree.

About a mile beyond Charlestown is Aboyne castle, a seat of the earl of Aboyne. A ship, built entirely of oak timber cut out of the earl's woods, was lately launched at Aberdeen. She was named the Countess of Aboyne.

Near Tulloch, at the hill of Culblean, is a beautiful lake, about three miles in circumference, called Loch

Cannor, containing several islands; on the largest of which there was anciently a castle or fortress, said to have been built and occasionally used as a hunting-seat by Malcolm Canmore. In this place many of the Cummins took shelter after their defeat by the troops of David Bruce, at Culblean, in 1335. On another island is said to have been the prison of the castle. There are at present no remains of the castle.

On the opposite side of the Dee from Tulloch are Pananich wells, whose water is much recommended in scrophulous complaints; and a house, called Pananich lodge, is open for the reception of visitors.

About two miles north-west from Tulloch inn are the ruins of an ancient building, called the castle of Cnoe; and between Charlestown and Tulloch inn, on the left of the road, are the ruins of Dee castle, formerly called Candacorl, said to have been built by the family of Gordon, now belonging to the earl of Aboyne.

The bridge of Gairn is so called from the river Gairn. Near it is a village called Glengairn, and an ancient building, called the castle of Glengairn, formerly a hunting-seat of the family of Forbes, now the property of the earl of Aboyne.

Aberdeen to Corgarff.

	M.	F.
Charlestown	29	4
Tarland	5	2
Corgarff	17	6
In the whole	52	4

AT Corgarff, near the Don, is an ancient castle, supposed to have been built by some of the earls of

Marr for a hunting-feat. During the feuds between the families of Gordon and Forbes, in 1571, it was burnt by Adam Gordon of Auchindoun, or some of his officers; when the lady of Alexander Forbes, Margaret, daughter to Campbell of Calder, then pregnant, was burnt to death, together with her children and servants. It was rebuilt, and in 1746 purchased by government, and for several years fifteen or twenty men were stationed in it; but for some years past only two or three invalids.

Berwick to Carlisle.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Tweedmouth . . .	0	2	Brought up	29	1
Tillmouth . . .	8	6	Newton . . .	6	2
Cornhill . . .	3	0	Denholm . . .	2	4
Coldstream . . .	1	3	Hawick . . .	5	0
Birghem . . .	3	2	Moss-paul . . .	12	5
Kelfo . . .	5	4	Longholm . . .	10	1
Highton . . .	2	4	Longtown . . .	11	5
Eckford . . .	2	4	West Linton . . .	3	1
Crailing . . .	2	0	Carlisle . . .	5	7
	29	1	In the whole	86	2

NEAR Crailing is the appearance of two ancient camps, on the top of Penelheugh, one of which seems to have been fortified. The site is high, and commands a very extensive view.

At Nisbet, in this parish, it is said, was a strong hold of the ancient border marauders; and at Nether Nisbet are the ruins of two strong towers.

Near Denholm is Minto, the seat of lord Minto.

Dundee to Kirrimuir.

	M.	F.
Keemick	5	0
Milltown	4	0
Glamis	2	0
Kirrimuir	5	0
In the whole	16	0

KIRRIMUIR is an ancient town, and a burgh of barony, situated at the foot of the Braes of Angus, in a fertile and populous district, of which it is the chief market-town. It contains near 500 houses, and 1584 souls.

Dundee to Meigle.

	M.	F.
Bewhead	3	4
Dronely	2	0
Auchterhouse	1	4
New Tyle	3	2
Meigle	2	2
In the whole	12	4

AT New Tyle are the ruins of Hatton castle, built by lord Oliphant in 1575.

On the top of an eminence called Kinfune's hill, is a tower, which serves as a land-mark.

Meigle is an ancient but inconsiderable market-town, situated in Strathmore, and hardly contains 300 inhabitants.

In some enclosures is a tumulus called Belliduff, which tradition will have to be the spot where Macbeth fought and fell; and at some distance a stone of granite, twenty tons in weight, stands almost erect, to commemorate, it is said, the death of one of his generals; but that tyrant, it is more probable, was slain at Lumphanan, a village in the Mearns.

In the church-yard of Meigle are the remains of the grand sepulchral monument of Vanora, also called Vamera, Wanor, and Guinevar, the British Helena, as her name, according to Prideaux, imports. This princess was the wife of Arthur, who flourished in the sixth century, whose history is involved in fable. In a battle between the army of that monarch and the united forces of the Scots and Picts, Vanora was taken prisoner, and carried, along with other spoils, into Angus, where she lived some time in miserable captivity on Barry-hill.

Such is the doubtful account recorded in the ancient annals of this country. The character of that unfortunate personage has been drawn in the blackest colours; she has been represented as one who led a lascivious life, and held an unlawful correspondence with Mordred, a Pictish king, which provoked the jealousy of her husband, and excited him to take up arms in revenge of the injury. As a punishment of her enormous crimes, it is added, she was torn in pieces by wild beasts. Her body was buried at Meigle, and a monument erected to perpetuate her infamy. Whether this detail be genuine, or arising from the symbolic characters on the stones, it is impossible to determine.

Seven miles north from Meigle is Airly castle, which gave title to Oliphant earl of Airly, situated between two rivers, on a promontory elevated more than 100

feet. It was formerly very large and strong, inaccessible except from the south, by which it was entered by a drawbridge over a ditch thirty feet wide. The time of its erection is uncertain. It was destroyed by the duke of Argyle in 1640, and lay ruinous till a few years since. An elegant modern house has been erected on the site.

Not far from hence are the ruins of Balrie castle, long since uninhabited and roofless.

Inverness to Fort George.

	M.	F.
Castle Stewart	5	0
Campbeltown	5	4
Fort George	1	4
In the whole	12	0

CASTLE STEWART is an ancient seat of the earl of Murray, but long out of repair, and uninhabited.

The village of Campbeltown owes its rise to Fort George, and hardly contains 300 inhabitants.

Inverness to Invergordon.

	M.	F.
Kessock Ferry, Ross-shire	2	4
Knockbain	2	4
Munlochie	1	0
Invergordon Ferry	11	0
Invergordon	1	0
In the whole	18	0

IN the parish of Knockbain are a number of cairns, supposed to have been there placed to cover the bodies of those who fell in a battle fought in the thirteenth or fourteenth century, between the people of Inverness and the M'Donalds. The plain on which they engaged is called Blair-na-coi, and, as it is said, from this particular circumstance:—As one of the contending parties was flying from the battle, a farmer and his son, who were ploughing in the field, took off the yokes from his oxen, rallied the fugitives, renewed the action, and obtained the victory.

Inverness to Stornaway.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Beaully	10	0	Brought up	50	4
Scatewell	10	0	Loch Garron	1	4
Luibgaragan Inn	16	0	Dunvegan Castle	48	0
Feanloan Inn	5	2	Stornaway	100	0
Brach Loch	9	2			
			In the whole	200	0
	50	4			

LUIBGARAGAN INN is situated near Loch Lodoghan, the waters of which mix with other streams that fall into the Frith of Cromarty to the east.

Feanloch Inn is near Lake Scavan, the head of the waters that feed Loch Carron.

Loch Carron, or Garron, is situated on the north side of an arm of the sea, called by the same name, in which there is good salmon-fishing.

The year 1761 was a remarkable year for herrings, so that children could often from the strand catch lapfuls; but the food produced a pestilential disease, and to some proved fatal.

About four miles west, near the sea, are the remains of Strom castle, which once belonged to the Macdonells of Glengary, and was taken from them and demolished by the Seaforths.

Sail down Loch Carron, between the islands of Raasay and Rona, to the Isle of Sky, which is crossed from east to west to Dunvegan.

Dunvegan castle, the seat of Mr. Macleod, stands on a high rock, over a loch of the same name, a branch of Loch Falart. Part of it has been repaired in the modern taste, but the greater portion of it is ancient. The oldest part is a square tower, which, with a wall round the edge of the rock, was the original fortification.

“In this castle,” says Mr. Pennant, “is preserved the Braolauchshi, or fairy flag, of the family, bestowed on it by Titania, the Ben Shi, or wife of Oberon, king of the Fairies. She blessed it at the same time with powers of the first importance, which were to be exerted only on three occasions; but on the last, after the end was obtained, an invisible being is to arrive, and carry off the standard and standard-bearer, never more to be seen. A family of Clan-y-Faitter had this dangerous office, and held it by three lands in Bracadale.

“The flag has been produced thrice: the first time in an unequal engagement against the Clan Ronald,

to whose fight the Macleods were multiplied ten-fold; the second preserved the heir of the family, being then produced to save the longings of the lady of the family; and the third time to save my own: but it was so tattered that Titania did not seem to think it worth sending for."

This was a superstition derived from the Norwegian ancestry of the house. The fable was caught from the country, and might be of use to animate the clan. The Danes had their magical standard, Raefan, or the Raven, embroidered in an instant by the three daughters of Lodbroke, and sisters of Hinguar, Hubbar, or Ivar. Sigurd had an enchanted flag given him by his mother, with circumstances somewhat similar to the Dunvegan colours; whosoever bore it in the field of battle was to be killed. Accordingly, in one of his battles, three standard-bearers were successively slain; but on the death of the last he obtained the victory.

Here is preserved a great ox-horn, tipped with silver. The arm was twisted round its spires, the mouth brought over the elbow, and then drank off. The northern nations held this species of cup in high esteem, and used the capacious horns of the great Aurochs. They graced the hospitable halls of kings, and out of them the ancient heroes quenched their thirst. Haquin, weary with slaughter, calls aloud for the mighty draught:

*Heu labor immensus, fessos quam vellicat artus!
Quis mihi jam præbet cornua plena mero!*

In this castle is also preserved a round shield made of iron that now weighs near twenty pounds—

Itself a load in these degenerate days.

Yet they were in use no longer ago than the beginning of the seventeenth century. Each chieftain had his armour-bearer, who preceded his master in the time of war, and sometimes in peace; for they went armed to church, as the North Americans do in the frontier

settlements, and for the same reason, security from savages.

In times long before, the ancient Scotch used round targets, made of oak, covered with the hides of bulls, and long shields, narrow below and broad above, formed of pieces of oak or willow, secured with iron; probably of the same kind with the Norwegian shields, and derived from the same country; they had also a guard for the shoulders, called scapul: their offensive weapons were the bow, sword, two-handed sword, and Lochaber ax, a weapon of Norwegian origin; to these may be added leaden mallets, and Jedburgh staves.

Stornaway, the capital of the island of Lewis, is situated on a bay, with a harbour safe, spacious, and easy of access, with excellent anchorage. Several of the merchants are engaged in the fishing trade, and employ one, two, or more vessels in the proper season, constantly on the look-out for herrings. Their situation is very happy for fishing, being near to the west side of Lewis, and those lochs and western coasts, which are resorted to by the deep sea-herrings much more than the eastern shores, either of the main land of Scotland, or of the neighbouring islands. The gains are, *communibus annis*, considerable on the trade; and they draw a large portion of the royal bounty for the encouragement of the fishery. They also send great quantities of oil, seal skins, and other skins, annually to the markets. The Stornaway fishers still farther have become famous for the vast herds of porpoises which they kill in their lochs, sometimes by hundreds at a time.

Trade, but chiefly the fishing trade, gives birth to a lively and general industry, not only in Stornaway, but in other parts of Lewis; where the natural activity of the inhabitants is farther encouraged by the wise and liberal policy of the lord of the soil, in constructing roads, and by just regulations, leaving to the industrious the reward of their toil.

Stornaway is a market, and is daily becoming a greater market for the produce of the soil, and the fruits of the fold and field.

In the town of Stornaway there is a growing demand for houses; the building of which gives employment to many hands, as masons, carpenters, smiths, day labourers, &c. and people to cut, dry, and bring home peats, of which the consumption is daily increasing.

How happy a change has been brought about in the island of Lewis, since the reign of James VI. of Scotland, and first of England, a period of about two centuries! That prince, who was a great encourager of all the arts of peace, sent a colony of industrious fishermen from the shire of Fife, in Scotland, with several Danes and Dutchmen, to teach and to exhibit an example of useful industry to the natives, with the encouragement of large allotments of bays and lands, indisputably in the gift of the crown. The heir to Macleod, the chieftain of Lewis, together with his neighbours, fell upon the unfortunate strangers from the low lands, and massacred them to the number of many hundreds in one night.

There is a great quantity of ling on the coast, and a few cod, both of which are well cured and dried by the country people, they sell them at above 14l sterling per ton, to the Stornaway merchants, who send them to foreign markets. Herrings are caught in Loch Stornaway, some years in great abundance, and in some not. The cod and ling are always stationary here.

There are thirty decked vessels belonging to this port, from twenty to eighty tons burden each; which are employed in the summer season in the herrings bounty fishing, and at other times in the coasting trade. They are manned with natives of the island, and are always victualled, except as to the article of beef only, in the country.

Common sea-weed is always used as manure. A few tons of kelp are manufactured every third year in the parish.

The principal bays are, Broad bay, South bay, Loch Stornaway, and Loch Grimshader; the last is a safe harbour for small vessels, the first but an indifferent one. In South bay vessels sometimes stop for a tide, but it is no harbour. Loch Stornaway is a famous harbour for ships of any burden; the ground is good, and no weighty sea can ever come into it. The four principal head-lands are, Tolsta-head, Seller-head, Tiumpnan-head, and Pebble-head.

In this parish there is a remarkable cave, into which the sea flows at high water. When it was first noticed vast numbers of seals were killed in it, and the practice is still continued once a-year about Michaelmas. It is only accessible from sea: the people land from their boats opposite to the cave in the time of low water at spring tide; they walk forward, and being furnished with fire, they light torches at the entry of the cave, which is dark far in, and they knock to death all the seals found there with heavy bludgeons armed with iron. At first it was not uncommon to see fifty killed at a time, but now the number does not exceed from seven to twelve. At the farthest end there is a small apartment, the top of which is lined with stalactitæ, or icicles, of very firm consistence: it is about an eighth part of an English mile in length, and its height is variable. The otter and tighan, or founmart, are found in this parish. Moor-fowl, plover, and wild pigeons, are in great abundance.

In the country part of the parish are spun and woven all the cloth necessary for labourers, and to make all the broags used there.

The number of inhabited slated houses in this town are sixty-seven. They are all made of the best materials; some of them large, commodious, and well furnished; they are generally two stories high and a

garret: there is a custom-house with all its proper officers, a town-house, an assembly-room, and two school-houses; one for the parochial grammar-school, and the other for the society school established there. On the north-west side of the town there are upwards of twenty thatched houses, which have strong walls and gables, with glass windows, all in a line fronting the side of the bay, where it grows narrow. On the north side of the town there is a great number of miserable thatched huts, occupied by sailors, fishermen, and others, with their families.

It is a curious circumstance, that, time out of remembrance, their maid servants were in the habit of drinking, every morning, a wine-glassful of whiskey, which their mistresses gave them; this barbarous custom became so well established by length of time, that if the practice of it should happen to be neglected or forgotten in a family even once, discontent and idleness throughout the day, on the part of the maid or maids, would be the sure consequence. However, since the stoppage of the distilleries took place, the people of the town found it necessary to unite in the resolution of abolishing the practice, by withholding the dear cordial from their female domestics, but not without the precaution of making a compensation to them in money for their grievous loss; and it is said, that even this is not satisfactory, and that in some families the dram is still given privately to preserve peace and good order.

About 200 yards from the town, on the opposite or south-west side of the bay, and upon an eminence, stands Seaforth lodge, a neat modern house.

On a point near the town there is a vestige remaining of a castle, built for the protector of the place by the Macleods, the ancient possessors of the island. Not far from it there was another tower, built by Cromwell to awe the neighbourhood; no part of this remains. The people are not fond of a mili-

tary life, but early habit reconciles them to the sea, and from that employment they derive their chief subsistence.

Peebles to Selkirk.

	M.	F.
Inverleithing kirk	6	0
Selkirk	15	4
In the whole	21	4

FIVE miles from Peebles, on the right, is Traquair, once celebrated for its thicket of birch trees, or bush *aboon* Traquair, now reduced to about five trees, which point out the spot once consecrated to love and poetry. The mansion has for some years been forsaken by the noble owner, the earl of Traquair, who resides abroad.

Inverleithing is a village pleasantly situated on the Leithen, near its union with the Tweed. The woollen manufacture was introduced there some years since, and a large house erected for the purpose. Near to the village are vestiges of a strong fortification; and in the parish is a medicinal spring, similar to that at Harrowgate.

Perth to Dundee.

	M.	F.
Rait Inn	10	2
Kinnaird	2	0
Rossie	3	2
Dundee	7	4

In the whole 23 0

THE church of Rait is in ruins, and the parish united to Kilspindie: near the village, on a gravel hill, are the vestiges of an ancient fortification.

At the castle of Kinfauns, a seat of lord Gray, is preserved a large two-handed sword, said to have belonged to sir Thomas Charteris, alias Thomas de Longueville, a native of France, who, at the court of Philip le Bel, in the thirteenth century, killed a gentleman in the king's presence. Being refused pardon, he turned pirate, and was taken prisoner by Wallace, by whose interest he at last obtained a pardon; and was afterwards the faithful companion of that hero till his death. He afterwards served Bruce, and was with him at the taking of Perth: and, as a reward for his services, received the lands of Kinfauns.

The seat of the noble family who takes the title from the village of Kinnaird, is now near Rossie: Kinnaird castle is ancient, and great part of it demolished. The church of Rossie, like that of Rait, is in ruins, and the parish united to Inchtute. Lord Kinnaird, who has a considerable estate, is making great improvements in this neighbourhood.

Five miles south from Rossie is Polgavy, a town on the north bank of the Tay, with a pier, and harbour for

vessels of sixty or seventy tons: great quantities of provisions are shipped here, and a great deal of lime and coals brought in.

In the parish of Bervie, three miles east from Rossie, is a place called Pitalpie, or Pit of Alpin, being the spot where the engagement took place between the Scots and Picts, in the ninth century, in which the former were defeated, and their king Alpin, with many of his nobles, slain. Near the church are some vestiges of a castle, said to have been built by Alexander I. king of Scotland, and by him afterwards given to the monastery at Scoon.

Perth to Loch Ern Head.

	M.	F.
Methven	6	4
New Inn	3	4
Foulis	3	0
Crief	4	4
Comry	6	4
Mickle Port	5	4
Loch Ern Head	7	0

In the whole 36 4

METHVEN is mentioned in history as early as the year 970, when Colenus, reputed the seventy-ninth king of Scotland, is said to have been killed by Rohard, thane of Methven, whose daughter he had debauched. A provostry, or collegiate church, was founded in 1433, by Walter Stewart earl of Athol, who was a principal agent in the murder of his nephew James I. An aisle of the church appears to have been built by

Some of the royal family, now the burial-place of the earls of Methven.

King Robert Bruce was defeated by the English, under the earl of Pembroke, near Methven castle, and deserted by most of his army.

Bessy Bell and Mary Gray, subjects of the celebrated popular song, are said to have been buried in this parish. The common tradition is, that Bessy Bell was daughter of the laird of Kinvaid, and Mary Gray of the laird of Lednock. Being near neighbours, a great intimacy subsisted between them. When they were together at Lednock, the plague broke out in 1645; to avoid which they retired to a romantic spot, called Burn Braes, on the estate of Lednock, where they lived for some time, but afterwards caught the infection from a young gentleman, an admirer of both, who came to visit them in their solitude; and here they died, and were buried at some distance from their bower, near a beautiful bank of the river Almond.

Major Berry, the late proprietor of Lednock, enclosed the spot of ground, and consecrated it to the memory of these famed and amiable friends.

At Monedie, four miles north-east from Methven, are the ruins of an ancient palace of the bishops of Dunkeld. There are likewise vestiges of a Roman camp, and several cairns in the parish.

About a mile east from Foulis are the remains of a castle, an ancient seat, where Mallus, first earl of Strathearn, resided in the reign of Alexander I. His grandson founded the monastery of Inchaffray, in the neighbourhood.

Near Comry is a celebrated spring, called St. Fillan's Well, which, according to tradition, was anciently situated at the top of Dun Fhaolain (Fillan's Hill), but suddenly removed to the foot of the rock. It was formerly in great esteem, and considered sacred. It is still much frequented from May to August. The invalids walk, or are carried, round the well in a direction called *deishal*, that is from east to west, according

In the parish is a plain, on which Mr. Gordon thinks the battle was fought between Agricola and Galgacus.

Mickle Port is situated at the east end of Loch Ern and Loch Ern Head at the west. Loch Ern is not much distinguished for its number of fish, but is said never to freeze. Near each end is an island, on which are the remains of a castle.

Stirling to Dumbarton.

	M.	F.
Cumfarn	2	0
Craignaze	2	0
Gargunnock	3	0
Kippen	3	4
Bucklivie	5	0
Drymen	11	4
France	2	4
Dumbarton	7	0
In the whole	36	4

AT Gargunnoch was once a bridge over the Forth, and there are some remains of it existing, but hardly a stone left of a fort which was garrisoned by the English, and taken by the brave Sir William Wallace. In

this neighbourhood is a large tract of muir-land, almost without inhabitants or trees. Gargunnoch-house, the seat of Colonel Eidingtoun, was originally built as a castle or a place of strength. The Glen of Boquan, in this parish, is much admired for its beautiful and romantic scenery.

A dispute having arisen between the inhabitants of the baronies of Gentirran and Arnprior, in the parish of Kippen, about the stream that issues from Loch Leggan; they determined to decide it by force of arms, when several persons were killed. From this circumstance the place was called Bloody Mires. James V. being advised of the matter, took the stream from both.

In the parish of Drymen, or Drumen, was born Napier of Marchiston, the celebrated inventor of logarithms.

On the opposite side of the river Enderick is a farm-house called the Moss, belonging to the parish of Killcarn, where the celebrated poet and historian, George Buchanan, was born, in 1506; part of the house has been rebuilt, but the ancient construction and appearance are preserved by Mr. Finlay the owner. Some years since the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, by subscription, erected a monument to his memory; consisting of a well-proportioned obelisk, nineteen feet square at the base, and 103 feet in height from the bottom. The obelisk is hollow within from the foundation, in which was placed a crystal bottle, hermetically sealed, containing a silver medal, with the following inscription;

In memoriam

Georgii Buchanani,

Poetæ et historici celeberrimi:

Accolis hujus loci, ultra conferentibus,

Hæc columna posita est, 1788.

Jacobus Craig, architect, Edinburgens.

A mile and a half beyond Drymen is Buchanan-house, a seat of the duke of Montrose, on the north

side of the Endrick. Two miles from Drymen, on the right, are the ruins of Kilmaronock castle, on the south side of the Endrick.

Stirling to Perth.

	M.	F.
Bridge of Allan	3	4
Dumblane	2	4
Greenlonning	5	0
Blackford	4	4
Auchterarder	3	4
Dunning	5	4
Aberdalgy	5	4
Perth	3	4
In the whole	33	4

NEAR Blackford are the remains of the castle of Tullibardine, once the seat of the earls of Tullibardine; and long since the family came to the title of Athol by marrying the heiress; they resided there some part of the year. In the year 1715 it was garrisoned by the earl of Mar, and taken by the duke of Argyle. Before the year 1745 it was inhabited by lord George Murray; since that time it has been suffered to run to ruin.

Auchterarder consists of one street, nearly a mile long, and containing not more than 100 houses; it was once a royal burgh, but has long since lost its privileges. North of the town are the remains of an old castle, said to have been a hunting-seat of Malcolm Canmore. At a little distance from the village is Borland Park, a village built by government for the accom-

modation of soldiers who were discharged, in 1763; it contains about 140 inhabitants, who are chiefly weavers.

In the neighbourhood are Duncruib, a seat of lord Rollo; and Keltie, a seat of the Drummonds.

In the church-yard of Aberdalgy is a monument of black marble for William Oliphant; perhaps that brave man, the deputy governor of Stirling castle, who, when summoned in the name of Edward I. to surrender, answered, that he had never sworn fealty to Edward, but had taken an oath to keep the castle, and must, therefore, wait the command of his superior; and who, when the castle was besieged by Edward in person, had the courage to defend it full three months, though before the commencement of the siege the rest of the kingdom had submitted. In this parish was fought the unfortunate battle between Edward Baliol and the Scottish army, commanded by the earl of Mar.

FINIS.

it contains about 140 individuals who are chiefly soldiers who were discharged in 1757.

Rollo; and Keira, a feat of the Dyrnawods.

In the church-yard of Aberdargy is a monument of black marble for William Oliphant, perhaps that brave man, the deputy governor of Stirling castle, who, when summoned in the name of Edward I. to surrender, answered, that he had never sworn fealty to Edward, but had taken an oath to keep the castle, and must, therefore, wait the command of his superior; and when the castle was besieged by Edward in person, had the courage to defend it full three months, though before the commencement of the siege the rest of the kingdom had submitted. In this parish was fought the unfortunate battle between Edward Baliol and the Scottish army, commanded by the earl of

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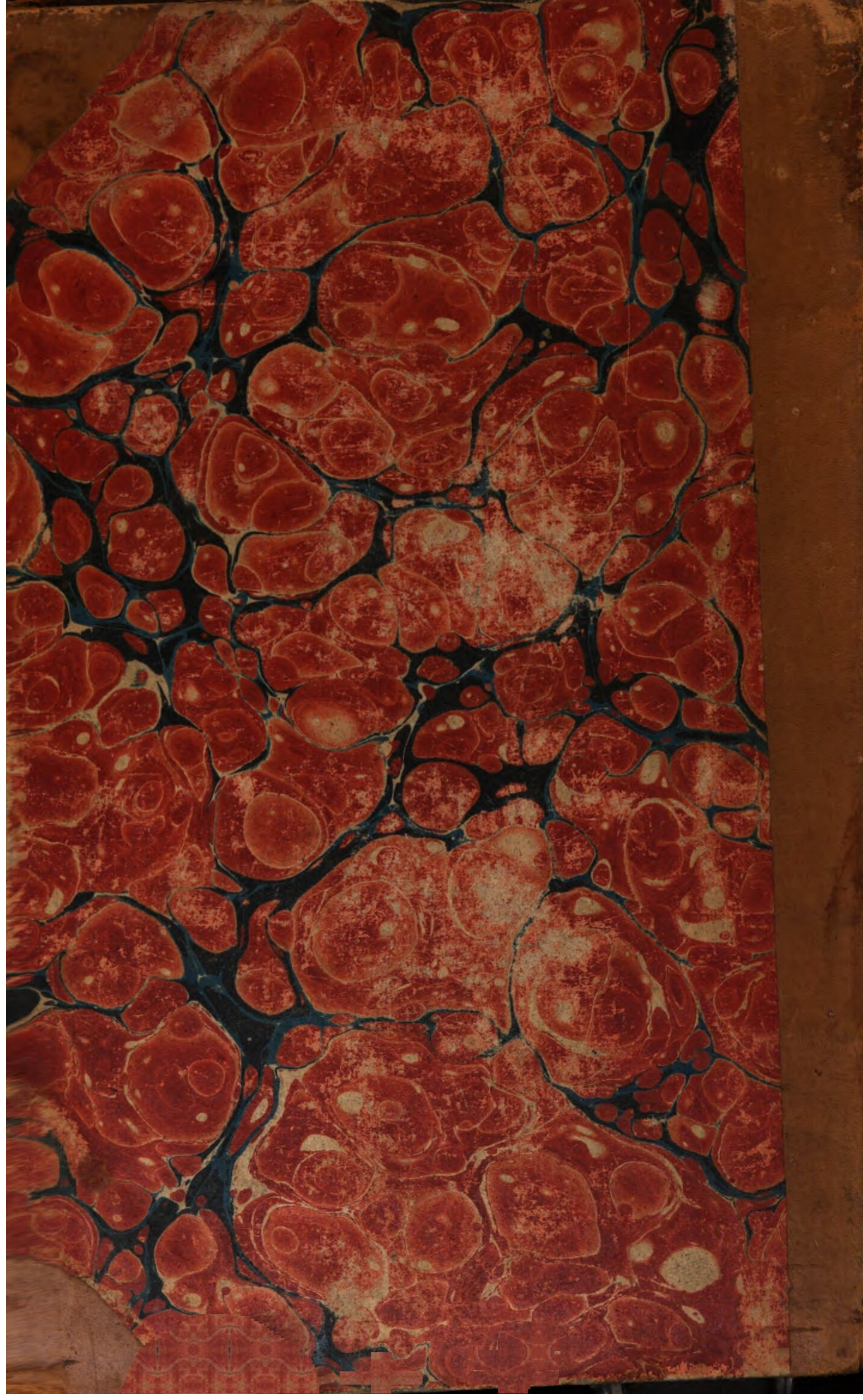
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